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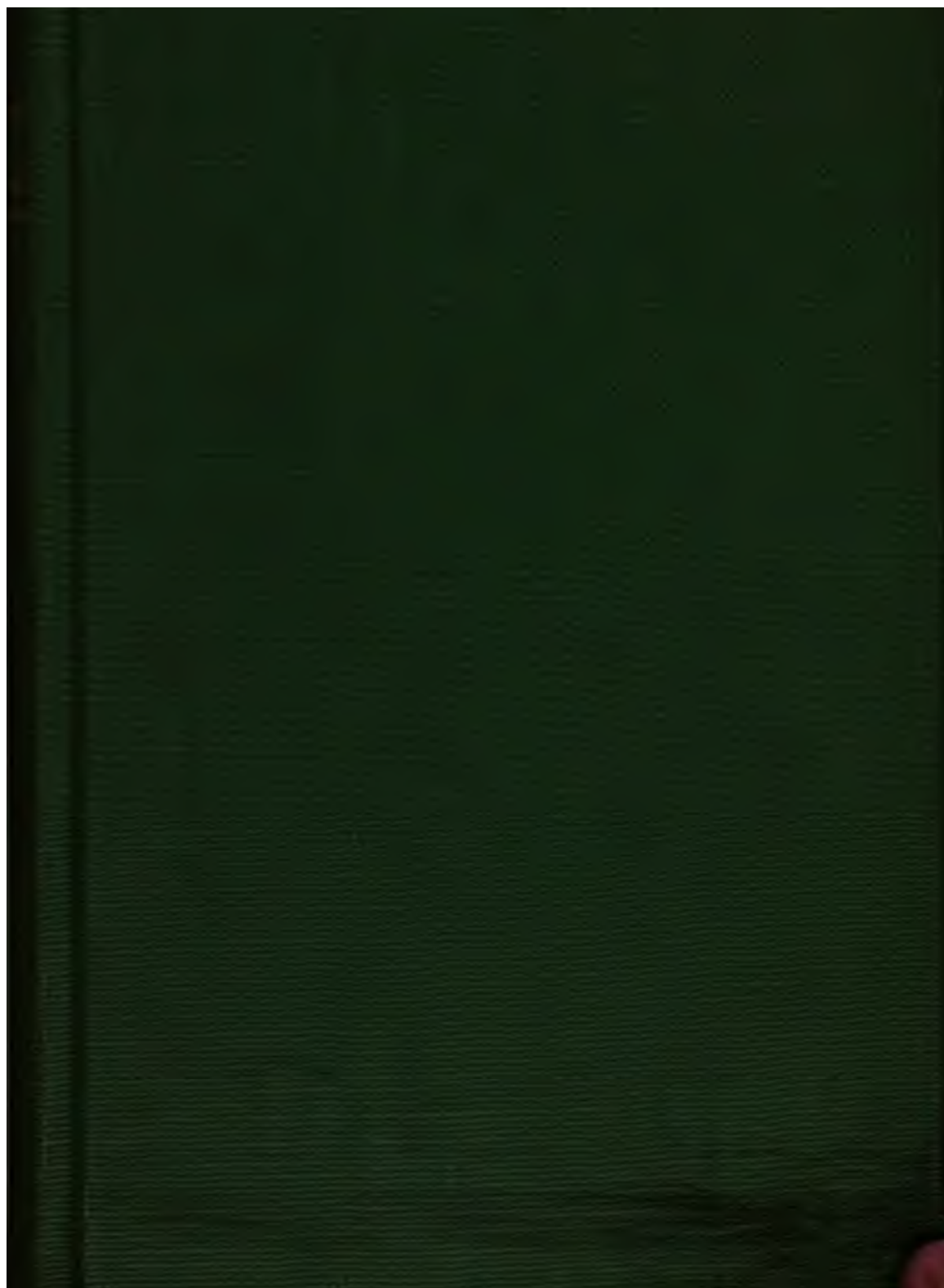
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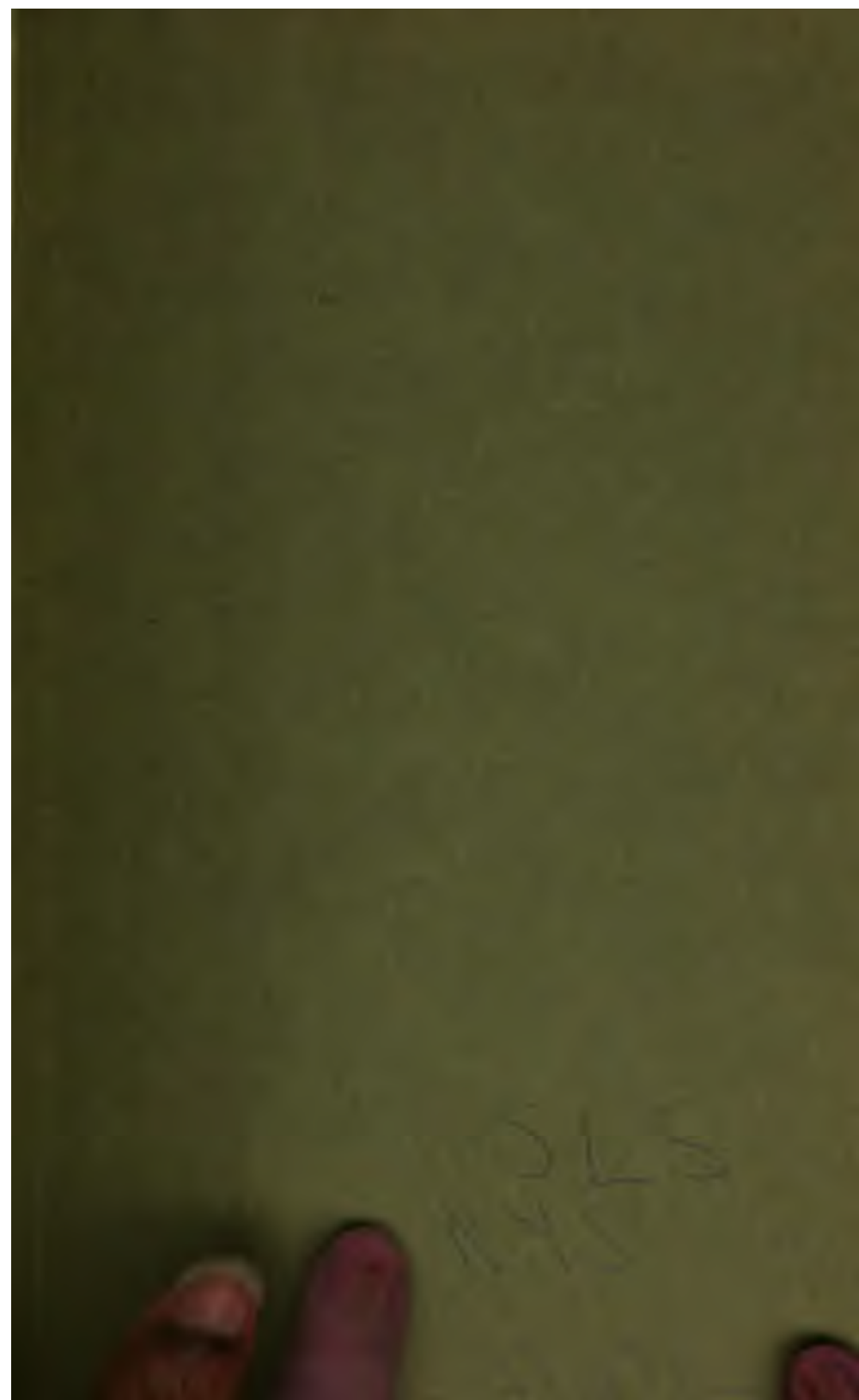
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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE

OF THE

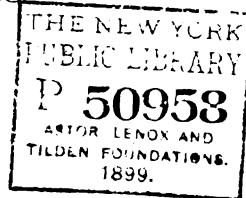
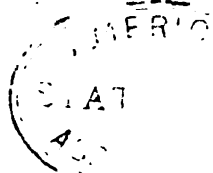
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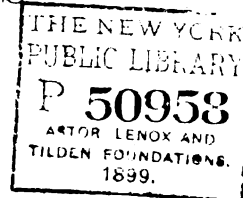
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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

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WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE

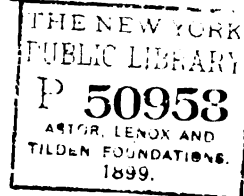
OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 14, 1870.

ALBANY:

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1870.





TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

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OF THE

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE

OF THE

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1870.

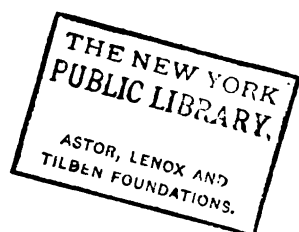
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WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

DESCRIPTION.

THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, a very accurate view of which is here presented, is one of the finest edifices in western New York.

The farm belonging to the Institution, on a portion of which the buildings are located, contains forty-two acres of excellent land, and lies about one mile and a quarter north from the central part of the city of Rochester, on a slight elevation, between the Erie canal on the west and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee river on the east. Six and a half acres are surrounded by a stone wall twenty-two feet in height, within which stand all the buildings belonging to the Institution, except the barns. Twenty acres are inclosed by a stockade fence nine feet in height, formed of cedar posts connected together by iron rods. This inclosure, and some six acres besides, are under constant cultivation. The remaining ten acres are appropriated to pasturage. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out into walks, play grounds and lawns, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which add greatly to the beauty of the place and the comfort of the inmates.

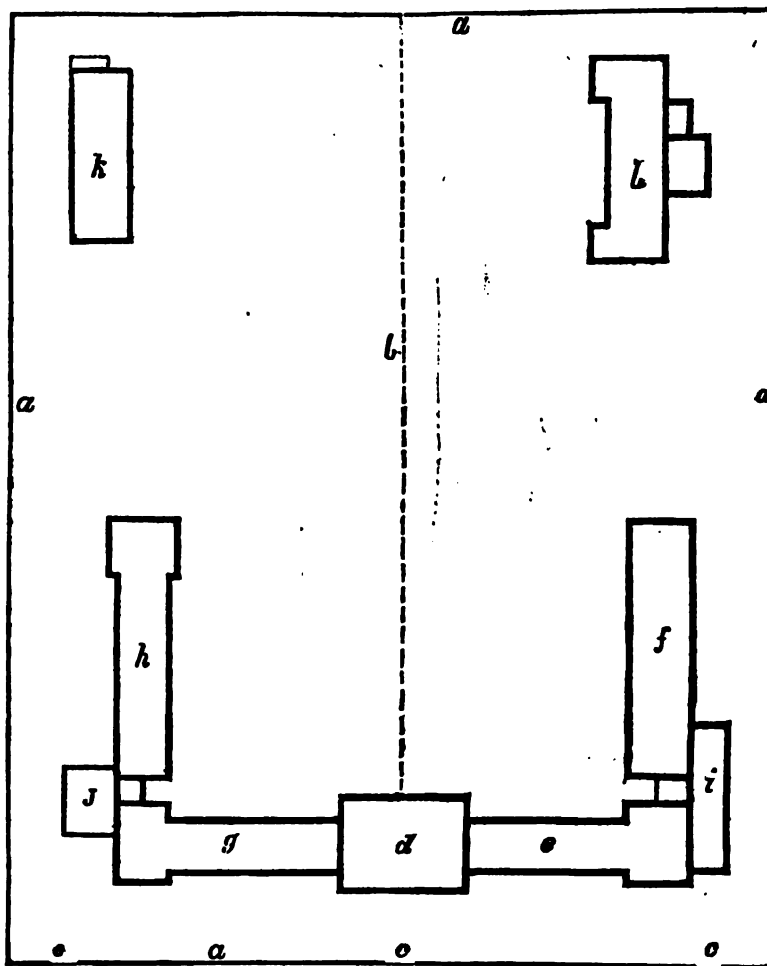
The center building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty-six feet wide, sixty feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement. There are two wings extending to the north and south, each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and two stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities, which are three stories in height. The whole front of the buildings, it will be seen, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, and extending directly westward, are connected with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the center building are a kitchen for the superintendent, dining room and store rooms, and also similar apartments for the subordinate officers. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting room of the superintendent, the manager's room or office, and a room for one of the subordinates; on the second floor are rooms for the subordinate officers and the superintendent; and on the third floor, occupying the whole area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and furnished, and affording abundant room for five hundred persons.

In the basement of the north wing is a washing room for boys, furnished with a plunging bath twenty feet long, by fifteen wide and three and a quarter feet deep, and with water pipes so arranged that every one can perform his ablutions under running water and free from interruption by others; a store room is also in this wing. On the first floor is a laundry, seamstress' room and apartments for officers and employees. The northwest wing has in its basement a spacious dining room, with cook room adjoining; also a tailor shop and shoe shop, where the clothes and shoes of the inmates are made and repaired, and on the first floor a large fine school room. The basement and first floors of the south and southwest wings have a wash room, dining room, cook room and school room corresponding to those on the north side. The upper floors of all the wings are arranged into dormitories for the inmates, and furnish separate sleeping accommodations for five hundred boys.

In the northwest and southwest corners of the inclosure are two workshops, built of brick, each forty-five feet by one hundred feet, and three stories in height, affording abundant room for the employment of five hundred boys.

The hospital on the south side of the premises, and connected with the corridor which unites the south and west wings, is built of brick, thirty-three by forty-one feet, and two stories above the basement. The ceilings are sixteen feet in height, and the whole is ventilated and heated on the most approved plan.

A stone wall eight feet high extends from the center of the buildings to the rear inclosure wall, dividing the building and grounds into two equal corresponding parts, one for the larger boys and the other for the smaller boys, who are thus entirely separated.



PLAN.

a a a. Enclosure wall, 500 feet front, 630 feet deep.

b. Division wall.

c c c. Gate entrances, on the east.

d. Center building, containing the superintendent's and officers' rooms, and chapel.

e. North wing, containing boys' wash room, seamstress' room, laundry and employees' rooms, and dormitory hall.

f. Northwest wing, containing dining room, school room, tailor and shoe shops, and dormitory hall.

g. South wing, containing boys' wash room, cook room, school room and dormitory hall.

h. Southwest wing, containing dining room, school room and dormitory hall.

i. Cook room and wash room for clothes.

j. Hospital, two stories.

k. Three-story brick shop, used for brush making and cane and flag seating.

l. Three-story brick shop with basement, used for chair factory and cane seating.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS—1870.

*Term expires 1870.**
WM. S. THOMPSON, ANDREW BRENNAN,
† ABRAM KARNES, NEWMAN BLODGETT,
WM. A. REYNOLDS.

Term expires 1871.
THOMAS CORNES, ALFRED ELY,
GEO. S. RILEY, W. C. ROWLEY,
WM. H. BRIGGS.

Term expires 1872.
PATRICK BARRY, LOUIS CHAPIN,
GEO. J. WHITNEY, LOUIS ERNST,
JAMES S. GRAHAM.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD. ,

PRESIDENT,
THOMAS CORNES.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT,
WM. C. ROWLEY. GEO. J. WHITNEY.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
ALFRED ELY.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ACTING COMMITTEE,
GEO. J. WHITNEY, LOUIS ERNST,
PATRICK BARRY, WM. S. THOMPSON,
ALFRED ELY.

DISCHARGING COMMITTEE,
WM. H. BRIGGS, LOUIS CHAPIN,
GEO. S. RILEY.

VISITING COMMITTEE,
THOMAS CORNES, GEO. S. RILEY,
LOUIS ERNST, ANDREW BRENNAN.

* Since the presentation of this report, the following appointments in place of the class whose term expires in 1870, have been made and confirmed: Wm. S. Thompson, Jerome Kaye, Wm. Parcell, John Williams, Wm. A. Reynolds.

† Resigned.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,
LOUIS CHAPIN, WM. C. ROWLEY,
JAMES S. GRAHAM.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

ELISHA M. CARPENTER, *Superintendent.*
FRANCIS A. BAKER, *Assistant Superintendent.*

CHAPLAIN, PHYSICIAN,
WAYLAND R. BENEDICT. AZEL BACKUS.

SCHOOLS.

* WM. H. WHITING, *Principal of Second Grade.*
ALBERT BACKUS, *Principal of First Grade.*
ANNA M. HOLLENBECK,
Principal of Primary Department, First Grade.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS,

R. MARIA ALLEYN, ELIZA J. ALLEYN,
MARY GILMAN, ANNA THOMAS,
EMILY E. JOSLYN.

WM. W. REED, *Steward Second Grade.*
SAMUEL J. POWELL, *Baker and Steward, First Grade.*
ANDREW COOGEN, *Furner.*
DENNIS COOGEN, *Gardener.*
WM. S. ROOT, *Gatekeeper.*
COR. H. FLYNN, *Hallman.*
JOHN TAUNTON, *Tailor.*
JAMES FLYNN, *Watchman.*
MICHAEL TIERNEY, *Watchman.*
WILBUR H. RICE, *Shoemaker and Band Leader.*

FOREMEN OF SHOPS,

T. E. MUNSON, MATTHEW CHRISTMAN,
WM. J. EHLE, WM. MCKELVEY.

* Appointed Jan. 26, 1870.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 12.

IN SENATE,

January 31, 1870.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS
OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE
DELINQUENTS.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE,
ROCHESTER, Jan. 13, 1870. }

To the Hon. ALLEN C. BEACH,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR—I have the honor, herewith, to transmit the Twenty-First Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of New York to the Legislature.

Most respectfully, yours,

THOMAS CORNES,

President of the Board of Managers.

REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of New York :

The managers of the Western House of Refuge, in accordance with the requirements of the act establishing the institution, present their annual report for the year 1869, including the reports made to them by the treasurer, superintendent, teacher and physician.

The number of delinquents in the institution on the 1st day of January, 1869, was 379. The number received during the year, including the return of thirteen former inmates, was 188 ; and the number discharged, including four deaths and three escapes, was 219, leaving in the institution on the 1st day of January, 1870, 348 boys.

In the discharging of boys, special attention has been given to three things : The conduct of the boy while in the institution, the length of time he had been in it, and the provision to be made for him when discharged. But few boys have been discharged in less than one year, and those were exceptional cases, such as improper commitments, improper subjects for commitment, etc. On the other hand, care has been taken that boys should not be confined in the institution too long. Some time since the attention of the discharging committee was directed to the fact that a comparatively large number of boys then in the institution had been inmates for several years, and seemed to have become indifferent to improvement ; their influence, at the same time, upon other boys, especially upon those more recently committed, being very deleterious. After much effort, these boys were induced, one by one, to amend their course sufficiently to entitle them to be discharged. Places with farmers and mechanics were then obtained for them, and they were encouraged to begin life anew. In this way the institution has been relieved of the greater part of this class of boys. Of the 219 discharged during the year, more than one-half had been inmates over two years, nearly one-third over three years, and more than one-eighth over four years. But few of the class mentioned now remain in the institution.

The usual statistics respecting those received into the institution, from what counties received, their ages, parentage, offenses, etc., and also the disposition made of those discharged, will be found in the

superintendent's report. Nearly one-half of those discharged were placed with farmers and mechanics.

The sanitary condition of the inmates, as appears from the physician's report, has been good; there has been no prevailing epidemic. Four deaths have occurred during the year; two of consumption. The improved physical condition and appearance of the boys may be attributed, in part at least, to the changes made in diet, in variety and quantity, both of which are shown in the diet table annexed. During the past summer their table was provided with plenty of vegetables: tomatoes, green corn, cabbages, beets, onions, etc.

The moral and intellectual improvement of the inmates, as indicated by the weekly conduct record, and shown by the teacher's report, will compare favorably with former years. A perusal of the statistical table in the superintendent's report and of the journal of the institution, shows that the escapes and occurrences of a serious nature incident to such an institution have not been more frequent during the past year than in previous years, and, compared with some years, not so frequent.

The finances of the institution are stated in the treasurer's report to be as follows: The total receipts, not including money loaned, for the fiscal year ending December 1, 1869, including the annual appropriation, the avails of the labor of inmates and some small items of receipts, were \$53,503.30, and the current expenses were \$55,409.27; the expenses exceeding the receipts by \$2,025.76, which was loaned at the bank. The receipts and expenditures of this year, compared with last, have each been less.

The repairs and improvements during the past year, for which special appropriations were made, have been as follows: The special appropriation of \$3,500, made for the repairs of the inclosure walls and buildings of the house by the Legislature of 1868, has been fully expended by the Board of Managers for the purposes for which it was appropriated, as will be shown by the receipts of the various mechanics now filed with the Comptroller of the State, in obedience to the statute in such cases made and provided.

The Legislature of 1869 appropriated the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose, as will appear by the act, of building "a division wall extending from the center building to the rear inclosure wall, thus dividing the grounds and buildings into two equal and corresponding parts; the fitting up of the basement of the south wing, which has been used as a coal cellar and was never finished, for a new wash

room for boys, and the fitting up of the basement of the southwest wing, now used for shop purposes, for a new dining room and cook room." This appropriation has also been fully expended during the past year for the object for which it was made, as will appear by the receipts of various mechanics, likewise transmitted to the Comptroller. It was found by the committee of gentleman from the Managers, experienced in building, that it was necessary to expend a sum of money exceeding the appropriation, to carry out the improvements contemplated by the appropriation. These improvements are nearly completed, and it is found that the cost thus far has exceeded the appropriation by the sum of \$5,981.25. This statement does not appear in the treasurer's report which closes with December 1, as these expenditures have occurred since that date.

A committee from the Board of Commissioners of State Charities, including the president and secretary, recently visited the institution and very carefully examined the repairs and improvements which have been made under the direction of the Managers, and in every respect spoke in terms of commendation and approval of these improvements, the manner in which they have been made, and the economy with which the appropriation and excess have been expended. The deficiency which has been loaned from the bank by the Board will be required by way of a special appropriation, to be made by the Legislature at its present session.

The modification of the contract system contemplated in the last annual report has been made, and goes into effect on the 1st of January, 1870. Heretofore the contractors have paid a stipulated price per day for each boy's labor and furnished their own foremen. They now pay a stipulated price per dozen, for cane and flag seats made, the institution furnishing the foremen. In making this change the contractor of the chair shop rents the three lower stories of the shop, and the fourth story is used by the institution for caning seats, affording, as it does, sufficient room for the number of boys employed.

In making this change, one serious difficulty presents itself: the men and boys (some thirty of the latter, varying from fourteen to twenty years of age), and some sixty or eighty in all, in passing to and from the chair shop are obliged to pass through the grounds of the institution, and thus come in daily contact with the inmates. It will be seen at once, that that course will prove highly detrimental to the discipline of the institution.

There seems to be but one remedy; to extend walls from the shop

to the inclosure wall, with a rear entrance. By doing this, and properly guarding the windows and the communication between the upper story and those below, all communication between the inmates and the employees of the contractor will be cut off. The cost of such a wall 177 feet in length, and twenty-two feet high, has been estimated at \$3,000, and the cost of protecting the windows and other communications with the outside at \$500.

Two other improvements are also in contemplation, the changing of the present privy vaults to earth closets, at an estimated expense of \$1,000, and the thorough underdraining of the twenty-two acres of land inclosed within the stockade; and other improvements for the purpose of gardening and raising small fruits for market, at an estimated expense of \$1,500.

It is also estimated that the entire completion of the repairs and improvements that have been made will require an additional sum over that already expended, of \$1,000. The farther improvements thus contemplated (\$6,000), the deficiency of \$2,000, in the current expenditures of last year and the excess of other expenditures already named (\$7,000), will require a special appropriation of \$15,000 in addition to the annual appropriation of \$35,000, which will be required for the current expenses of the ensuing year. The Board of Managers would earnestly ask that appropriations for the amounts named be granted for the coming year.

The division of the inmates, contemplated by the division wall and the repairs and improvements of the buildings, is about to be made, so that the older and more hardened boys will be entirely separated from the younger boys. This division of the boys and the modification of the contract system were commended in the highest terms by the Commissioners of State Charities in their recent visit here.

One or two other changes made during the year should not be overlooked. The shoes worn by the inmates, formerly purchased of manufacturers, are now made in the institution by the inmates, under the direction of a foreman. The shoes are now kept in good repair, while the cost of making and mending is much less than heretofore; the average cost for the last three years previous to this being about \$2,000, while the entire cost for the past year has been less than \$1,700, including the cost of fitting up the shop and the tools.

Another change has been the baking of the bread in the institution, heretofore the flour having been purchased by the institution and baked outside at a stipulated price per barrel. A careful estimate

shows a gain of thirty pounds of bread to the barrel of flour ; a still greater gain in the cost of baking, and a corresponding gain in the quality of bread.

The Board of Managers are pleased to know that the prosperity of the institution during the past year, so gratifying to themselves, proved equally gratifying to the members of the Board of State Charities, whose recent visit to the institution has already been alluded to. In concluding their report the Managers desire to express a hope and belief that their efforts to promote the best interests of the institution committed to their charge have not been unavailing, but will rather result in reclaiming many who would otherwise have been lost to themselves and to society.

THOMAS CORNES,
President of the Board of Managers.

ALFRED ELY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

APPENDIX.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS,
in Account with ALFRED ELY, Treasurer.

From December 1st, 1868, to December 1st, 1869.

Dr.

For current expenditures.....	\$55,409 27
Deficiency of 1868.....	179 79
Discount on \$10,000 note at bank.....	148 33
Discount on \$3,500, note at bank.....	73 99
Balance on hand.....	1,251 92
	<hr/>
	\$57,063 30

Cr.

Annual appropriation by Legislature.....	\$35,000 00
Avails of labor of inmates.....	17,970 60
Board of U. S. prisoners.....	279 14
Sale of stock and garden vegetables.....	128 47
Pasturage and house rent.....	107 53
Sale of hogsheads, rags, &c.....	77 56
Note at bank.....	3,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$57,063 30

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr.

Paid contractors for work done.....	\$13,364 55
Balance	135 45
	<hr/>
	\$13,500 00

Cr.

Special appropriation of 1868.....	\$ 3,500 00
Special appropriation of 1869.....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$13,500 00

We do hereby certify, that we have examined the foregoing accounts, and compared them with their vouchers and find them correct.

PATRICK BARRY,
W. A. REYNOLDS,
W. C. ROWLEY,
Auditing Committee.

STATEMENT showing the disbursements, and the purposes for which they were made, by the monthly audits of the accounts against the Institution, allowed and ordered to be paid by the Acting Committee.

January 2d, 1869.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,139 33
Bill for meat	542 08
Flour	612 50
Groceries	596 41
Salary secretary and treasurer for 1868	500 00
Carpeting	249 21
Rent of farm	112 50
Repair of pipes	159 92
Dry goods	115 27
Mending shoes	133 00
Baking bread	173 45
Sleigh	100 00
Gas	114 10
Hardware	128 84
Groceries	92 49
Groceries	83 50
Cow	65 00
Repairing building	50 85
Robe	50 00
Dry goods	54 43
Singing teacher, three months	50 00
Repairing building	42 00
Soap	47 34
Sundry small accounts	239 42
	<hr/>
	\$5,451 64

January 30th, 1869.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,139 33
Bill for flour	420 25
Groceries	368 93
Meat	460 61
Flour	442 45

Books and stationery	\$133 93
Dry goods.....	521 96
Meat.....	450 27
Mending shoes.....	103 40
Baking bread	95 70
Brooms.....	27 00
Books and stationery	58 06
Groceries	58 39
Mill feed.....	66 07
Repairing wagon.....	41 50
Dry goods	35 05
Sundry small accounts.....	325 40
	<hr/>
	\$4,748 30

March 17th, 1869.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,139 33
Bill for meat	442 35
Flour.....	482 75
Groceries	399 57
Gas	433 65
Mill feed.....	140 56
Rent of farm.....	112 50
Baking bread.....	89 90
Groceries	54 82
Dry goods.....	49 83
Potatoes.....	69 75
Tin ware.....	45 50
Soap	93 33
Mending shoes.....	60 00
Hardware	53 07
Sundry small accounts.....	139 50
	<hr/>
	\$3,815 41

March 30th, 1869.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,141 00
Bill for cottonades.....	616 25
Four	377 50
Meat	469 53
Band instruments.....	325 00
Groceries.....	318 93
Medicines.....	139 63
Mending shoes.....	120 00
Potatoes	100 88
Baking bread.....	95 70
Dry goods.....	85 12
Books and stationery.....	36 36
Soap	56 25

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

17

Bill for services of surgeon	\$45 00
Band instruments.....	36 50
Crockery	34 00
Sundry small accounts.....	270 39
	<hr/> \$4,268 04 <hr/>

May 1st, 1869.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,141 00
Bill for meat.....	525 15
Flour	377 00
Repairing building.....	382 82
Groceries	280 93
Groceries	258 41
Flour	266 60
Mending shoes.....	150 00
Potatoes	110 00
Flour	94 50
Coal.....	86 55
Baking bread.....	98 60
Band teacher.....	70 00
Secretary and treasurer, bill of expenses.....	72 09
Soap	51 97
Dry goods.....	55 76
Groceries.....	42 75
Traveling expenses of president of board.....	30 85
Groceries	39 62
Thread and buttons.....	36 96
Hardware	49 80
Potatoes and turnips.....	38 78
Repairing wagons.....	38 27
Sundry small accounts.....	205 93
	<hr/> \$4,504 54 <hr/>

June 2d, 1869.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,141 00
Bill for flour.....	466 40
Groceries	203 71
Groceries	132 17
Meat	508 05
Gas	255 85
Potatoes	108 90
Baking bread.....	92 80
Groceries	44 55
Repairing roofs.....	50 30
Woolen cloth.....	2,800 35
Band instruments.....	70 00
Hardware.....	27 92

Bill for band teacher.....	\$75 00
Mending shoes.....	30 00
Repairing building.....	22 93
Soap.....	49 27
Crockery.....	18 80
Glass and paints.....	47 95
Brooms.....	32 00
Books and stationery.....	69 31
Sundry small accounts.....	120 96
	<hr/>
	\$6,368 22

June 29th, 1869.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,134 50
Bill for salary secretary and treasurer, six months.....	250 00
Band teacher.....	60 00
Meat.....	464 94
Baking bread.....	88 45
Mill feed.....	145 34
Flour.....	452 10
Groceries.....	114 51
Groceries.....	150 04
Groceries.....	126 42
Groceries.....	77 43
Hardware.....	35 59
Shoe shop.....	80 00
Mending shoes.....	30 00
Shoe shop.....	184 13
Shoe shop.....	50 50
Carriage.....	450 00
Garden seeds.....	39 57
Parlor trimmings.....	96 14
Hardware.....	23 95
Mowing machine.....	40 00
Coal.....	64 20
Cleansing vaults.....	65 00
Shirting.....	503 44
Woolen cloth.....	624 49
Dry goods.....	117 25
Sundry small accounts.....	128 21
	<hr/>
	\$5,596 20

August 2d, 1869.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,072 00
Bill for band teacher.....	70 00
Meat.....	535 32
Baking bread.....	97 15
Flour.....	374 70

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

19

Bill for groceries	\$106 92
Groceries	118 17
Groceries	353 66
Hardware	21 88
Shoe shop	296 89
Shoe shop	77 50
Soap	47 11
Dry goods	272 44
Crockery	110 12
Flour	136 87
Medicines	72 22
Groceries	51 63
Repairing pipes	45 94
Brushes	45 38
Thread and buttons	37 19
Pipes	22 14
Glass and paints	32 30
Brooms	30 00
Potatoes	23 85
Furniture	28 99
Sundry small accounts	228 48
	<hr/>
	\$4,308 85

August 31st, 1869.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,030 00
Bill for band teacher	65 00
Meat	478 93
Baking bread	151 15
Flour	511 50
Groceries	177 13
Groceries	79 95
Groceries	229 18
Shoe shop	175 88
Soap	51 44
Crockery	54 63
Coal	1,733 79
Coal	1,061 12
Repairing building	32 49
Furniture	49 00
Salary secretary and treasurer, three months	125 00
Sundry small accounts	216 53
	<hr/>
	\$6,222 72

October 2d, 1869.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,205 00
Bill for band teacher	65 00
Meat	471 28

Bił for baking bread	\$95 70
Flour	401 60
Groceries	122 39
Groceries	83 98
Groceries	222 55
Shoe shop	57 64
Soap	51 43
Dry goods	344 63
Thread and buttons	37 23
Books and stationery	163 05
Gas	106 05
Repairs to pipes	41 92
Lumber	25 45
Repairing wagons	21 78
Groceries	37 23
Furniture	32 70
Sundry small accounts	143 21
	<hr/>
	\$3,729 82

October 30th, 1869.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,205 00
Bill for band teacher	60 00
Meat	490 32
Baking bread	69 60
Flour	703 80
Soap	58 86
Dry goods	95 19
Flour	204 94
Groceries	86 45
Printing	36 00
Sundry small accounts	128 05
	<hr/>
	\$3,138 21

October 4th, 1869.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,310 00
Bill for band teacher	30 00
Meat	640 15
Flour	391 50
Soap	62 82
Dry goods	205 95
Groceries	49 91
Thread and buttons	22 43
Groceries	40 48
Brooms	33 00
Potatoes	259 00
Printing bill	43 40

Bill for printing	\$34 13
Sundry small accounts.....	134 65
	<hr/>
	\$3,257 42
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$55,409 27
	<hr/>

The following is a classification of the preceding accounts :

Food, provisions, &c	\$20,818 23
Salaries.....	15,217 49
Clothing.....	7,753 13
Fuel, lights, &c.....	3,917 29
Furnace, stoves, &c.....	132 25
Farm, garden, &c.....	1,650 65
Furniture.....	1,836 90
Shoe shop.....	943 56
Repairs.....	878 57
Contingencies	828 51
Band instruments.....	452 75
Bedding.....	426 47
School	369 27
Hospital	299 20
Pipes, boiler, &c.....	217 71
Stationery	167 39
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Total.....	\$55,409 27
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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge :

The superintendent respectfully presents the following report for the year 1869 :

The whole number of boys in the institution at the date of the last report, was.....	379
The number received in 1869, was.....	175
The number returned in 1869, was.....	13
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The total number in 1869, was.....	567
The number discharged in 1869, was.....	219
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Leaving in the House January 1, 1870.....	348
The monthly average number for the year, was.....	370
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The boys committed to the House in 1869, were received from the following counties :

From Erie.....	28
Monroe.....	26

From Steuben	16
Onondaga	15
Jefferson	9
Ontario	8
Oneida	6
Orleans	6
Montgomery	6
Oswego	6
Niagara	6
Chautauqua	4
Livingston	4
Tompkins	4
Saratoga	3
Broome	3
St. Lawrence	3
Allegany	2
Cayuga	2
Chemung	2
Chenango	2
Madison	2
Schenectady	2
Seneca	2
Tioga	2
Washington	2

And one each from Genesee, Herkimer, Wayne and Wyoming.

Their ages were as follows :

1 was	18 years old.
4 were	17 years old.
19 were	16 years old.
27 were	15 years old.
33 were	14 years old.
25 were	13 years old.
29 were	12 years old.
28 were	11 years old.
14 were	10 years old.
3 were	9 years old.
2 were	8 years old.

And their average age was 14 years.

Their parentage is :

Irish	60
American	42
German	29
English	16
Colored	12
Canadian French	11
Scotch	5

The parentage of the whole number now in the House is :

Irish	120
-------------	-----

American.....	116
German	43
English.....	25
Canadian French	22
Colored	17
Scotch	5

They were committed for the following offenses :

Petit larceny.....	133
Burglary	20
Vagrancy.....	7
Assault.....	5
Highway robbery	3
Rape.....	2
Grand larceny.....	2
Purloining from letter.....	1
Arson	1
Malicious mischief	1

Their domestic circumstances were as follows :

Forty had lost their fathers ; fifteen had lost their mothers ; seventeen had intemperate parents ; fifteen had parents separated ; sixteen had lost both parents.

It will be seen from this statement that nearly one-half of the number of boys received during the year had lost either one or both parents or their parents were separated.

Boys left the institution in 1869 as follows :

Discharged to parents	111
" farmers	75
" mechanics.....	26
Deceased	4
Escaped	3

The length of time the boys, who were discharged during the year, had been in the institution is as follows :

Less than one year.....	25
More than one year and less than two	76
More than two and less than three	52
More than three and less than four	38
More than four and less than five.....	18
More than five and less than six	8
More than six and less than seven.....	2

Products of the farm and garden and their estimated value :

200 bushels of oats at 50c.....	\$100 00
5 tons of straw at \$8.....	40 00
300 bushels of corn in the ear at 50c.....	150 00

5 loads of corn stalks at \$10	\$50 00
18 bushels pop corn at \$1	18 00
80 bushels of beans at \$2.50	200 00
570 bushels of potatoes at 50c.	285 00
3,732 pounds of pork fattened at \$13.50	503 82
1,330 pounds of live hogs at \$10	133 00
3,960 heads of cabbage at 4c.	158 40
1,500 heads of celery at 3c.	45 00
110 bushels of beets at 50c.	55 00
125 bushels of onions at \$1.50	187 50
20 bushels of parsnips at 50c.	10 00
553 bushels of rutabagas at 50c.	276 50
468 bushels of tomatoes at 40c.	187 20
113 heads of cauliflower at 10c.	11 30
4 tons hay at \$12	48 00
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	\$2,458 72
	<hr/>

LIBRARY.

Amount of fees received at the gate during the year	\$216 40
Balance for last year	3 44
	<hr/>
	\$219 84
	<hr/>
196 volumes of books	\$146 87
200 testaments	30 00
75 copies each of three monthly papers	27 25
25 copies of one monthly paper	6 00
24 singing books	4 80
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Amount expended	214 92
	<hr/>
Balance to new account	\$4 92
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The following statistical table shows the whole number of commitments, the number of recommitments, the discharges, escapes and deaths, the number in the institution at the close of the year, and the average age for each year since the opening of the institution:

YEAR.	Whole number received.	No. of re-commitments.	No. discharged.	No. escaped.	No. of deaths.	No. at the end of the year.	Average age of those received.
1849	88	....	....	1	....	87	14½ yrs.
1850	61	....	5	2	....	91	14 "
1851	63	....	23	1	....	130	13½ "
1852	69	2	26	4	4	165	13½ "
1853	112	....	68	4	....	205	13 "
1854	161	6	95	8	....	263	13½ "
1855	128	6	92	6	4	289	14 "
1856	165	8	112	14	2	326	13 "
1857	172	9	147	5	1	345	13½ "
1858	172	8	119	9	3	386	13½ "
1859	169	14	126	....	3	426	13½ "
1860	164	11	159	5	3	423	12 5-6 "
1861	145	11	176	2	1	389	13½ "
1862	183	9	159	7	4	402	12½ "
1863	205	4	145	8	3	451	13 "
1864	230	3	199	3	8	471	12½ "
1865	247	14	217	8	4	489	13 1-6 "
1866	257	15	216	11	9	510	13 "
1867	226	22	269	12	7	448	13 1-6 "
1868	189	20	254	1	3	379	13 "
1869	188	13	219	3	4	348	14 "

The statistics above, embrace all the statistics that have heretofore been presented in the superintendent's report, and all, perhaps, that are of any special interest or value. Statistics alone, however, afford but a small part of the information sought in such a report by a large portion of the public who are not familiar with such institutions, and who desire some knowledge of their design, the means adopted for its accomplishment, and the results obtained. A portion of this information, the design of the institution, and the plan adopted to carry out that design, is contained in a circular letter appended to this report, issued by the Board of Managers, and sent to the parents and friends of youths committed here, for their information. This circular is worthy of a careful perusal, as it states clearly and concisely the real object of the institution, and the basis of its rules and regulations.

One of the first questions asked by persons visiting the institution is: "Who are sent here; what class of boys?" This question may be answered first negatively, by saying that *imbeciles* are not sent here, or at least, ought not to be, for this is not an idiot asylum, although occasionally mistaken for such. Invalids are not sent here, or rather should not be, for this is not a hospital, though sometimes mistaken for that also. Lunatics are not sent here, only occasionally when the institution is mistaken for an insane asylum, which it was not designed to be. Children under seven or eight years of age, at

least ought not to be sent here, as a State nursery was not contemplated ; and such a nursery, well regulated and complete in all its appointments, has never been established here. Mistakes have sometimes been made, however, in this respect, as a boy eight years of age was committed here in July last, for "having feloniously stolen two pocket knives, and did attempt to cut and stab other children, and also tried to cut his school teacher Miss S—— ; and the said C. C. is a dangerous person to run at large." Another boy of the same age was sentenced here a few months since, as "an ungovernable, vicious and dangerous boy." On the other hand, this is a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents. Boys under sixteen years of age convicted before a court of criminal jurisdiction, of any felony, or convicted before magistrates of counties, of any petit larceny (theft under twenty-five dollars), are sent here. Also, boys under that age may be sent here from this county (Monroe) for vagrancy. In other words, nearly all who are sent here are bad boys, sent for stealing. Many of them are thoroughly vicious and bad ; they could scarcely be otherwise, considering where they were brought up, and by whom. Others are lazy, shiftless, dishonest boys, without a home. Force of circumstances, so to speak, also brought them here. Others still, of good parentage and homes, associated with bad companions, and in an evil hour were led astray.

The object of this institution is to receive such boys and benefit them so far as possible, mentally, morally and physically ; to give them a fair education ; to induce them if possible, to break off their bad habits and to form good habits, and to teach them to be industrious and to earn their own livelihood by honest labor.

The schools, the hours of labor and of recreation, and all the rules and regulations of the institution are designed to have but one object in view, the best welfare of the boys. It will readily be seen that in attaining the desired end, the reformation of these youths, there is one *indispensable* pre-requisite, namely, that the officers and employees of the institution ; the persons who are to enforce the rules and regulations of the institution and to aid in carrying out its design should be persons of the right character and influence. They must realize that they are to stand in the place of parents and friends to these boys. It is not a part of their duty to reproach them with unkind words and bitter taunts at every manifestation of their previous bad character and habits, but rather to bear in mind that because of such a character and such habits they are sent here, and that the course to

be pursued toward them should be such as to encourage them to make an earnest effort to reform their character and habits. An untruthful, profane, dishonest boy, does not become a truthful upright boy, without making an effort himself to become such. To reproach him in a bitter, unforgiving spirit as a liar and a thief, will arouse a spirit of anger at once and put him on the defensive. He not only should not be thus reproached, but he should have no good reasons for believing that such a feeling and spirit exists toward him on the part of those having charge of him. The knowledge of that fact would only dishearten and discourage him. So long as he is an inmate of the institution no effort should be spared to reclaim him. It is true that the pursuit of a right course and exercise of a right spirit toward the more hardened inmates of such an institution, at all times, is a comparatively rare qualification, possessed by no means by all who seek such positions, and hence the importance of selecting with great care those who are to occupy such positions. Special attention is given to this point because it is regarded of the highest importance in advancing the best interests of a reformatory institution, the reform of its inmates.

Another question frequently asked by those seeking information respecting this institution, is this, "How long are boys kept here?" A reference to the circular to parents and guardians, at the close of the report, shows that boys may be kept during minority, although that is seldom, if ever done. Two years have been fixed upon as an average length of time; the reasons for which are given in the circular. The object of the institution being to educate the boy and change his habits, a little reflection will show that three or even six months would not avail much in accomplishing that end. No boy's discharge is recommended by the superintendent in less than one year, provided the boy is a proper subject for the institution. There is at present no fixed rules determining the exact length of time a boy shall be kept here, only the general rule that in most cases it will vary from one to two years, mainly according to his conduct. Applications are often made for the discharge of boys on the ground that they "have been punished long enough;" the object of the institution not being comprehended. Other applications are often made on the ground that the parents need the boys' services. It is a little singular that in the most of such cases, there is good reason to believe that parents received little or no assistance from their sons previous to their commitment here.

There are other questions and points of interest which might be properly noticed in a report of this kind, but perhaps sufficient has been said to convey the information most generally sought. It is to be hoped that magistrates will generally inform themselves more fully respecting the real design of the institution and its rules and regulations, that they may in turn impart correct information to those having sons or wards committed here. It is proper to say that every effort is made to render the institution a *home* for boys while here, so that their stay here may be pleasant as well as profitable. Our schools as organized and conducted, are not unlike public schools elsewhere. Our play grounds are extensive and enlivened with all the various plays and amusements of boys, which are considered proper and innocent. Our food is plain but wholesome and abundant. Our brass band, composed of eighteen boys, furnishes excellent music for the entertainment of the boys on holidays and at other times. The boys listen to them with great pleasure, and leave their play and surround them whenever they perform on the play grounds.

During the fore part of the summer the boys were taken out to ride, but the improvements that have been going on in building, and the occupation of the time of both officers and team, have prevented their continuance. Some excellent letters have been received from boys who have been discharged, and information has been received from many others that give promise of doing well. Mention should be made of the resignation, in June last, of Mr. A. W. Fisher, who had been the assistant superintendent of the institution for nearly twenty years. His intelligence and fidelity in the discharge of his duties, his great accuracy in keeping the accounts and statistics of the institution, and above all, his extreme reticence in remarks on any points calculated to awaken prejudices or differences among officers and employees, rendered his assistance invaluable.

Mr. F. A. Baker, principal teacher, applied for the vacant position and received the appointment, his position as teacher being filled by Mr. Powell, who resigned at the close of the year, leaving the position at present unfilled. It has already been noticed in these remarks, that the officers and employees of such an institution should be devoted to its best interests and the welfare of its inmates. It is a source of pleasure to the superintendent to know and feel that this is true to so great an extent, respecting the present corps of officers and employees.

The superintendent desires, in concluding his report, to express to

the Board of Managers his warmest thanks for the cordial sympathy and support they have at all times extended to him in the discharge of the varied and responsible duties of his position.

ELISHA M. CARPENTER,
Superintendent.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of Western House Refuge :

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned who presented you the teachers' report of one year ago was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent in September, at which time Mr. Geo. K. Powell, was elected as principal of 2d division, which place he most efficiently filled till the date of his resignation, December 23d.

The number of pupils in the school Jan. 1st, 1869.....	379
The number admitted during the year	188
The number in attendance.....	567
The number gone out	219
The number remaining at present time	348
Of which the second division contains	178
The first division contains.....	170
The primary department of first division.....	50

The scholastic grades are exhibited by the following tables :

SECOND DIVISION.	Natural Philoso- phy.	History United States.	Geography.	Physical Geogra- phy.	Written Arith- metic.	Reading.	Spelling.	Write on Paper.	Eighth Grade.	Seventh Grade.	Sixth Grade.	Total.
No. of classes.....	1	1	5	1	5	7	4	4	4	8	8	20
No. in classes.....	35	30	150	30	178	178	178	178	45	75	58	178

FIRST DIVISION.	Geography.	Mental Arithmetic.	Fourth Reader.	Third Reader.	Second Reader.	Spelling.	Write on Paper.	Write on Slate.	Third Grade.	Fourth Grade.	Fifth Grade.	Total.
No. of classes.....	3	4	2	2	3	7	2	1	1	1	1	14
No. in classes.....	85	118	44	44	55	141	118	24	34	45	40	119

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. FIRST DIVISION.	Add and Subtract.	Count readily.	First Reader.	Primer.	Alphabet.	Spelling.	Write on Slate.	Write name.	First grade.	Total.
No. of classes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	6	6
No. in classes	47	47	23	24	4	47	40	35	51	51

Our schools here are very different from those elsewhere. They are made up of different material, and a peculiar "tact" as well as a sufficiency of patience and earnest labor is required to train, cultivate and improve those committed to our charge. As a general thing, we have the boys whom others could not manage; who have been expelled from the common schools on account of their bad conduct, and who thus freed from study and work, have entered the street and roamed at liberty, regardless of what they might do, or what they might become; till, for some crime there committed, they have been placed with us. Many of them, it is true, are very poor scholars; yet we are pleased to say that, in most instances, the rapid progress made and the interest manifested in their studies has surpassed our most sanguine expectations.

From time to time, as advancement is made, our best scholars, the ornaments of the school room, who are also the most faithful in other places, go out from us, having earned the approbation of their teachers and the recommendation for an honorable discharge. And, although many of those who fill their places have been rejected from other schools, or have been wandering as outcasts of society, without a home to shelter them, or kind friends in whom they could confide, or to whom they might look for protection; still we find they have active minds and are capable of making praiseworthy, intellectual advancement. These *unfortunates*, in many schools, receive but little attention, the teacher's time there being devoted to those who will better appreciate their instruction, and thus to our lot has fallen the duty to elevate their ambition, to quicken their mental sluggishness, to awaken their self-esteem, to create in them a desire from improvement and to place in them the cheering light of virtue and intelligence, that they may be the better prepared to battle with temptation and occupy a more noble and useful position in life than they have yet planned for themselves.

To reform these wayward boys educated in all the vices known in the category of crime; to take those who are the pest and plague of our cities and villages, and mould this raw material into shape, and fashion it anew; is not the work of a minute, is not without its difficulties and discouragements, and calls upon their teachers to exercise much ingenuity and perseverance, together with patience and forbearance. Nearly 200 volumes have been added to the library during the year, and 250 Sunday school papers have been distributed among the boys each sabbath, both of which provisions have been sources of much interest and instruction. To my associate teachers, I desire most cordially to express my thanks for their cheerful and earnest co-operation in all laudable efforts for improvement, and for the very worthy manner in which they have conducted their respective departments. Most respectfully I would tender my obligations to the school committee for their uniform sympathy and kindness, and the generous support given me throughout the labors of the year.

And in the future as in the past, it will be my earnest endeavor to secure the honest approval of the Board, by seeking to promote the highest and best interests of the institution.

F. A. BAKER,

Assistant Superintendent.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge:

GENTLEMEN.—The general sanitary condition of the inmates of the institution during the past year has been satisfactory. There have been some severe cases of sickness, but no epidemic disease has prevailed. Four deaths from all causes occurred during the year, viz.:

January 11th. Franklin Carman, consumption.

March 1st. Perry Conley, tubercular disease of the brain.

March 17th. Peter Herdendorf, consumption.

December 27th. Stephen Cone, tubercular disease of brain.

These deaths were in every instance from disease which existed at the time of the admission of the boys into the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

A. BACKUS, M. D.,

Attending Physician.

DIET TABLE.

SUNDAY.

Breakfast.—Coffee 1 pint, bread 6 oz., boiled rice 1 oz., molasses 1 oz.

Dinner.—Baked pork 4 oz., beans $\frac{1}{2}$ gill, bread 6 oz.

Supper.—Bread 8 oz., molasses 1 oz.

MONDAY.

Breakfast.—Coffee 1 pint, bread 6 oz., meat hash with vegetables 8 oz.

Dinner.—Corned beef 10 oz., bread 8 oz., potatoes 8 oz.

Supper.—Bread 4 oz., Indian meal boiled 2 oz., molasses 1 oz.

TUESDAY.

Breakfast.—Coffee 1 pint, bread 6 oz., boiled rice 1 oz., molasses 1 oz.

Dinner.—Beef soup with vegetables 1 pint, meat 8 oz., bread 6 oz., potatoes 8 oz.

Supper.—Bread 8 oz., cold meat 2 oz.

WEDNESDAY.

Breakfast.—Coffee 1 pint, bread 6 oz., meat hash with vegetables 8 oz.

Dinner.—Baked pork 4 oz., beans $\frac{1}{2}$ gill, bread 6 oz.

Supper.—Bread 8 oz., molasses 1 oz.

THURSDAY.

Breakfast.—Coffee 1 pint, bread 6 oz., boiled rice 1 oz., molasses 1 oz.

Dinner.—Roast beef 8 oz., bread 6 oz., potatoes 8 oz.

Supper.—Bread 8 oz., cold meat 2 oz.

FRIDAY.

Breakfast.—Coffee 1 pint, bread 10 oz., salt fish 2 oz.

Dinner.—Cod fish hash with potatoes 16 oz., bread 6 oz.

Supper.—Bread 4 oz., Indian meal boiled 2 oz., molasses 1 oz.

SATURDAY.

Breakfast.—Coffee 1 pint, bread 8 oz., meat hash with vegetables 8 oz.

Dinner.—Beef soup with vegetables 1 pint, meat 8 oz., bread 6 oz., potatoes 8 oz.

Supper.—Bread 8 oz., molasses 1 oz.

CIRCULAR TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

For the information of the parents and friends of the youth committed to their care, the Managers deem it proper to state that the institution is not a prison or a place of punishment, but rather a reform school, where the inmates may receive that instruction and discipline which are calculated to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry, and advance them in all those branches of knowledge which are taught in the best common schools of the State.

They are, accordingly, provided with a home every way pleasant and comfortable; are furnished with steady employment; have appropriate seasons of recreation; are well fed and clothed; and when sick, are carefully nursed and provided with an experienced medical attendant; and on week days have ample opportunity to improve their minds by reading, and by study under the direction of competent teachers, and on the Sabbath are furnished with suitable religious and moral instruction. It is quite obvious that *time* will be necessary to give full effect to the training which they thus receive; and that it would be dealing unwisely with the youth to allow them to be exposed again to the temptations under the influence of which they had been led astray, until correct principles had been established by thorough and oft-repeated instruction and habits of industry and of right action confirmed by practice. The Managers are of the opinion that in ordinary cases a period of two years is short enough for the accomplishment of these objects, and that in cases of great delinquency a still longer time will be required. Instances have occurred in which parents have applied for the discharge of their children within a few weeks after their committal. It is needless to say that such applications cannot be listened to. It is proper to add that the parents, guardians and other near friends of the youth, residing in this city, are permitted to see and converse with them on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October, between the hours of one and five, P. M. Friends from a distance are permitted to see their children at any time, provided their visits are not oftener than once in three months. The boys are permitted to write their friends every three months. In case of the serious illness of any boy, his friends will be informed of it at once.

In behalf of the Managers.

THOMAS CORNES, *President.*

ALFRED ELY, *Secretary.*

LETTER OF ADDRESS

TO A PERSON ON TAKING A BOY FROM THE INSTITUTION AS AN
APPRENTICE.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE,
ROCHESTER, 187 . }

The Managers of the Western House of Refuge,

To

SIR.—We have consented to bind
....., one of the children under our care in the House of
Refuge, to you, as an apprentice, pursuant to powers given to us by
an act of the Legislature of this State.

We should not have done this, had not our inquiries as to your
character, induced us to believe, that your example, and your treat-
ment of this young person, will be such, as may tend to perfect the
moral reformation, we have reason to hope he has experienced since
he has been in the asylum under our charge.

Great pains are taken to impress on the children committed to the
House of Refuge, a love of truth;* to give them religious instruc-
tion, habits of order and industry, and to teach them to be respectful
and obedient. We have found, from experience, that this may be
done by a steady and firm conduct, not incompatible with great
kindness. We are persuaded that most children may be more easily
and effectually governed, by proper appeals to their moral feelings,
than by corporeal punishments, and that where these are inflicted
frequently and with severity, it oftener marks a want of sense or
humanity on the one part, than demerit on the other.

We hope the system we pursue will have an effect on the child
you will receive from us, which will render him useful to you, and
contribute to make him a worthy member of society when his con-
nection with you shall cease. But this cannot be expected, unless
you, to whose care he will now be committed, interest yourself in
his welfare.

It has not been concealed from you, and ought not to be forgotten,
that this child has been a delinquent. We beg, therefore, to remind
you that his conduct may require more attention than might be
thought necessary to one who had never been led from the paths of
virtue. Should your care and kindness redeem this child, and make

* The two rules of the House are: 1st. Never tell a lie; and 2d. Always do as well as they know how.

him religious, moral and industrious, you will participate with us in those feelings which must result from the reflection that we may have contributed to the temporal and eternal happiness of a fellow being.

It is particularly requested and expected that you will write to us or to our Superintendent, at least once *every year*, giving an account of the conduct of this young person. This is desirable, not only as respects the individual, but should he behave, as we hope he will, your favorable report will be serviceable to our institution. We wish you would encourage him to write occasionally to our Superintendent. We are happy to say, that the accounts we have had of, and from the children we have bound out, have been, except in a very few instances, highly satisfactory. When the child's service has expired, it is desirable that he should receive from you a certificate, which may express your opinion of his conduct while under your care.

With a hope that you may find your apprentice worthy and useful, and that he may find in you an able instructor and a kind master, and with our best wishes for his and your happiness and prosperity, we commit him to your care.

By order and in behalf of the Board of Managers,

.....,

Superintendent.

LETTER OF ADDRESS

TO A BOY ON LEAVING THE INSTITUTION AS AN APPRENTICE.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE, }
ROCHESTER,, 187 . }

The Managers of the Western House of Refuge,

To.....

You are about to leave the House of Refuge. You will be bound as an apprentice to a person, who, the Managers believe, will provide for you, instruct you, and if you behave well, treat you with kindness.

We should not have consented to part with you at this time, had not your conduct given us reason to hope that the religious and moral instruction you have received since you have been under our care, have disposed you to lead an honest, industrious and sober life. You are now of an age when you are capable of distinguishing between virtue and vice; you have had experience that must teach you, that if you are good you will be happy, if you are bad, you

must be miserable. You cannot but have perceived how much your welfare depends upon yourself, and upon the observance of the precepts you have seen inculcated with so much pains, by your preceptors in the House of Refuge. Among these are the following: You are always to tell the truth. You are to be obedient to those under whose care you are placed, doing your duty, as well as you know how, industriously and cheerfully. You are to be civil and respectful in your manners, and to avoid all bad language. You will find time that you may employ, not only in religious reading and exercises, but in improving your mind and in acquiring such learning as may be useful to you. If you mean to be a good and respectable man you will not fail to avail yourself of these opportunities.

Do not be discouraged by what has happened, from striving to raise yourself to a respectable station in the world. If your life be hereafter exemplary, the errors of your infancy will be forgiven or forgotten. In our happy country, every honest man may claim the reward he merits. Many of our most distinguished citizens have been the makers of their own fortunes, and in their childhood were as poor and unprotected as you have been. There is no reason why you, if you pursue the course they have done, may not command the same good fortune. At all events you may be sure, that if you make yourself master of your business, are diligent in your calling, establish a character for truth, honesty, industry and sobriety, you cannot fail to obtain a comfortable living, and to be beloved and respected. Look at those you have seen in poverty, and observe those you will hereafter meet with, who are in want; you will generally, if not always, find that they owe their condition to bad company, to idleness and intemperance, which not only debase the individual, but often make all who have the misfortune to be connected with them unhappy, and ashamed to acknowledge any relationship.

When you see a man, and particularly a young man, irreligious, frequenting bad company, given to drink, and using profane language; when you see that he neglects his business, is wasting his time, and taking no pains to learn, you may be sure he is in the road to ruin; he has no chance to be reputable; he can hope for nothing but to live all his days from hand to mouth, in want and wretchedness. On the other hand, if you see a young man devout, attentive to his business, passing his leisure time soberly, but cheerfully, with companions of whom he need not be ashamed; if he loses no opportunity of gaining religious and moral instruction, and is obedient and civil in his man-

ners, you may be sure when left to make his own way in the world, he will always be beforehand. Instead of leading a life of poverty and disgrace, he will become independent and happy, and may have around him a family and friends who will esteem and respect him, and be proud of their connection with one so deserving.

You well know the evil consequences of bad company; there is nothing as to which you ought to be more on your guard. You ought particularly to avoid those with whom you associated before you were placed in the House of Refuge. That you may not be again tempted by these, you should not be too anxious to return to this city, and put yourself in a situation where you may meet with them. When your time of service is out, and you become your own master, you may have a better chance of success in the world, if you will establish yourself where you will have no friends but those you may hereafter make by your good conduct, and where the history of your early life is unknown. You will find in most large towns, whether in this country or elsewhere, savings banks established. These are intended for the benefit of those who make small gains by constant industry; and we recommend to you when you have any money to spare, to put it in one of these institutions. If you should have an opportunity of doing so, your money will be secure. You will be less tempted to spend it than if you kept it by you; and as the savings banks allow interest on all deposited, your money will be increasing; so that if from time to time you make only small deposits, you may, in the course of a few years, have a considerable sum, with which you may advantageously commence business.

It will always be gratifying to us to hear of your welfare. We shall be pleased to learn that you preserve and often read this letter. We wish you occasionally to write to our superintendent; you will always find in him and in us, friends ready to advise and serve you.

Committing you to the protection of Providence, and to the care of your employer, and repeating our admonition to you, to be religious, to love the truth, to be sober and industrious, and to avoid bad company, we bid you farewell.

By order and on behalf of the Board of Managers,

....., *Superintendent.*

MAGISTRATE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR PETIT LARCENY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County, } ss.
Town of }

To any constable of the said county, and to the Superintendent of "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents," in the city of Rochester, State of New York.

Whereas at a Court of Special Sessions held this day, at, in the said county, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, of the town of, in the said county, was proven before me to be of the age of years, and was convicted of having on the day of, 187-, feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from of the value of the property of the said and upon such condition the said Court did adjudge and determine that the said should be committed to the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in the city of Rochester.

These are therefore to command you the said constable, forthwith to convey and deliver the said into the custody of the Superintendent of the said Western House of Refuge. And you, the said Superintendent, are hereby requested to receive the said into your custody, in the said House of Refuge, and keep him until he be discharged in due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal at the day of, 1870.

Justice of the Peace.

FOR VAGRANCY.

If the commitment is for *Vagrancy*, (which can be from Monroe county only), after the word *convicted* in the commitment above, insert as follows: "of being a vagrant, for that he the said being an idle person, and not having visible means to maintain himself, lives without employment."

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York.

Passed May 8, 1846.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The Governor of the State of New York, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall, during the present session of the Legislature, appoint three Commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site on which to be erected "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents;" and the said Commissioners shall, within four weeks from the time of their appointment, proceed to examine and determine upon the site aforesaid, and shall locate the same at some suitable place in the interior or western portion of the State. In determining such location, the said Commissioners shall take into consideration any proposition which may be made to them, and of give to the State the lands necessary for the site of the said House of Refuge, or any materials or money to aid in the erection thereof; and the performance of which they shall have satisfactory assurance, to any bond or other obligation executed to the people of this State, and delivered to said Commissioners to secure any such site, money or materials, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be valid and binding upon the parties executing the same.

§ 2. If the said Commissioners shall procure by purchase (or voluntary cession), the site for said House of Refuge, the deed thereof shall be duly executed to the people of this State and delivered to the Comptroller; and thereupon the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the grantor or grantors of whom the said site shall be purchased, such sum or sums of money as may be required to pay for the site agreeable to the contract of said Commissioners, not exceeding three thousand dollars.

§ 3. At any time, not exceeding two months after the said site shall be obtained by the said Commissioners (who are hereby empowered to contract for the same), the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller shall appoint three Commissioners to contract for the erection and inclosure of the said House of Refuge, on such plan and such terms as they may deem just and proper; provided the said plan and the terms of said contract shall be approved by the said Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; and provided also, that the said

House of Refuge shall be built in a plain manner, and that said Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall approve no plan for the erection of the building of such House of Refuge, which shall in their judgment require more than twenty thousand dollars for the completion of such building; and the said Commissioners shall select and designate one of their number who shall superintend the building of the said House of Refuge with a view to a due execution of the work on the part of those with whom the said Commissioners shall contract for the erection and inclosure thereof.

§ 4. The said Commissioners last mentioned, before they enter on the duties of their office, shall give his bond to the people of this State, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the Comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by this act.

§ 5. The Treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the said Commissioners, on the warrant of the Comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require for the building of the said House of Refuge, not exceeding such sum as will, with the sum drawn and paid for the site of said House of Refuge, amount to twenty-two thousand dollars, at such time as the same may be wanted by said Commissioners, in sums not exceeding five thousand dollars at any one time; and the expenditure of at least four thousand dollars thereof shall be accounted for to the Comptroller before any other sum shall be advanced.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to make a detailed report of all the moneys received and expended by them by virtue of this act, and of the progress which shall have been made in the erection and inclosure of the said buildings, to the Comptroller of this State, on or before the first day of January next, and as often thereafter as the Comptroller shall, or may, from time to time require.

§ 7. Each of the said Commissioners, first mentioned in this act, shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his appointment, the sum of two dollars per day, and at the rate of two dollars for every thirty miles necessary travel in the performance of the duties required by this act.

§ 8. Each of the said Commissioners, to be appointed by virtue of this act to contract for and superintend the building of the said House of Refuge, shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while

actually employed in the duties of his office, the sum of two dollars per day.

§ 9. The said Commissioners shall, for six weeks, advertise in a newspaper published in each of the cities of Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, and in the villages of Syracuse and Canandaigua, for sealed proposals for erecting and completing the said buildings and inclosure, and shall make a contract for the same with the lowest bidder or bidders, provided such bidder or bidders shall give satisfactory security for the performance of his or their contract or contracts; provided such contract or contracts and such security, shall be approved by the vice-chancellor of the eighth circuit, or the Lieutenant-Governor. No such bid shall be received unless the same shall be accompanied by a bond to the people of this State, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, executed by the person making such bid and by two sureties (whose sufficiency shall be certified by the Comptroller or the first judge of the county in which such sureties reside), conditional that the person making such bid will, within twenty days after such bid shall be accepted, enter into a contract according to such bid, and give such security as is above required for the full and faithful performance thereof. In case the condition of such bond shall be broken, the Comptroller shall cause such bond to be prosecuted whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the State shall require it; and in the suit brought thereon, the people of this State shall be entitled to recover the difference between the bid mentioned in the condition of said bond, and the sum mentioned in the bid upon which a contract shall be finally made, and also any other damages which the State may sustain by the breach of the condition of such bond.

§ 10. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller shall appoint, by writing under their hands and seals, fifteen discreet men, who shall act as Managers of the House of Refuge, established by virtue of this act, and who shall, on the acceptance of their respective appointments, perform the duties required of them by virtue of this act, without any compensation for their services.

§ 11. The said Managers shall be divided by the officers appointing them into three classes of five each, and the class to which each of such Managers shall belong, shall be set forth in the certificate of their appointment. The terms of office of the first class shall expire on the first Tuesday in February, in the year succeeding their appointment; of the second class, on the first Tuesday in February, in the

next year thereafter; and of the third class, on the first Tuesday in February of the next succeeding year. Whenever vacancies shall occur in the said Board of Managers, such vacancies shall be filled by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate; the terms of office of such Managers shall be such that they shall hold their office for the term of three years, as near as may be; and that the terms of office of one-third thereof shall expire on the first Tuesday of February, in each year. Such Managers shall have power to make all such rules, regulations, ordinances, and by-laws, for the government, discipline and management of said House of Refuge, and the inmates and officers thereof, as to them may appear just and proper.

§ 12. The said Managers shall appoint a superintendent of the said House of Refuge, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment, and economy of its management; and the said Managers shall make a detailed report to the Legislature of the performance of their duty, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year.

§ 13. The said Managers and Superintendent shall receive and take into the said House of Refuge all male children under the age of seventeen, who shall be legally committed to the said House of Refuge as vagrants, or on a conviction of any criminal offense by any court having authority to make such commitments; the said Managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of such children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments, as, in their judgments, will be most for the reformation and amendment, and the future benefit and advantage of such children; provided that the charge and power of said Managers upon and over the said children, shall not extend, in the case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years; or, in the case of males, beyond the age of twenty-one years.

§ 14. All and singular the clauses and provisions contained in the fourth title of chapter eight of the second part of the Revised Statutes, relating to the covenants to be inserted in the indentures of apprentices and servants, made by the overseers of the poor, shall

apply to the apprentices and servants, and the persons to whom they may be bound, under and by virtue of this act.

§ 15. Whenever the said House of Refuge shall, in the opinion of the Commissioners authorized to be appointed by the third section of this act, be in readiness for the reception of persons committed thereto, the said Commissioners shall make, under their hands and seals, duplicate certificates thereof; one of which they shall transmit by mail to the Governor of this State, and the other of which they shall cause to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such House of Refuge shall be situated. The Governor, on receiving such certificate, shall make an order designating the counties which shall hereafter be authorized to send juvenile delinquents to the said House of Refuge, and shall file the certificate of such Commissioners, and his said order, in the office of Secretary of State. The said Secretary of State shall transmit by mail to the first judge and county clerk of each of the counties designated in said order, a certified copy of such certificate and order.

§ 16. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in said order, shall sentence to said House of Refuge every male under the age of eighteen years, and every female under the age of seventeen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts, and the several magistrates of the said counties, may, in their discretion, sentence to the said House of Refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them of any petit larceny, and the courts and magistrates of the county where such House of Refuge may be located, may also, in their discretion, send to said House of Refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them as a vagrant. The board of supervisors of each of said counties, at their annual meeting shall raise such a sum as shall in their opinion be sufficient to pay to the treasurer of said House of Refuge fifty cents per week, for the support, maintenance and care of every person sentenced in their county to confinement therein; and the treasurer of the said county shall quarterly pay, on the drafts of the treasurer of the said House of Refuge, the said sum of fifty cents a week for each person supported in said House of Refuge, under a conviction had in such county.

§ 17. For the purpose of reimbursing to the general fund the moneys advanced therefrom under the provisions of this act, the Comptroller shall, on or before the first day of June next, apportion

to and among the several counties in this State, in proportion to the corrected aggregate valuation of the real and personal estate of said counties, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the said sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and the interest thereon, from the time of the advance thereof, on the said first day of June to the first day of April then next; and the board of supervisors of the several counties of this State shall, at their next annual meeting, cause the sum so apportioned to their counties respectively, to be levied and collected upon the taxable property of their counties, in the manner that other State and county taxes are collected. The said moneys, when collected, shall be paid to the county treasurer of such counties, and such county treasurer shall, immediately on the receipt thereof, pay over the same to the Treasurer of this State, and take his receipt therefor, and then shall procure such receipt to be countersigned by the Comptroller.

§ 18. All provisions or existing laws requiring the courts of any of the counties which shall be named in the order to be made by the Governor, under the provisions of the fifteenth section of this act, to sentence persons to the House of Refuge in the city of New York, shall be from and after the making of the said order, repealed so far as the same relates to the counties named in the said order, and shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

§ 19. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

To amend an act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York, passed May 8, 1846.

Passed April 10, 1850.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846, is hereby amended by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the word "sixteen," and by striking out the words "and every female under the age of seventeen years," so that the first part of the section shall read as follows:

"From and after the making of such order, the courts of criminal

jurisdiction of the several counties designated in such order, shall sentence to such House of Refuge every male under the age of sixteen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony."

§ 2. And said section shall be further amended by striking out the words "or female," whenever they occur in conjunction.

§ 3. This act shall not affect any sentence already passed.

AN ACT

To amend the "Act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8th, 1846.

Passed April 16, 1852.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. So much of the sixteenth section of the act hereby amended as provides for the raising, collecting and payment to the treasurer of the said House of Refuge, of fifty cents per week, for the support, maintenance and care of persons sentenced to confinement therein, shall be and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the several counties, which now or shall be hereafter designated as the counties from which juvenile delinquents are to be sent to the said House of Refuge, to ascertain by such proof as may be in their power, the age of every delinquent by them respectively sentenced to the said House of Refuge, and to insert such age in the order of commitment; and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 3. In cases where any such courts shall omit to insert in the order of commitment the age of any delinquent committed to the said House of Refuge, the Managers shall, as soon as may be, after such delinquent shall be received by them, ascertain his age by the best means in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated by them for the purpose. And the age of such delinquent thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of October next.

AN ACT

To amend the act passed May 8th, 1846, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York."

Passed April 17, 1861; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall appear to the Managers of the Western House of Refuge that any of the delinquents therein confined shall have been guilty of attempting willfully to set fire to any building belonging to the institution, or any combustible matter for the purpose of setting fire to any such building, or that any delinquent shall have been guilty of openly resisting the lawful authority of the officers of the institution, or of attempting by threats or otherwise to excite others to do so, or shall by gross or habitual misconduct exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other delinquents, it shall be lawful for them to submit a written statement of the facts in any such case to a judge of the Supreme Court, or to the county judge of the county of Monroe, and thereupon to apply to him for an order authorizing the temporary confinement of such delinquent for correction in the Monroe county penitentiary.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the judge forthwith summarily to inquire into the facts of the case, and if it shall appear to him that the statement is substantially true, and that the case is one in which the ends designed to be accomplished by the institution will be best promoted by it, he shall thereupon make an order authorizing the confinement of the delinquent in the said penitentiary for a limited period, to be expressed in the order; and the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary is hereby authorized and required to receive such delinquent and detain him during the period expressed in such order, unless the Managers shall previously direct him to be returned to the said House of Refuge.

§ 3. At the expiration of the period limited by the said order, or sooner, if the said Managers shall direct it, the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary shall return such delinquent to the custody and care of the superintendent of the said House of Refuge, to be further dealt with according to the laws, rules and regulations ordained for its government.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

SESSION LAWS 1859, CHAPTER 254, PAGE 553.

AN ACT

Empowering the Board of Supervisors in the respective counties of this State, to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed for the conveyance of Juvenile Delinquents to Houses of Refuge, and Insane Criminals to Insane Asylums.

Passed April 12, 1859; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of supervisors in the respective counties of this State are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty, annually to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed and paid to officers for the conveyance of juvenile delinquents to the Houses of Refuge, and of lunatics to the Insane Asylums; and no other or greater amount than that so fixed and determined shall be allowed and paid for such service.

§ 2. So much of the seventeenth section of chapter two, title eight, part four of the Revised Statutes, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as well as all other laws conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

OF THE

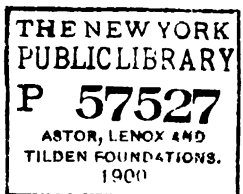
STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 30, 1871.

ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1871.

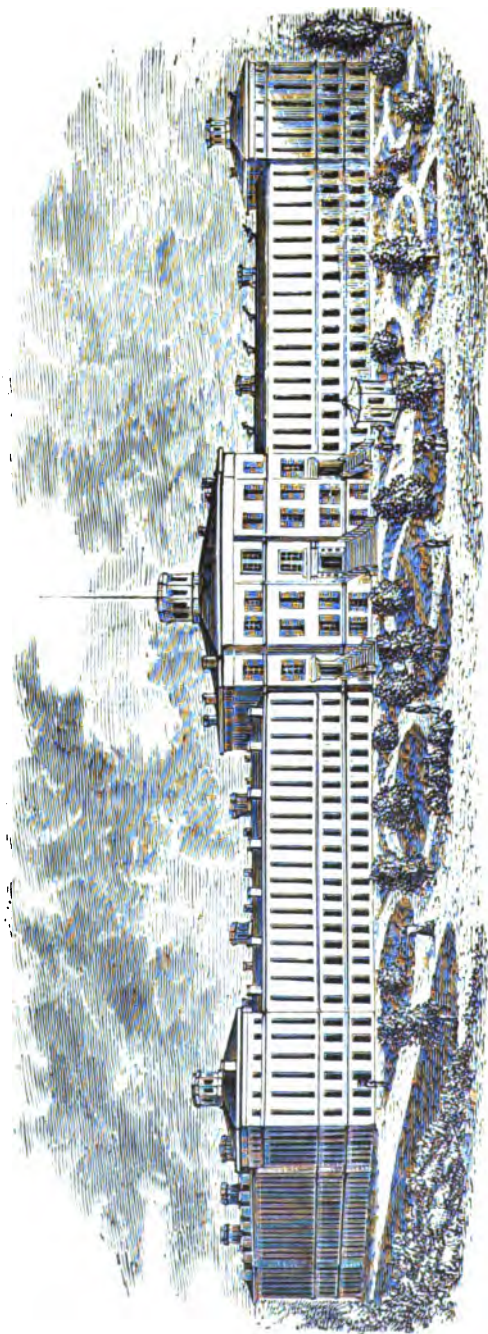
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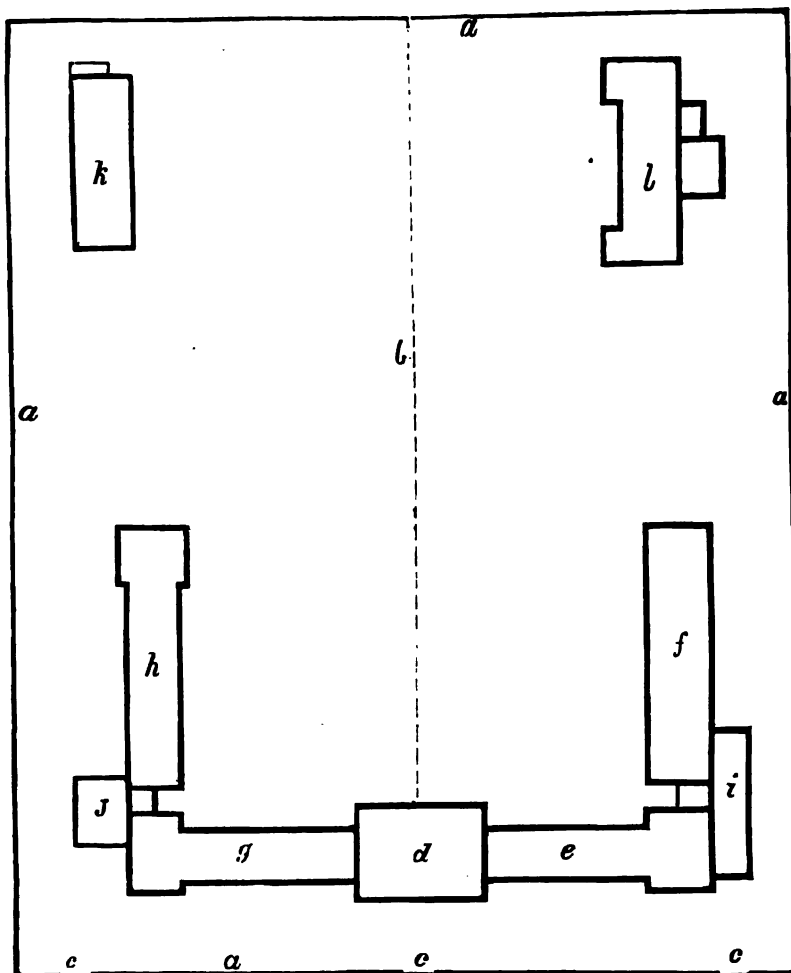


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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.



WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.



PLAN.

aaaa. Inclosure wall, 500 feet front, 650 feet deep.

b. Division wall.

ccc. Gate entrances, on the east.

d. Center building, containing the superintendent's and officers' rooms, and chapel.

e. North wing, containing boys' wash-room, seamstress' room, laundry and employees' rooms, and dormitory hall.

f. North-west wing, containing dining-room, school-room, tailor and shoe shops, and dormitory hall.

g. South wing, containing boys' wash-room, cook-room, school-room and dormitory hall.

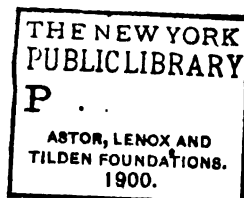
h. South-west wing, containing dining-room, school-room and dormitory hall.

i. Cook-room and wash-room for clothes.

j. Hospital, two stories.

k. Three-story brick shop, used for brush making and cane and flag seating.

l. Three-story brick shop with basement, used for chair factory and cane seating.



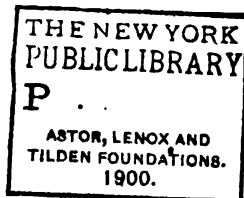
DESCRIPTION.

The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, a very accurate view of which is here presented, is one of the finest edifices in western New York.

The farm belonging to the institution, on a portion of which the buildings are located, contains forty-two acres of excellent land, and lies about one mile and a quarter north from the central part of the city of Rochester, on a slight elevation, between the Erie canal on the west and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee river on the east. Six and a half acres are surrounded by a stone wall twenty-two feet in height, within which stand all the buildings belonging to the institution, except the barns. Twenty acres are inclosed by a stockade fence nine feet in height, formed of cedar posts connected together by iron rods. This inclosure, and some six acres besides, are under constant cultivation. The remaining ten acres are appropriated to pasturage. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out into walks, play grounds and lawns, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which add greatly to the beauty of the place and the comfort of the inmates.

The center building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty-six feet wide, sixty feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement. There are two wings extending to the north and south, each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and two stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities, which are three stories in height. The whole front of the buildings, it will be seen, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, and extending directly westward, are connected with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the center building are a kitchen for the superintendent, dining room and store rooms, and also similar apartments for the subordinate officers. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting rooms of the superintendent, manager's room and the office; on the second floor are rooms for the superintendent's family, and for the assistant superintendent; and on the third floor, occupying the whole area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and furnished, and affording abundant room for five hundred persons.

In the basement of the north wing is a washing room for boys, furnished with a plunging bath twenty feet long by fifteen wide and three and a quarter feet deep, with a perforated steam pipe passing around on the bottom for the purpose of warming the water on bathing days, and with water pipes so arranged that every one can perform his ablutions under running water and free from interruption by others.



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The farm belonging to the institution, on a portion of which the buildings are located, contains forty-two acres of excellent land, and lies about one mile and a quarter north from the central part of the city of Rochester, on a slight elevation, between the Erie canal on the west and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee river on the east. Six and a half acres are surrounded by a stone wall twenty-two feet in height, within which stand all the buildings belonging to the institution, except the barns. Twenty acres are inclosed by a stockade fence nine feet in height, formed of cedar posts connected together by iron rods. This inclosure, and some six acres besides, are under constant cultivation. The remaining ten acres are appropriated to pasturage. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out into walks, play grounds and lawns, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which add greatly to the beauty of the place and the comfort of the inmates.

The center building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty-six feet wide, sixty feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement. There are two wings extending to the north and south, each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and two stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities, which are three stories in height. The whole front of the buildings, it will be seen, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, and extending directly westward, are connected with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the center building are a kitchen for the superintendent, dining room and store rooms, and also similar apartments for the subordinate officers. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting rooms of the superintendent, manager's room and the office; on the second floor are rooms for the superintendent's family, and for the assistant superintendent; and on the third floor, occupying the whole area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and furnished, and affording abundant room for five hundred persons.

In the basement of the north wing is a washing room for boys, furnished with a plunging bath twenty feet long by fifteen wide and three and a quarter feet deep, with a perforated steam pipe passing around on the bottom for the purpose of warming the water on bathing days, and with water pipes so arranged that every one can perform his ablutions under running water and free from interruption by others.

There is also a large store room in this wing. On the first floor is a laundry, seamstress' room and apartments for officers and employes. The north-west wing has in its basement a spacious dining-room, with cook-room adjoining, a shoe shop, where the shoes of the inmates are made and repaired, and on the first floor a large fine school-room. The basement and first floors of the south and south-west wings have a wash-room, dining-room, cook-room and school-room corresponding to those on the north side; also a tailor shop where the clothes of the inmates are made and repaired.

The upper floors of all the wings are arranged into dormitories for the inmates, and furnish separate sleeping accommodations for five hundred boys.

In the north-west and south-west corners of the inclosure are two workshops, built of brick, each forty-five feet by one hundred feet, and three stories in height, affording abundant room for the employment of five hundred boys.

The hospital on the south side of the premises, and connected with the corridor which unites the south and west wings, is built of brick, thirty-three by forty-one feet, and two stories above the basement. The ceilings are sixteen feet in height, and the whole is ventilated and heated on the most approved plan.

A stone wall eight feet high extends from the center of the buildings to the rear inclosure wall, dividing the building and grounds into two equal corresponding parts; one for the larger boys and the other for the smaller boys, who are thus entirely separated.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

SUPERINTENDENT.
LEVI S. FULTON.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
FRANCIS A. BAKER.

CHAPLAIN.
DR. J. V. VAN INGEN.

PHYSICIAN.
AZEL BACKUS.

SCHOOLS.

FIRST DIVISION.
ALBERT BACKUS, *Principal*.
ELIZA J. ALLEYN, *Assistant*.
ANNA THOMAS, *Assistant*.
MRS. SARAH J. NICHOLS, *S. S. Teacher*.

SECOND DIVISION.
WILLIAM H. WHITING, *Principal*.
R. MARIA ALLEYN, *Assistant*.
MARY GILLMAN, *Assistant*.
EMILY E. JOSLYN, *Assistant*.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—FIRST DIVISION.
ANNA M. HOLLENBECK, *Principal*.

WILLIAM W. REED, *Steward*.
SAMUEL J. POWELL, *Baker*.
ANDREW COOGAN, *Farmer*.
DANIEL MARSHALL, *Gardener*.
WILLIAM S. ROOT, *Gate-keeper*.
CORNELIUS H. FLYNN, *Hall man*.
WILLIAM ISAACS, *Tailor*.
JAMES FLYNN, *Watchman*.
JOSEPH WECHTER, *Watchman*.
JOHN H. BIRD, *Patrolman*.
WILBUR H. RICE, *Band Instructor*.
WINSLOW W. WATERS, *Carpenter*.
MATTHEW CHRISSMAN, *Foreman of Flag shop*.
WILLIAM McKELVEY, *Foreman of Cane shop*.
WALTER J. PERRY, *Foreman of Shoe shop*.
E. B. BRIGGS, *Cook*.
ELIZABETH A. TAYLOR, *Matron*.
ANNA GIBSON, *Seamstress*.
EVELINE SHAW, *Seamstress*.
DEORA CHICHESTER, *Seamstress*.
MARGARET DONALDSON, *Hospital nurse*.
LIVONIA EHLE, *Matron Wash room*.
LIZZIE O. FARRELL, *Laundress*.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 24.

IN SENATE,

Janaury 20, 1871.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE
FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE,
ROCHESTER, January 20, 1871. }

To the Hon. ALLEN C. BEACH,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR.—I have the honor, herewith, to transmit the Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of New York to the Legislature.

Most respectfully, yours,

THOMAS CORNES,

President of the Board of Managers.

REPORT.

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New York:

GENTLEMEN.—The managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in conformity with the requirements of the act of incorporation, passed May 8, 1846, respectfully present their twenty-second Annual Report, being for the year ending December 31, 1870.

It is not our design, in this report, to inflict upon your honorable body any fine-spun theory on the management and reformation of juvenile delinquents, or in flowery, high sounding sentences magnify the great responsibility of our charge, but to present a plain, practical and common sense statement of the management of the institution under our care.

BUILDING.

In our last report, speaking of a contemplated change in the manner of working the inmates, we said: "In making this change the contractor of the chair shop rents the three lower stories of the shop, and the fourth story is used by the institution for caning seats, affording, as it does, sufficient room for the number of boys employed. In making this change, one serious difficulty presents itself; the men and boys (some thirty of the latter, varying from fourteen to twenty years of age) and some sixty or eighty in all, in passing to and from the chair shop, are obliged to pass through the grounds of the institution. There seems to be but one remedy: to extend walls from the shop to the inclosure wall, with a rear entrance. By doing this, and properly guarding the windows and the communication between the upper story and those below, all communication between the inmates

and employes of the contractor will be cut off. The cost of such a wall one hundred and seventy-seven feet in length and twenty-two feet high, has been estimated at three thousand dollars, and the cost of protecting the windows and other communications with the outside at five hundred dollars.

After more mature deliberation, the managers abandoned the project of building a stone wall, and caused to be erected a substantial board fence, twenty-two feet high, extending from the north-east corner of the shop to the north inclosure wall, and from the south-west corner of the shop to the west inclosure wall; double boarded on both sides, with coping on the top, the whole well painted and sanded. Also, caused an entrance to be made through the inclosure wall in rear of the shop, through which the outside employes pass to and from the shop. Thus effectually cutting off communication between the workmen and inmates. The total cost of the work, together with screens to protect the windows, was \$787.06, being \$2,712.94 less than the estimate for stone wall and guarding windows.

Another improvement suggested in that report as in contemplation, "the changing of the present privy vaults to earth closets, at an expense of one thousand dollars." This plan, on further investigation, was found to be wholly impracticable in an institution like ours. We therefore, resolved to build new privies, and remove the old ones entirely from the yard and fill up the vaults; and in pursuance of this resolution, erected two new buildings, one in rear of each division yard, outside of, and adjoining the inclosure wall, with an entrance to each through the same. These buildings are eighteen by twenty-four feet, twelve feet from floor to ceiling, two foot Medina stone walls, lined with eight inch brick walls; roofs of iron, brick and stone, each surmounted with Emerson's patent ventilators; the floors of flagstone underlaid with concrete masonry; urinal stalls on the sides of each, of flagstone, twenty-two inches wide, four feet high and two deep, with ample drainage from the bottom to cast-iron sewers, in which are placed stench traps; double rows of seats run lengthwise through the center, under which run long cars on tracks leading

to a large, covered vault, where these cars are run daily, their contents removed and mixed with earth and ashes, to be used as a fertilizer.

These buildings are warmed by hot water pipes, and each furnished with water and hose to wash out the urinals daily. They are perfectly neat and clean, have no bad odor, are convenient, so constructed that the patrolman can step to the door and see every boy in them, are built of the best materials, and in the most durable and substantial manner; and we very much doubt whether, for cleanliness, durability and convenience, they can be equaled by any similar institution in the country. Their cost, complete, was \$3,788.80.

To make room for the above described buildings, necessitated the removal of the old dilapidated hog-pens and other buildings in the rear, and rendered it indispensably necessary to build new. We have, therefore, caused to be constructed, in rear of the inclosure wall, a building twenty-four by two hundred feet, of Medina stone, concrete masonry one and one-half foot deep for the bottom, with floor of oak laid in grout on this concrete work, with proper drainage and ventilation. A very substantially built, durable, convenient and useful building, to be used for a hog-house, slaughter-house, tool house, stables, etc., etc. Total cost of these buildings, \$3,931.61.

Three flight of stairs in rear of the main buildings, having become so dilapidated as to render their longer use unsafe, have been removed, and their places supplied with three flight of massive iron stairs, of modern style; the foundation of each, a handsomely finished Medina flagstone, six by ten feet, eight inches thick, underlaid with three and one-half feet of solid masonry; every part of the work is done in the best possible manner. Entire cost, \$1,700.

We believe that true economy for the State demands that all of its buildings should be of the most durable and substantial kind, and acting upon this belief we feel that the money has been judiciously expended; every building is constructed in such a manner that it will not require to be rebuilt while this institution stands.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The woodwork, iron-work and roofs of the entire buildings have been thoroughly painted during the past season. The woodwork in the bath-rooms, dining-rooms, much of the woodwork and several of the doors in the main building have been painted, nicely grained and varnished; the labor having most entirely been performed by the inmates, thus saving a large expense to the institution, beside the advantage to the boys in learning something of a trade.

Sewer pipes have been put in, leading from the various pumps to the sewers. Wire screens put upon the windows to prevent their being broken with balls, or otherwise. A flagstone walk, five feet wide, has been put down, leading from foot of the stairs of the main building to the entrance of the south wing; also, one of three feet wide, running the entire length of the south-west wing. A plank walk from tower to tower of the second division shop, also along the entire front outside of the inclosure wall. Seats have been built in the yard for the comfort of the inmates, and hooks put up on which to hang their coats while at play; hooks have also been put up in the shops, in sufficient numbers, so that every boy has a hook on which to hang his coat and cap while he is at work.

SCHOOL-ROOMS.

Our school-rooms were originally furnished with old-fashioned long desks, each accommodating about six persons; small round stools secured to boards for seats, with no support for the back, and no way for the occupant to rest himself but to lean forward upon his desk; his shoulders thrown forward and chest contracted, a very unhealthy, ungraceful, and uncomfortable position, after having worked in the shops seven hours and played on the yard about two hours each day. Yet our boys have been compelled to sit on these seats about two hours each night; five nights in a week for the last twenty-one years. We have long felt the necessity of an improvement in these rooms, and at the last stated meeting of the board it was resolved to refur-

nish the rooms. In compliance with this resolution our school-rooms have been renovated, the walls nicely painted and decorated, and ornamented with choice mottoes, and the rooms furnished throughout with the latest and most approved style of modern school furniture, allowing in the first division to each boy a space three and one-half feet square, and in the second division four feet square to each boy.

These rooms are not excelled, if equaled for comfort, convenience, or general appearance by any school-room in the State.

TAILOR SHOP.

A new shop has been fitted up in the west end of the first division wing, by running a table in a semi-circle around one end of the room, on which the boys sit while at work. The overseer's table, where the work is cut, and places for keeping the clothing, are in the other end. The wood-work is grained, and the whole room neatly and conveniently arranged. This shop is used exclusively for manufacturing and repairing our boys' clothing.

HOUSE SHOE SHOP.

New benches and fixtures have been added to this shop during the year, so that we are now enabled to work about twenty-five boys, who, beside manufacturing and repairing the shoes required for the institution, bottom shoes for manufacturers outside.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

From the first of January, 1870, until about the first of August, about one-fifth of the boys were employed by Mr. W. D. Brooks in the manufacture of brushes. About the first of September the manufacture of brushes was discontinued, and the manufacture of shoes commenced by Mr. Brooks, employing from forty to fifty boys. The remainder of the inmates, except those required for care of the institution, were employed under contract, by Mr. Augustus Brown, in seating chairs with cane and flag. This contract expired December

31, 1870, Mr. Brown having died. It is extremely doubtful whether or no the business will be continued by his heirs, so as to give us the requisite amount of labor for the employment of the boys, and will most likely necessitate the finding employment for them elsewhere.

One of the objects of this institution should be to fit boys as far as possible, for the practical duties of life, by inculcating habits of neatness, order, promptness, and thoughtful active industry, and instructing them in some useful trade, whereby on their release, they may be enabled to find remunerative employment, and not be compelled to again resort to crime. And we feel that we should prove recreant to our trust, if we did not make the effort to have as many of our boys as practicable, instructed in the various mechanical pursuits, that may profitably be pursued in institutions of this class.

CLASSIFICATION.

The gates of the division wall were closed in the early part of April last, separating the younger and less hardened of the inmates from the older and more vicious, preventing all intercourse, each division being confined to its own bath-room, dining-room, school-rooms, play grounds, shops and dormitories, never meeting together except on the Sabbath in the chapel for religious service. And we trust the benefits to be derived from this classification, will fully meet our highest expectation.

SEWERAGE.

The sewerage of the House is very defective and inefficient. Through some error on the part of the engineer there is a depression in the main sewer near the buildings which prevents the water running off freely, allowing the sediment and filth to collect in the bottom, where it remains to poison the atmosphere about the premises.

The present sewer should be taken up, made of greater depth, and to run under the center buildings, with lateral sewers running under the entire length of each wing. The cost of this work would be

quite large, yet a proper regard for the health of the inmates imperatively demands immediate action.

DISCHARGES.

Boys are not discharged and indentured as formerly, but are simply placed in the care of some proper person to remain during good behavior, and, in case of delinquency, to be returned to the House. This plan seems to be an improvement; they generally have a great aversion to being bound or indentured, and feel, when disposed of in this plan, that if their conduct is not exemplary, they are liable to be returned, holds them in restraint, and makes them more careful to continue in well doing.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

A band, organized and furnished with instruments during the year 1869, who played very nicely, was most effectually broken up by the discharge of every member from the institution, on the 28th and 31st days of March, 1870.

The subject of organizing a new band was under consideration for a long time, and although we had the instruments on hand, yet the great expense for instruction, that one item alone for the old band having been about seven hundred dollars, and its brief existence made it a luxury almost too expensive to be indulged in, and we were near abandoning the enterprise. But willing to try an economical experiment, boys were selected for a new band, and placed under the charge and instruction of Mr. W. H. Rice, a musician, and overseer in one of our shops. And now, after about seven months' instruction and practice, we have a band which competent judges proclaim to be far superior to the old one, and that too without one dollar's expense for instruction; and to the successful efforts of Mr. Rice, is the institution indebted for one of its most pleasing features and greatest attractions.

SUPERINTENDENT.

At the annual meeting of the board of managers, held at the House, February 15th, 1870, they, for reasons satisfactory to themselves, made a change in the office of Superintendent, by the election of Levi S. Fulton to said office, the duties to be assumed by him April 1st, 1870; and experience has proved the wisdom of the change.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

You are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the officers of the institution for much valuable and interesting information. To the report of the treasurer for information as to the financial condition; of the superintendent for statistical tables and other information; of the chaplain for information as to the moral and religious improvement and condition of the inmates; of the physician for the sanitary condition of the House, and of the teachers for the condition of the schools.

The cash earnings of the boys would have been much larger this year, but our buildings and grounds were in such a condition as to render a very large amount of labor necessary to put them to rights, and, we have kept constantly employed, a large number of boys during the entire season, painting, cleaning, grading, building, repairing and improving the premises generally.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

We would most respectfully ask that the Legislature appropriate the sum of \$20,000 to pay over drafts for deficiencies for the past two years; the sum of \$1,500 to pay for school furniture already purchased; the sum of \$1,500 for three flight of iron stairs now being constructed for front of main building; the sum of \$1,500 for repointing and repairing inclosure walls; the sum of \$5,000 for a new front entrance and gate lodge; the sum of \$2,000 for building a coal house, and the further sum of \$10,000 for sewerage.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we commend this institution to your kind and fostering care, believing it every way worthy of it; and that very many of the youth, who have been educated, instructed and cared for within its walls, have become good, virtuous and intelligent citizens, discharging their duties as such with credit to themselves and to the institution that educated them. Amply repaying the State for all expenditures of money heretofore made, or that will be required for its future maintenance. The condition of the institution gives evidence of progress and improvement; it was never more satisfactory; and its prospects for future usefulness more encouraging. That it may be the instrument of great good, it should receive a *liberal support* at your hands, and we respectfully ask that an appropriation of \$40,000 be made to meet the current expenses of the institution for the year 1871.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. CORNES, *President.*

GEO. J. WHITNEY, *First Vice-President.*

W. A. RENYOLDS, *Second Vice-President.*

W. C. ROWLEY, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Dated ROCHESTER, *January*, 1871.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents :

I herewith submit to you my account as your treasurer, beginning with the 1st of March, 1870, that being the time at which I took the books, and ending with the 31st day of December, 1870, pre-adding thereto the account of your former treasurer from December 1, 1869, that being the time to which his account for the previous year had been brought up, and appearing in your former report.

From my account it will be seen that on the fourth day of March I received from your former treasurer \$4,000, and on the 7th \$1,100.35 more, amounting to \$5,100.35, which was the balance in the treasury at the beginning of my term; as, included in that sum was the amount received for the labor of the boys for the preceding month, which had been placed to the credit of my predecessor in the bank.

The balance remaining in the treasury at the present date, as will also be seen by my account, is \$1,855.57. This balance does not include the quarterly draft on the State Treasurer of \$8,750, that not having yet been paid, but will, when received and added to the above balance on hand in the treasury, amount to \$9,905.57 to meet the audits for last month and other charges upon the treasury.

Among the appropriations asked for last year were \$1,000 and \$7,000, amounting to \$8,000, for over drafts on the treasury. It turned out that the amount asked for was not enough, as, after the accounts were all in, the over drafts amounted to \$12,000, which had been provided for by loans from the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Rochester on two notes of the treasurer of \$6,000 each, and which were outstanding when I took the books on the 1st of March last.

You are familiar with the condition of the buildings and grounds of the institution. For many years the board had tried to get along with too small an amount of money. Being, as it has been, composed of men of strict economy and much modesty. After expending the little money allowed them with great prudence, and when they had asked for more and had often failed in getting it they fell

back on a stricter economy, doing what they could with their little until the whole property had run down to a bad condition; so bad that the board could no longer, under their sense of duty, refrain from entering upon a system of repairs and alterations much more thorough and expensive than any before undertaken, and they resolved to begin, and began accordingly. What has been done could not have been left undone by prudent men, and the system of repairs so entered upon must be carried out. It is not a choice, but a necessity. The removal of the old, rotten and foul privies from the inside of the walls could not have been neglected, nor could the removal of those old hog pens, sheds and barns on the outside, and the filling up of the pools where they stood, these could not be neglected; the board would have been liable to great censure if it had not done all these things, and then it became of course necessary to build other structures in their stead, and these things have been done.

The main buildings and wings needed paint, they are very large, and the expense of painting them, if done in the ordinary way, would have been very great. It has been large as it is, but much of the labor at painting, as well as upon all the other work done, having been done by the boys, a great saving to the State has been made in that way.

In going so far, and in the support of the house, the board, over and above all receipts, has expended and disbursed, since March 1st, \$21,500, including the payment of \$12,000 of debt outstanding at that time, of which amount \$20,000 is represented by the notes of the treasurer; and the balance, \$1,500, by accounts for school desks and furniture, etc., for the school rooms.

You will require an appropriation from the State to meet this amount, in addition to the annual appropriation for the support of the house, and which should not be less than \$40,000.

The sewerage of the premises is in a bad condition; so bad, that the health of the inmates of the house, as well as the dwellers in the neighborhood, is endangered thereby; the work of correcting this evil will be expensive, but it is imperative; the ground was originally low, it never was well drained, and it must be. The cost of it will be not less than \$10,000.

The steps in the front of the main building, three in number, are of wood, old, decayed and dangerous; they should be replaced by iron steps. The cost will be \$1,500.

The entrance to the house through the inclosure wall is an unsightly thing; and beside that, the wooden frame-work, as well as the

adjoining walls, are in a dilapidated and unsafe condition ; they must be repaired, at least, and it would be far better to rebuild them at once, and in a style somewhat befitting a State institution. The cost would be \$5,000.

The inclosure walls which are of rough stone were a few years since repointed in part, when the work was suspended for lack of funds. This work should be completed, the cost of which would be \$1,500.

The institution is without a coal house or any suitable place to store coal ; great inconvenience and loss is the result of this, each year. The cost of such a structure would be \$2,000.

The policy of the present board being to do nothing by halves in the way of building, but everything to last, to endure for time, as all work for the State should be done, may be safely presented to the Legislature and urged in favor of the appropriations asked.

The Legislature should also be informed, and the fact impressed upon its members that for every dollar expended in money the State gets in its buildings and property at least three dollars by the addition of the labor of the boys in the work.

I am, respectfully,

W. C. ROWLEY.

Treasurer.

ROCHESTER, *January 1st, 1871.*

THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, in
account with ALFRED ELY, *Treasurer.*

1869.

Dec. 30. By balance special appropriation	\$135 45	
30. By balance brought down	1,251 92	
30. By labor of boys, Churchill & Co	319 90	
30. By labor of boys, W. D. Brooks	347 30	
30. By labor of boys, A. Brown ..	428 20	
30. To dft. acting com. No. 1	\$6,149 84	
30. To paid W. H. Cheney his account, special appropriation, December 18	126 00	
31. By draft on State Treasurer ..	8,750 00	
31. By discount note of A. Ely, treasurer	5,926 50	
31. To balance carried forward ...	10,883 43	
	<u>\$17,159 27</u>	<u>\$17,159 27</u>

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE, in account with ALFRED ELY, Treasurer.
1870.

		By balance special appropriation brought down	\$9 45	
		By general account	10,873 98	
Jan.	6.	To paid Porter & Chapin, joiner work, etc.	\$517 95	
	6.	To paid Jonathan Dent, mason work, etc.	2,128 57	
	6.	To paid Geo. McKay for painting	65 35	
	6.	To paid Sherlock & Sloan, plumbers	2,835 50	
	7.	To paid Whitmore, Carson & Co., for stone	443 33	
	21.	To paid note of treasurer, discounted Oct. 29	3,500 00	
Feb.	2.	By labor of boys, Augustus Brown ..	\$442 96	
	2.	By labor of boys, W. D. Brooks	376 00	
				818 96
	2.	To paid draft acting committee No. 2	4,014 46	
	2.	By balance carried down		1,802 77
			<u>\$13,505 16</u>	<u>\$13,505 16</u>
Feb.	2.	To balance brought down	\$1,802 77	
	2.	To revenue stamps (see bank book 1869, Sept. 29)	\$1 75	
	2.	To revenue stamps (see bank book 1869, Dec. 30)	3 00	
	2.	To revenue stamps (see bank book 1870, Feb. 12)	3 00	
			7 75	
	2.	To dft. chd. Jan. 21, should be \$3,517.50 instead of \$3,500 (see bank book), difference ..	17 50	
	2.	To error in check, Dec. 2, 1869 ..	1 00	
	14.	By discount of \$6,000 note of treasurer, per res. act. com ..		\$5,891 50
Mar.	2.	By labor of boys, from Brown & Brooks		1,037 87
	2.	To balance carried down	5,100 35	
			<u>\$6,929 37</u>	<u>\$6,929 37</u>

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

23

Mar.	2. By balance brought down.....	\$5,100 35	
	4. To check to Mr. Rowley, treasurer, by Mr. Ely.....	\$4,000 00	
	7. To balance paid by Mr. Ely to Mr. Rowley, per check	1,100 35	
		<u>\$5,100 35</u>	<u>\$5,100 35</u>

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE, in Account with W. C. ROWLEY,
Treasurer.

		Dr.	Cr.
1870.			
Mar.	3. By proceeds Treas'r note, \$7,600, at 45 days, dis. resolution act'g com. March 1, 1870		\$7,530 04
	4. By check from A. Ely, late treasurer		4,000 00
	4. To dft. act'g committee No. 3	\$4,431 57	
	4. To paid Porter & Chapin, building account, res. act'g committee, March 1, 1870	792 12	
	7. By check from A. Ely, late treasurer.....		1,100 35
	7. To paid treas. note of \$6,000, dis. Dec. 31, interest and exchange	6,016 40	
	17. To paid Sherlock & Sloan, building and rep. account, special res. acct. com. Mar. 1	681 92	
	17. To cash to balance.....	708 38	
		<u>\$12,630 39</u>	<u>\$12,630 39</u>
April	1. By balance brought down.....		\$708 38
	2. By draft on State Treasurer ..		8,750 00
	2. To paid dft. act. com. No. 4..	\$6,129 96	
	2. To paid Alfred Ely, late sec. and treasurer, salary, etc., res. of board, April 1, 1870	269 18	
	5. By labor of boys, Brown & Brooks' checks		1,613 71
	13. To paid E. M. Carpenter for furniture, resolution acct. com. April 5	243 00	
May	1. To cash to balance	4,429 95	
		<u>\$11,072 09</u>	<u>\$11,072 09</u>

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

25

Sept.	1. By balance brought down.....	\$8,990 02	
	3. By labor of boys, Brown & Brooks' checks	1,765 98	
	3. By proceeds Treas. note for \$10,000, dis.....	9,771 64	
	3. By paid W. C. Rowley, salary as sec. and treas., res. act. com. Sept. 2	\$2,200 00	
	3. By paid note of treas. \$10,000, dis. May 27, and int.....	10,004 00	
	5. By paid deft. act. com. No. 9.	5,428 01	
	5. By paid Whitmore, Carson & Co., building res. act. com. Sept. 2	1,000 00	
	6. By paid Geo. S. Thompson & Co., building res. act. com. Sept. 2	1,000 00	
	20. By labor of boys, Brown	805 89	
	20. To paid Whitmore, Carson & Co., building appd. act. com. Oct. 1	1,000 00	
Oct.	1. To cash to balance.....	2,701 52	
		<u>\$21,333 53</u>	<u>\$21,833 53</u>
Oct.	1. By balance brought down.....	\$2,701 52	
	1. By draft on State Treasurer..	8,750 00	
	4. To paid draft act. com. No. 10	\$5,415 69	
Nov.	1. To cash to balance	6,035 83	
		<u>\$11,451 52</u>	<u>\$11,451 52</u>
Nov.	1. By balance brought down.....	\$6,035 83	
	2. To paid draft, act. com. No. 11	\$7,797 49	
	3. By labor of boys, Brown & Sage, Palmer & Co. check..	1,115 06	
	8. By labor of boys, Brooks' check	766 05	
	8. To paid Thos. G. Palmer, building account, iron stairs	500 00	
	12. By labor of boys, W. Brown's check	748 94	
	12. By proceeds of E. M. Carpenter's note, in settlement for goods taken from the house on his removal, as settled by the acting committee, dis...	320 80	
Dec.	1. To cash to balance	689 19	
		<u>\$8,986 68</u>	<u>\$8,986 68</u>

Dec.	1. By balance brought down....	\$689 19	
	3. By proceeds of treasurer's note of \$15,000, discharged.....	14,743 77	
	3. To paid \$10,000 note of treasurer, discharged Sept. 3.....	\$10,000 00	
	12. To paid draft, act. com. No. 12	9,540 47	
	16. By proceeds of treasurer's note, \$5,000, discharged.....	4,914 59	
	23. By labor of boys, Brown, and Churchill & Co.....	1,015 41	
	31. To cash to balance.....	1,822 49	
		<u>\$21,362 96</u>	<u>\$21,362 96</u>
Jan.	1. By balance brought down....	\$1,822 49	
	1. By error in draft No. 9, the same having been drawn for \$10 too much by reason of error in footing pay roll....	10 00	
	1. By error in draft No. 10, the same having been drawn to include an account of J. Tal- mone for \$23.08, which had previously been paid.....	23 08	
	1. To cash to balance.....	\$1,855 57	
		<u>\$1,855 57</u>	<u>\$1,855 57</u>
1871.			
Jan.	1. By cash on hand.....	\$1,855 57	

Statement showing the disbursements, and the purposes for which they were made, by the monthly audits of the accounts against the institution, allowed and ordered to be paid by the Acting Committee.

December 30, 1869.

Officers' pay roll, salaries.....	\$1,228 00
Sundries	130 76
Salary	125 00
Band instructor.....	20 00
Meat	534 94
Groceries	1,066 29
Groceries	108 42
Flour and meal	240 50
Flour	88 92
Coffee	91 80
Groceries	82 61
Pork and lard	112 40

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

27

Bill for groceries	\$35 02
Crockery	127 13
Leather	236 40
Plumbing	290 64
Brooms	94 00
Paint, glass, putty, etc.,	129 41
Drugs and medicines	104 53
Stoves, tinware, etc.,	417 82
Gas	275 80
Mason work	204 06
Conductor, pipe and roof.	139 28
Hardware	69 11
Repairing locks	49 90
Pigs	40 00
Paints and painting	26 70
Dry goods	26 31
Dry goods	24 09
Legal services	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,149 84

February 2, 1870.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,387 00
Bill for band instructor	20 00
Meat	573 70
Flour and meal	195 31
Feed	76 51
Flour	600 00
Dry goods	259 85
Shoes	56 58
Carpeting	105 38
Groceries	121 35
Books, stationery, etc	55 10
Repairing boilers	29 16
Milk	25 20
Repairing harness	31 69
Brushes	38 90
Mattresses, etc.,	37 15
Brooms	33 00
Livery hire	17 50
Sundries	351 08
	<hr/>
	\$4,014 46

March 1, 1870.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,470 50
Bill for meat	525 98
Gas	597 61
Flour	243 73

Bill for carpenter and joiner labor.....	\$369 54
Stoves, tinware, etc.,.....	302 23
Masonry	283 07
Books and stationery	119 06
Hay	102 87
Milk	25 34
Soap	69 29
Soap	23 24
Hardware.....	40 26
Clothes baskets	24 50
Band instruction.....	25 00
Clocks.....	35 50
Dry goods	29 10
Dry goods	32 84
Sundries	91 91
	<hr/>
	\$4,431 57
	<hr/>

March 29, 1870.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,477 00
Bill for groceries.....	1,207 21
Meat	547 50
Leather.....	389 26
Flour	224 24
Pork	217 12
Books and stationery	156 07
Furniture	151 00
Painting.....	144 85
Dry goods	142 44
Flour	133 00
Groceries	124 07
Crockery	119 57
Flour and meal.....	118 23
Coffee	117 60
Coffins	99 00
Drugs and medicines	99 11
Sundries	84 61
Paints, oils, glass, etc.....	69 54
Dry goods	66 14
Soap	64 88
Chambers	48 00
Repairing chairs	43 83
Brooms	33 00
Dry goods	44 10
Repairing stoves and tinware	34 23
Band instruction.....	25 00
Iron work	21 00
Horse shoeing	18 76
Lasts	18 00

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

29

Bill for repairing locks	\$16 40
Legal services	10 00
Expenses as manager	25 20
Office table	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,129 96

April 30, 1870.

Bill for plumbing	\$75 78
Leather	108 03
Soap	20 00
Potatoes	117 20
Gas fitting	50 00
Paints, oils, brushes, etc.	113 24
Potatoes	28 00
Meat	612 70
Groceries	42 39
Groceries	323 03
Coffee	62 60
Hardware	36 25
Flour and meal	18 94
Dry goods	717 25
Tinware, etc	31 07
Soap	159 75
Soap	54 99
Soap	22 00
Sundries	68 13
Officers' pay roll	1,462 50
	<hr/>
	\$4,123 85

June 2, 1870.

Bill for coffee and mustard	\$35 25
Dry goods	166 06
Tinware	36 84
Leather	31 20
Crockery	170 54
Groceries	115 32
Plumbing	14 08
Flour and meal	32 50
Russia crash	11 27
Mill feed	15 45
Soap	42 48
Band instruction	25 00
Lamps	12 00
Groceries	368 61
Paints, etc	142 92
Hardware	58 10
Gas burner	40 00

Bill for sewing machine.....	\$60 00
Stencils.....	3 50
Potatoes.....	11 10
Flour and feed.....	516 59
Gas.....	438 04
Sundries.....	52 66
Salaries.....	1,475 00
Expenses.....	35 00
Salary as secretary and treasurer.....	200 00
Apples and eggs.....	5 28
Feed.....	13 50
Stationery.....	71 85
Meats.....	587 48
	<hr/>
	\$4,807 62

July 1, 1870.

Bill for band instruments.....	\$119 10
Repairing sewing machine.....	8 25
Suspender dies.....	11 00
Coal.....	45 20
Rubber packing.....	7 29
Horse shoeing.....	7 50
Repairing furniture.....	46 97
Furniture.....	70 50
Repairing wagon.....	10 40
Inspecting steam boiler.....	11 50
Locks, keys, etc.....	48 25
Desk for steward.....	12 00
Blacksmithing.....	65 29
Groceries.....	29 08
Books and stationery.....	229 34
Garden seeds.....	39 95
Drugs and medicines.....	44 43
Groceries.....	434 90
Meats.....	556 60
Straw.....	69 30
Sundries.....	210 49
Salaries.....	1,490 00
Hack hire.....	8 00
Chronicle subscription.....	8 75
	<hr/>
	\$3,579 09

August 1, 1870.

Bill for hardware.....	\$94 97
Meat.....	512 54
Potatoes.....	10 20

Bill for feed	\$14 70
Stationery	11 88
Dry goods	227 17
Fire crackers, etc.	30 30
Coffee	41 00
Plants, etc.	21 25
Brushes	38 25
Soaps	43 88
Cap and cap fronts	50 00
Rubber foot balls	4 00
Whitening rooms	30 00
Gas fitting	322 51
Dry goods	18 10
Iron beams for privies	163 20
Looking-glasses	320 00
Groceries	53 62
Paints, oils, etc.	199 77
Flour	407 00
Flour and meal	74 88
Potatoes	45 00
Fuel	101 00
Coal	810 01
Lumber	263 46
Shoemaker tools	76 53
Painting	52 00
Apples	13 50
Shoe knit	6 00
Pigs	30 00
Hardware	28 16
Agent, coal	1,206 35
Sundries	84 70
Officers' pay roll, salaries	1,421 00
Flue brushes	2 00
Tinware, etc.	11 20
Tribune subscription	8 00
Looking-glasses	8 00
Lumber	8 40
	<hr/>
	\$6,548 24
	<hr/>

September 2, 1870.

Bill for shoe tools, etc.	\$15 50
Groceries	467 11
Roofing	69 58
Coffee	41 90
Swine	90 00
Advertising	45 00
Lumber	573 01
Cleaning carpet	8 00

Bill for bath tub and plumbing.....	\$83 57
Flour	402 80
Carpet	276 60
Carpenter labor.....	300 76
Paints, oils, etc.....	118 37
Groceries	72 88
Dry goods	120 72
Wood	152 00
Meat	441 50
Gas	113 51
Fire alarm telegraph	450 00
Blacksmithing	27 58
Sundries	111 62
Salaries	1,446 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,428 01
	<hr/>

October 4, 1870.

Bill for flour	\$329 54
Woolen yarn	200 00
Roofing	349 56
Iron work	188 92
Dry goods	165 56
Disinfectant	23 96
Hardware.....	126 01
Iron work	166 41
Soap	23 08
Meat	604 88
Cleaning privy vaults.....	75 00
Carpenter work.....	305 81
Brushes	73 92
Groceries	327 07
Coffee	41 00
Repairing carriage	23 60
Drain tile	7 20
Pumps	28 00
Wood	291 25
Paints, oils, etc	187 01
Flour	108 75
Plumbing	214 50
Repairing harness.....	8 70
Sundries	83 46
Salaries.....	1,462 50
	<hr/>
	\$5,415 69
	<hr/>

November 1, 1870.

Bill for Apples	\$99 15
Cloth	1,255 05

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

33

Bill for brushes	\$30 00
Paints, oils, brushes, etc	200 00
Labor	61 50
Meat	604 12
Painting	36 00
Coffee	16 00
Groceries	54 83
Architect	275 00
Lumber	474 37
Repairing sewing machine	16 44
Blacksmithing	15 22
Lumber	206 88
Masonry, building	2,385 26
Sewing-machine	82 80
Ice	59 41
Hardware	30 42
Flour and meal	63 44
Peg, jacks, etc.	24 00
Repairing furniture	11 75
Lumber	33 39
Sewer tile	43 18
Repairing wagons	15 00
Leather	122 95
Medicines	82 29
Sundries	10 10
Officers' pay-roll, salaries	1,488 50
	<hr/>
	\$7,797 49
	<hr/>

December 10, 1870.

Officers' pay roll, salaries	\$1,520 00
Bill for sundries	28 00
Stone and stonework	790 63
Agent, coal	499 27
Woolen yarn	150 00
Music and repairing instruments	21 10
Dry goods	1,463 22
Leather	164 24
Water-lime, etc.	15 75
Books and stationery	81 08
Iron stairs, etc.	946 38
Gravel	57 00
Leather	144 99
Wire screens	113 77
Gas	398 25
Cap fronts	65 38
Painting	36 00
Flour	46 00
Groceries	489 12

Bill for flour	\$913 02
Soap	45 40
Plumbing	46 88
Meat	519 84
Groceries	32 12
Coffee	40 50
Paints, oils, etc.	270 29
Groceries	642 14
	<hr/>
	\$9,540 47
	<hr/>

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents :

GENTLEMEN.—I beg leave, most respectfully, to report the

Number of boys in the House January 1, 1870.....	348
Number of boys received during the year 1870.....	200

Total number in the House during the year.....	548
--	-----

Discharged by order of the committee	185
Discharged on writ of habeas corpus	5
Died during the year	2
Escaped during the year	4

Total	196
-------------	-----

Total number remaining in the House December 31, 1870....	352
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Of the two hundred boys received during the year 1870, eighteen were recommitments, and four were boys who had been intrusted to the care of farmers in the country and returned within a few days as dishonest and unsuitable boys.

AGES OF CHILDREN RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Seven years old	1
Eight years old	2
Nine years old	8
Ten years old	17
Eleven years old	10
Twelve years old	30
Thirteen years old	31
Fourteen years old	37
Fifteen years old	37
Sixteen years old	20
Seventeen years old	20
Eighteen years old	3
Nineteen years old	1

Average age, 13- $\frac{1}{4}$ years.

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

American.....	44
English.....	17
French.....	14
German.....	31
Irish.....	82
Polander.....	1
Scotch.....	3
Spanish.....	1
Colored.....	7
Total.....	<u>200</u>

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Have lost fathers.....	42
Have lost mothers.....	20
Have lost both parents.....	13
Have step-father.....	16
Have step-mother.....	10
Parents separated.....	13
Parents unknown.....	2
Intemperate father.....	37
Intemperate mother.....	1

OFFENSES.

Assault and battery.....	5
Burglary.....	8
Grand larceny.....	9
Malicious mischief.....	4
Petit larceny.....	153
Rape.....	3
Vagrancy.....	13
Keeping house of prostitution.....	1
Dishonest boys returned.....	4
Total.....	<u>200</u>

FROM WHAT COURTS RECEIVED.

Oyer and terminer.....	11
Court of sessions.....	9
Superior court of Buffalo.....	4
Police court.....	63
Justices' courts.....	90
Recorder's court.....	19
Returned.....	4
Total.....	<u>200</u>

FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.

Alleghany county	Angelica	1	
	Cuba	1	
	Wellsville	3	
		<hr/>	5
Broome county	Binghamton	1	1
Cattaraugus county..	Dunkirk	1	
	Little Valley	1	
		<hr/>	2
Cayuga county	Auburn		5
Chemung county	Elmira		9
Clinton county	Plattsburgh		1
Erie county	Buffalo	16	
	Lancaster	2	
		<hr/>	18
Fulton county	Johnstown		3
Genesee county	Batavia	1	
	Le Roy	1	
		<hr/>	2
Herkimer county	Little Falls		4
Jefferson county	Antwerp	1	
	Watertown	5	
		<hr/>	6
Livingston county...	Avon	1	
	Geneseo	1	
	Lakeville	1	
		<hr/>	3
Madison county	De Ruyter	1	
	Eaton	1	
	Lenox	1	
		<hr/>	3
Monroe county	Ogden	1	
	Pittsford	1	
	Riga	1	
	Rochester	32	
	Rush	1	
	Sweden	1	
	Webster	1	
		<hr/>	38
Montgomery county.	Amsterdam	2	
	Canajoharie	1	
	Florida	4	
		<hr/>	7
Niagara county	Lockport	2	
	Niagara	1	
		<hr/>	3
Onondaga county ...	Camillus	1	
	Elbridge	1	
	Syracuse	9	
		<hr/>	11

Oneida county	Utica	1	
Ontario county	Canandaigua	6	
	Seneca	1	
		<hr/>	7
Orleans county	Albion	1	
	Barre	2	
	Gaines	1	
	Medina	1	
	Shelby	1	
	Yates	2	
		<hr/>	8
Oswego county	Fulton	1	
	New Haven	2	
	Oswego	7	
	Pulaski	1	
	Schroepfel	1	
		<hr/>	12
Otsego county	Cooperstown	2	
St. Lawrence county.	Canton	2	
	De Kalb	1	
	Ogdensburgh	4	
	Oswegatchie	5	
	Potsdam	2	
		<hr/>	14
Saratoga county	Ballston Spa	1	
	Waterford	2	
		<hr/>	3
Schenectady county .	Schenectady	2	
Seneca county	Ovid	1	
	Seneca Falls	4	
		<hr/>	5
Steuben county	Bath	4	
	Corning	1	
	Hornellsville	3	
	Thurston	1	
		<hr/>	9
Tioga county	Owego	1	
Warren county	Queensburgh	1	
Washington county ..	Greenwich	1	
	Sandy Hill	1	
	Whitehall	6	
		<hr/>	8
Wa ne county	Arcadia	1	
	Galen	1	
	Sodus	1	
		<hr/>	3
Wyoming county	Attica	1	
	Warsaw	1	
		<hr/>	2

Yates county..... Milo	1
Total	200

EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

The following statistical table shows the whole number of commitments, the number of recommitments, the discharges, escapes and deaths, the number in the institution at the close of the year, and the average age, for each year since the opening of the institution :

YEAR.	Whole number received.	Number of re-commitments.	Number of discharges.	Number escaped.	Number of deaths.	Number at the end of the year.	Average age of those received.
1849.....	38	...	.....	1	...	37	14½ years.
1850.....	61	...	5	2	...	91	14 years.
1851.....	63	...	23	1	...	130	13½ years.
1852.....	69	2	26	4	4	165	13½ years.
1853.....	112	...	68	4	...	205	13 years.
1854.....	161	6	95	8	...	263	13½ years.
1855.....	128	6	92	6	4	289	14 years.
1856.....	165	3	112	14	2	326	13 years.
1857.....	172	9	147	5	1	345	13½ years.
1858.....	172	8	119	9	3	386	13½ years.
1859.....	169	14	126	...	3	426	13½ years.
1860.....	164	11	159	5	3	423	12½ years.
1861.....	145	11	176	2	1	389	13½ years.
1862.....	183	9	159	7	4	402	13½ years.
1863.....	205	4	145	8	3	451	13 years.
1864.....	230	3	199	3	8	471	12½ years.
1865.....	247	14	217	8	4	489	13½ years.
1866.....	257	15	216	11	9	510	13 years.
1867.....	226	22	269	12	7	448	13½ years.
1868.....	189	29	254	1	3	379	13 years.
1869.....	188	13	219	3	4	348	14 years.
1870.....	200	18	185	4	2	352	13½ years.

Cane seating chairs for Augustus Brown	139
Flag seating chairs for Augustus Brown.....	44
Manufacturing shoes for W. D. Brooks.....	51
Manufacturing and mending shoes for the house.....	36
Manufacturing and mending clothing for the house	24
Attending dormitories, cleaning, building fires, etc.....	15

Farming	2
Gardening	3
Painting	5
Carpenter work	1
Employed in officers' dining-room	2
Employed in superintendent's department	3
Employed washing and ironing	8
Employed cooking and taking care of dining-room	9
Employed baking and taking care of dining-room	11
Total	<hr/> 252 <hr/>

The duties of this office were assumed by me on the first day of April last, with a full sense of its responsibilities, and some misgivings as to my ability to meet the expectation of those who placed me here. But, trusting in your wisdom for counsel and advice, I entered upon their discharge, and whether success has crowned my efforts, or failure has been my lot, the results must tell.

MONTHLY MEETINGS.

Early in April a monthly meeting of the officers of the House was inaugurated, at which every officer and employe of the institution was required to be present. At the first of these meetings rules and regulations were promulgated for the government of the officers, assigning to each his specific duties, which are so clearly defined, that there is no danger of one conflicting with another. These meetings have been held the first Tuesday evening in each month through the year, and have produced very favorable results, especially a union of action among officers.

Our officers are instructed to never allow a violation of any rule of the institution by an inmate, on the yard, in the building, or anywhere about the premises, without kindly reprimanding the offender. To encourage cleanliness of person, habits of neatness, pride in dress and personal appearance, order and gentlemanly deportment, never to call a boy by any other than his real name, and, as far as possible, to break up the practice of their calling one another by nicknames, to require them to say "yes, sir," and "no, sir," and to answer and treat every officer or other person about the premises with civility and respect; to take off their caps before entering the office, hospital, school-room, dining-room, sewing-room, or any shop in the institution. To watch the language of the boys, and see that none use vulgar, obscene or profane language; that they are kept clean,

their clothing whole, buttons all on and in use ; that their clothes are of suitable size, neither too large nor too small, and that they always wear their suspenders. No punishment to be inflicted by the overseers, by boxing ears, striking, slapping or whipping ; every offense requiring punishment must be reported to the superintendent or his assistant, that it may be attended to, and a proper record made of the same. All reports of offenses are required to be made in writing, properly dated and signed by the officer making the report, and clearly and explicitly stating the offense ; a record is made of the case, and the paper filed away for future reference. Treat them kindly ; never show passion, but firmness and evenness of temper ; be dignified ; never use profane or vulgar language.

We make no boast of having fully enforced these instructions, but invite our friends and the friends of inmates to pay us a visit and judge for themselves how nearly we have succeeded.

MILITARY.

Our boys have been drilled in marching to some extent the past season ; they are paraded every day for the dining-halls, school rooms and shops, and marched to and from each with a military step. On each of these parades, the absentees are taken ; thus they are taught the necessity of being prompt and always in the right place.

Experience has taught those having charge of and engaged in the instruction and management of large numbers of boys, that nothing so ably seconds their efforts as military discipline. This is illustrated very pointedly by the fact of its adoption in many of our largest and best schools. The arguments in its favor are numerous ; but far in advance of all others, and what is sufficiently important to at once decide the matter, is its conduciveness to health. The erect position and expanding of the chest gives the lungs the free play so essential after the cramped position necessary to the school-room and workshop. It performs a very active part, also, in the inculcating of habits of promptness, regularity and order, besides, very materially aiding a teacher or officer in maintaining quiet ; the boys taking a soldierly sort of pride in conducting themselves like military heroes, rather than keeping up a guerrilla warfare of schoolboy misdemeanors ; and, from an asthetic point of view, instead of seeing three or four hundred boys rush pell mell from the playgrounds to the bath-rooms and from there to the dining-halls, with no apparent design, but each with a determination to outstrip his neighbor, is it not a more beau-

tiful sight to see them in accurate lines, with measured step, forms erect, chest expanded, head thrown back, quietly marching from one post of duty to another? Any one who has witnessed both these scenes would not hesitate to give his testimony in favor of the latter; and we, who have tried the efficiency of both methods, have good reason to be satisfied with this our late innovation.

We design to make this decidedly a military school, the companies to be properly organized and officered from their own numbers, but cannot fully carry out our plans until we can be furnished with arms and equipments; then they can be taught the manual of arms; and they will begin to see that we "mean business," and will enter into the work with more spirit and earnestness. We most sincerely hope that some provisions may be made for furnishing us with the necessary equipments at an early day.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

It is a well established fact, that want of remunerative employment is one of the great sources of crime. Statistics show that only about sixteen per cent of criminals are mechanics, while eighty-four per cent are common laborers, servants, etc.; conclusively proving, that the more remunerative one's employment, the less his incentive to a life of crime. Acknowledging this to be a fact, and I think it an indisputable one, education in any of the useful trades at once removes this incentive, and one's ability to perform skilled labor makes a life of crime unnecessary and undesirable. And, aside from this, placing it upon purely selfish grounds, will make it more advantageous for him to follow his trade than to return to his former mode of livelihood.

Again, morally considered, any acquisition which has been attained by hard, honest labor, cannot fail to increase the self-respect of the one having thus striven, and against an evil life, of whatever character, self-respect is the most potent talisman.

The population of institutions like ours, is drawn almost entirely from cities and large villages. This is at once apparent; the country is no place for drones and idlers; there all who would live must work; there is no opportunity for one to live by his wits, which is merely another mode of expressing, living upon the products of the industry of others. In the city it is different. Here there are a thousand and one ways in which an unscrupulous person can live without labor. Here the youth grows up in a course of crime,

because his parents are utterly careless of his present mode of existence ; and more careless still, if it be possible, of his probable future. Here, too, the necessity for struggling hard for bread, oftentimes leaves the well intentioned parents no opportunity for the inculcation of proper precepts. Here frequently a youth, meaning no evil, shares the fate of dissolute associates. Sometimes, let us hope rarely, father and son, mother and daughter, travel the same road, through vice, depravity and crime, to the certain goal of degradation, shame and the criminal cell.

In the city, a boy is certainly a looker-on upon crime, if not a participant ; and the committing a crime, when detection seems almost impossible, often proves too alluring for a youth whose early education has been neglected.

Past experience proves that it is useless to place a majority of these boys with farmers, thinking they will remain longer than is necessary to mature their plans and escape the vigilance of their guardians. The city is the place toward which they turn their steps, and soon want of employment, or evil associates, lead them back within the dominion of crime.

My own idea is, that in this institution the various mechanical trades should be taught as far as practicable ; my reasons are numerous, but I consider it only necessary at this time to touch upon the most important.

First in importance is the one before hinted at, the necessity of combatting crime with skilled labor, which brings ample remuneration, and an increase of self-respect. This, as before remarked, removes the incentive to crime, makes it unnecessary, unreliable, and even disadvantageous ; as, by a life of honest industry, with the aid of a trade, a certain degree of competency awaits one, while criminality is almost always accompanied by want. The increase of self-respect, also before mentioned, raises the former delinquent from out his "slough of despair," and his former life is something to look back upon with fear and trembling, and to be avoided in the future.

AMUSEMENTS.

Boys must have amusements ; that is a doctrine to which every truly wise educator must bear testimony.

Sport is a social element, a divine ordinance for developing in the boy a healthy organism and the better preparing him for the active duties of after life.

While in the shop, and under military discipline, the lad has employed only a single group of faculties, and a certain set of muscles. This strain must be relieved, and the worked and unworked faculties harmonized with each other.

Hence we have endeavored, by constant study and attention, to place before our boys various means and sources of amusements.

We are blessed with spacious play grounds, and this winter have constructed splendid sliding ways, up which the excited crowds hasten for a ride more swiftly down upon their iron-bound sleds, some forty in number. These variously named, and fancy colored vehicles, were presented to the boys by "Santa Claus."

We have also erected a gymnasium in one part of the yard, which affords a vast amount of amusement, besides developing and strengthening the physical system. Then comes the daily game of foot ball, which appears to awaken the most dormant youth to activity. But of all balls, from marbles up, base ball, in its season, seems to have been the most popular; and as it was so strictly practiced in accordance with the national rules of the game, we equipped and uniformed three base ball clubs, bearing the euphonious names (selected by themselves) of "The Spiders," "The Flies," and the "Crows," the last named club being composed entirely of colored boys. On Saturday afternoons, when the work of the week was completed, these clubs would engage in prize contests, sometimes among themselves, but more frequently with outside clubs. During the summer twelve friendly match games were played with well organized, first class junior clubs of the city, in nine of which our boys were victorious, and many times by a large score.

During these games all the inmates and many visitors were quiet, but excited witnesses. On all these occasions, and in fact every Saturday, our boys are favored with music from our brass band, and the base ball combatants generously treated to refreshments.

And now, standing on the threshold of a new official year, I wish, upon this record of the past, to express my thanks to the officers and employes of the institution for such attention to their duties during my association with them, as leads me to expect little else than perfection for the future. I have ever found them eager to learn and willing to obey, and with such material for my assistants, my anticipations for the future of the institution are great, and my hope strong.

I know not what encomiums to pronounce upon my able and effi-

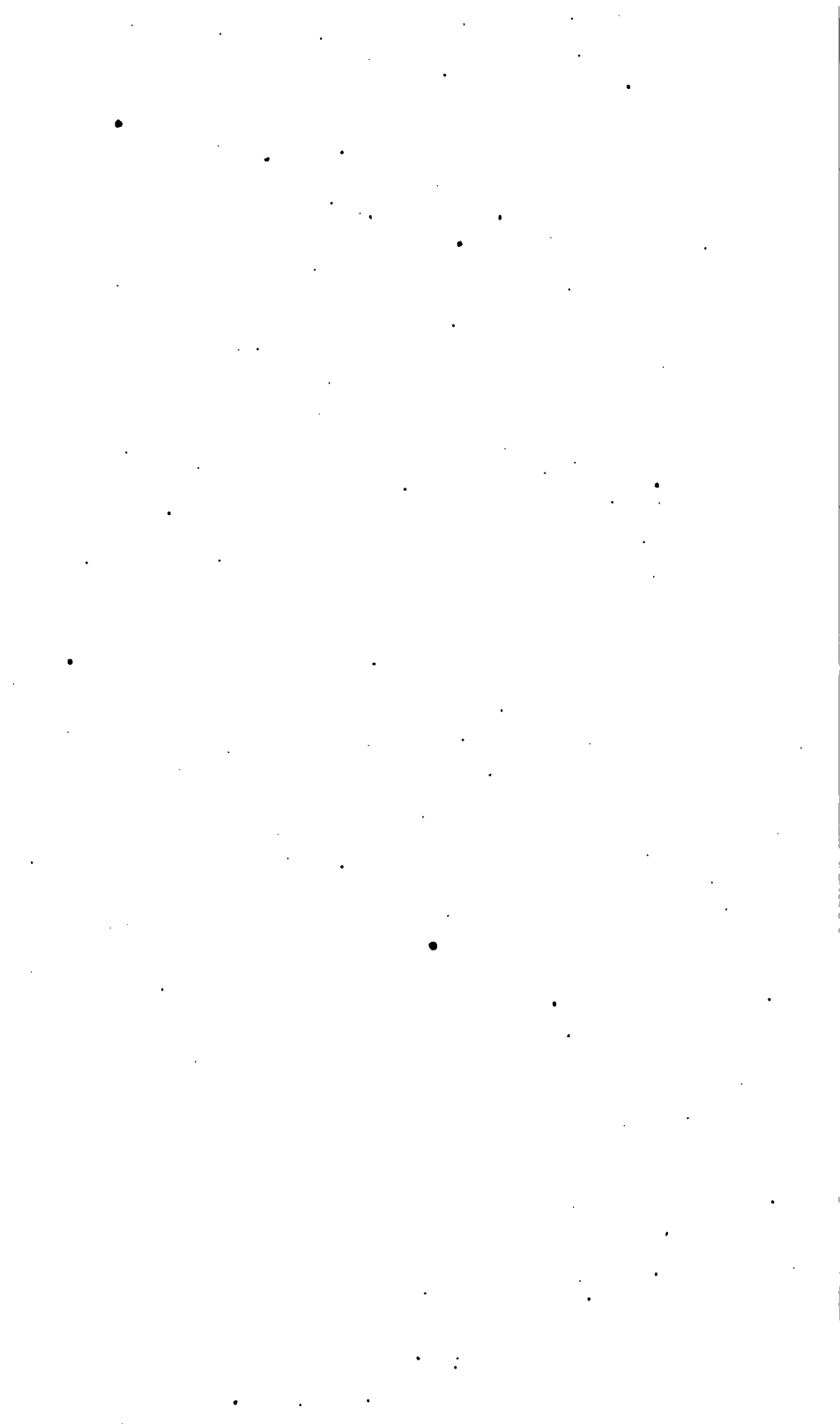
cient assistant, Mr. Francis A. Baker. Stepping from the side of my predecessor to my own, one might well imagine he would find the position an awkward one; but apparently it has not been so. Though positive in his opinions and character, he has faithfully and cheerfully assisted in carrying out all my plans and instructions. And I look forward to his honest, manly and unreserved co-operation as being my most efficient help in the future, as it has been in the past.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully beg leave to acknowledge the many obligations I am under to your honorable board for your uniform kindness, and for the assistance and counsel you have so cordially rendered me, and for your hearty co-operation in conducting the affairs of this institution since it has been under my charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI S. FULTON,
Superintendent.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 14, 1871.



TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge:

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the school in the second division of this institution:

The number of pupils in the school January 1, 1870.....	178
The number admitted during the year.....	104
The number in attendance.....	282
The number gone out.....	118
The number remaining January 1, 1871.....	164

All, with perhaps one or two exceptions, could read some when they entered the school.

64 could read and write.

40 could not write at all.

57 entered the fifth grade.

23 entered the sixth grade.

21 entered the seventh grade.

3 entered the eighth grade.

The division into classes is exhibited by the following table:

	Natural Philosophy.	History of the United States.	Geography.	Physical Geography.	Written Arithmetic.	Reading	Spelling.	Writing.	Eighth grade.	Seventh grade.	Sixth grade.	Fifth grade.	Total.
No. of classes...	1	1	5	1	7	6	6	4	4	6	6	6	28
No. in classes...	31	27	137	27	164	164	164	164	284	286	286	286	164

It is patent to every one who comes much in contact with our boys, that with but very few exceptions, they are remarkably bright, active, intelligent boys, fully equal to the average class of boys in natural abilities, with very quick perceptions, and these perpetually on the *qui vive*. But, in many instances, they have been permitted to live without any ideas of life beyond simply obtaining food enough to eat, and clothing enough to cover their nakedness. Sometimes their parents have so entirely neglected them that they have been

obliged to struggle with the world alone, obtaining a living in any way, by driving on the canal, blacking boots, or, in some instances, by begging, drifting about until they have even lost all traces of those whose duty it is, to protect and care for the young lives they have been instrumental in bringing into the world.

On the other hand, we have some boys here who have good homes, kind and loving parents and friends who manifest a deep interest in their welfare. Still, in spite of all this, they are thoroughly vicious. They have been educated to discriminate rightly between virtue and vice, but they have not the moral force to practice virtue, and the allurements of vice have been continually drawing them downward.

The work of training up these young minds in the way they should go, of instilling correct principles and a high appreciation of the duties of life, at the same time that we strive to impart a thorough knowledge of the most useful branches of an English education, is ours. It is not the work of a moment, nor of a day, but it is a continuous work of unceasing endeavor.

In our labor the past year, we have met many encouragements, but also some discouragements. While the interest taken in the school and in study generally has been all and even more than we could expect it to be, while the majority of the scholars have seemed to appreciate the privileges they have had, and to feel that they were not likely to enjoy any such privileges after leaving here, still there were some isolated cases in whom it seemed impossible to awaken any ambition, and who could not be aroused to a sense of the benefit they might receive, I am very happy to be able to state that there have been but very few of the last named. The conduct of the boys in school has been uniformly good.

By the refitting and refurnishing of the school-room with single desks, we have a room that, for beauty and convenience, cannot be excelled, if, indeed, it can be equaled by any school-room in the State.

I cannot close my report without acknowledging my obligations to my associate teachers, for their earnest and hearty co-operation with me in the entire labors of the year, and to the superintendent and assistant superintendent for the cheerful and efficient support they have rendered me.

With a reliance upon our Heavenly Father to prepare us more fully for our labors, we enter upon the duties of another year.

WM. H. WHITING,

Principal Teacher, 2d Division.

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge:

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned respectfully submits the following report of the schools of first division:

The number of pupils in the school, Jan. 1st, 1870.....	170
The number admitted during the year.....	96
The number in attendance.....	266
The number gone out.....	78
The number remaining at present time.....	188

The scholastic grades are exhibited by the following tables:

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT.	History.	Geography.	Written Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic.	Fourth Reader.	Third Reader.	Second Reader.	Spelling.	Write on paper.	Write on slate.	Sixth grade.	Fifth grade.	Fourth grade.	Third grade.	Promoted.
No. of classes ..	1	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
No. in classes ..	30	33	40	33	43	40	57	133	114	33	30	33	40	57	33

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.	Mental Arithmetic.	Can add and subtract	Count readily.	First Reader.	Primer.	Write on slate.	Write their names.	Draw on slate.	Callisthenic.	Second grade.	First grade.	Promoted.
No. in classes ..	30	45	49	37	33	30	30	40	40	37	33	33

The following table shows the attainments of those admitted during the year:

Entered the fourth reader	7
Entered the third reader	20
Entered the second reader	22
Entered the first reader	13
Knew the alphabet only	20
Did not know alphabet	16
Could not write	78
Ignorant of arithmetic	75

I would respectfully state in regard to the school, that we feel justified in reporting favorably, concerning the improvement made during the past year. The order, and attention to study has been noticeable and gratifying.

During the time I have been connected with the school, I have noticed a strong desire in most of my scholars to increase in useful

[Senate No. 24.]

knowledge, and many have made rapid progress in the useful branches of education.

My observations are, that there is no deficiency in intellect as a general rule in the boys committed to our care.

The majority of them have entirely neglected the means of education, and their being committed to the house of refuge, has probably given them opportunities they would otherwise never have enjoyed.

The library books, and Sabbath school papers, are read by the boys with much interest, and I am confident, with much profit.

I would cheerfully make mention of the teachers associated with me, of their faithful and earnest co-operation in everything pertaining to the welfare of the school.

Owing to the great interest taken by the superintendent in this department of the institution, our school-rooms have recently been handsomely refurnished with single desks and chairs, which gives an air of cheerfulness and comfort so desirable to the school-room. My endeavor shall be in the future, as in the past, to instruct the boys in such a manner as will contribute to their future success in life.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT BACKUS,

Principal First Division.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers, etc. :

The office of chaplain in the Refuge was created by an ordinance of the board of managers, under the authority conferred by the statute.* The duties prescribed to him are to "perform religious services at the chapel on the Sabbath, at such time or times as the board or acting committee shall direct;" and to "visit and converse with the delinquents on the week days, especially in cases of dangerous illness; and to perform funeral services in cases of death."

The present chaplain was appointed by the board of managers, under the law as above referred to, on the 15th February, 1870, and entered upon his duties immediately upon the retirement of his predecessor, March 31. The chapel services have been celebrated by him personally on every Sunday since this last date, with the exception of two Sundays, when, in his absence, the duty was provided for by him.

It is your chaplain's first annual report, and naturally leads to a review of the work assigned to him, and of our mutual relations to it. The study, too, of the documents, put forth yearly by similar bodies in this and other States, has made him unwilling to rest in a mere formal report. These documents are full of the proofs of thought, and study of the problems before us; of signal ability and humane devotion; and while they teach a modest self-distrust, they also furnish a high standard, and give a spur to our ambition as workers in the same honorable field.

In going more at length into his theme, he asks your indulgence, therefore, in a review in which he has sought to take but one view of the topics touched upon, namely, that of their relation to and influence upon his own special function, the amelioration of character, and the reformation of the boys in the Refuge.

Under your ordinance the chaplain has work to do both on Sundays and week days.

1. His Sunday work.

The Lord's day leisure is provided for by alternate hours in the school-room and in the play-ground, always under the oversight of an

* Ordinances, chapter 2, article 1; statute of May, 1844, section 12.

officer, and by one hour in the chapel. Books, papers, conversation, singing, reading aloud, and familiar talks by teachers or by the chaplain help to beguile and improve the hours in the school-room.

The large and comfortable wash-rooms furnish a shelter in inclement weather, without the absolute restraint requisite in the school-room. The buzz of unintermitted and free talk in these "off-duty" hours, by two hundred restless boys, in full diapason, is equaled only by the reported phenomena of certain rooms in Wall street, and is as severe a trial to susceptible nerves as even a teacher's experience is ever put to.

In one department a very competent and estimable lady, the widow of a former chaplain, has long given, by your appointment, religious instruction during an hour of Sunday morning.

Of this last exercise your chaplain has as yet only knowledge of the fact and of the competency and devotion of the person in charge. Into the other morning instructions and intercourse he has entered earnestly and with great pleasure, as a most happy opportunity of influence. It is his purpose (being now able to give the time) to take a helping part also in the work of Mrs. Nicols. The problem of using the hours of Sunday wisely and profitably, so as to occupy but not to weary or disgust the boys, is one of difficulty. And it has been suggested as a happy expedient, that a part of the Sunday hours in the school-room be allowed to classes of the boys, in turn, for writing letters to kindred and friends.

CHAPEL WORSHIP.

The customary hour of public worship on the Lord's day is half-past two o'clock. A few minutes before this hour the chapel doors are opened for the admission of parents and other citizens, by the superintendent in person; and the entrance and departure of the boys, in charge of other officers in the refuge, is always directed and presided over by the head of the institution, and is itself an example and lesson of reverence and order. The order and decorum of the assembled inmates and their earnest attention, as it is a test of the habitual and quiet discipline of the house, is often commended by visitors as worthy of imitation by more ambitious assemblies.

The presence of the officers in seats in the aisles, encouraging by their example a right observance of the occasion, has happily superseded a feature of discipline (I know not by whom introduced, but at once effaced by Capt. Fulton), by which formerly a number of

boys were stationed as a sort of police, on high stools, during the solemnities of public worship, charged with the invidious tell-tale office of watching and reporting on the behavior of the rest. I am not aware that there has been cause to report a single case of misconduct in chapel, during the present administration of the Refuge; certainly, there has never been the least interruption of public worship to attract attention. The presence of the family of the superintendent, and of a variable but often very full attendance of visitors from outside (many of them mothers, who rarely forego this weekly opportunity of sympathy and interest), is a welcome circumstance of our chapel service, and very wholesome in its influence on the spirit of the boys.

The worship, prayer as well as praise, is in pre-composed forms; level to the apprehensions and fitted to the wants of the young assembly, and familiarized by constant use. The repetition of the Lord's prayer, in unison, is an impressive part of the service, which your chaplain found to be a long established practice in the school-room and in the chapel.

Much interest and power of culture comes of the use of sacred song in school and chapel. Its importance can hardly be over-rated. There would be more fruit in influence on character, in the judgment of many besides your chaplain, if, in the words of an experienced visitor (a city pastor of high reputation), "there were in the popular manuals, here as elsewhere employed, not less about heaven and the professed hope of its joys, but a great deal more about the indispensable requisites for getting there." Your chaplain has the approval and has been promised the hearty co-operation of several clergymen of different persuasions, in the attempt to provide a remedy in this particular; and also to add, by responses in which those present may take part, to the interest and educating power of the religious services.

The result of their attempts will be duly submitted to the proper authority for its action.

The preaching and other religious teaching by the chaplain has aimed to inspire, and to fortify in the minds of the hearers, faith in the general truths at the basis of all religion: that there is a God, that the Bible is true, and that an account is to be given by each of us after this life; and to implant the knowledge, and labor to work conviction of the truth of the recorded facts of the Christian religion, and of those great catholic verities deduced from these, about which there is substantial and historic agreement and consent.

Apart from such convictions, he knows no secret of power to keep that "good law," which the Bible enjoins for our well-being and for the peace and order of society.

In this course of positive and not negative teaching, he has scrupulously observed and will observe an avoidance and exclusion of anything that may justly offend those salutary prejudices with which the religion of childhood and youth is necessarily bound up, and which aid the conscience by attaching us to the religion of our parents and of our childhood.*

It can hardly be alleged as a departure from this principle, that he has laid, at proper times, great stress upon the privileges and obligations of church-membership, into which so large a proportion of these boys have been initiated by their parents; and the affectionate and grateful recognition of which by them offers the best guaranty for a return to virtue on their restoration to free life.

As a necessary rule from these principles the teaching from Sunday to Sunday has been part of a system guided by the history of the Redeemer's life, the lessons which flow from it, and the moral needs and dangers of his charge.

Further, his methods have been controlled by another fact; it is this: That a passion for excitement, and for impulsive and capricious thought and action, has been the bane of the lives of most of these children. It is theirs by inheritance, and by example and habit; and must be supplanted and subdued by steady aims, and by ideas of a life with fixed plans, to give any order or good success to their future. Their chaplain could never, therefore, be guilty of the blunder of making his ministrations of religion a means of developing or exaggerating this misfortune; for religion was designed to be an instrument of its prevention or of its cure.

Respect for the sources of his own Christian nurture demands a further record on this head.

Religion treats of God, in his relations to sinful men; and laws and oaths for the protection of life, liberty and honor, can have no real power except in that final sanction of all law upon the conscience, reverence for God, commonly and justly called the fear of God. What idea of God religious teaching gives is, therefore, a prime inquiry everywhere; above all here.

* The chaplain has not overlooked the provision of our State Constitution, which declares, art. 1, § 2, that "The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind."

Now, as a general rule, the idea of this Supreme Good, in these boys' minds, is destitute of reverence. He is to them a gigantic chief of police, not the ideal of combined majesty and goodness; and, though vigilant to watch and swift to avenge their frailties, having, beside this, little concern with the needs and story of their bodily being.

The divine Savior, addressed too often in crude hymns (chief vehicles of impressions) in terms of irreverent familiarity, not to say maudlin fondness, is to them the ideal of mere pity and weak and partial goodness, unbalanced by either the majesty or justice which are his radiant perfections.

And what has there been with too many of them, in all the memory and experience of life to inspire juster thoughts? These sacred names mingled, in their first memories, with passion and with jest, familiarly as the air; and God's dear name and loving providence invoked only in terror along with the policeman's! Shall I preach terror to them who have known, only too long and too well, that shame and sorrow come of broken law, who have known it long before the grim shadow of the walls that now shut them in fell on them? Surely that truth needs small enforcement of pulpit zeal or eloquence to them and such as they.

Hence, to teach that God, Creator of the fair sky and earth and vital air, giver of mind and joying in its uses; and framer and feeder of the body, too—that this God is love; the good God, whose majesty and creating power, and wisdom, and justice, and love, and most pitying patience are engaged for each of us in daily miracles in common things, in every way; and that the gift of a divine Redeemer is out of the bosom of this same Father's love, and is its perfect token; this has been the animating spirit of your chaplain's talk to these poor boys. He knows he need not to apologize to you for making record of it here; and he does not.

As another necessary result of such views, the home,—its privileges, its joys and duties, the way to build it up, and the crime and curse of marring it,—is a theme that has been woven, with all his heart, by your chaplain into all his instructions; and he has many proofs of its having taken deep and reviving hold upon those human instincts in which and by which, only, the renewing Father works restoration and perfection in his erring children. For it is an aphorism among religious teachers, as old as christianity, that "Grace presupposes nature," and that the supernatural is never unnatural.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

At the joyous season of Christmas, when "for one week, at least, nothing is turned out of doors but selfishness alone," the boys worked with a will, and were in the very best of tempers, under the inspiration of the kindness which was consulting to make it a high holiday for them. I am sure that such of your board as were able to be present and to witness the fruits of the hearty rivalry of all the officers, and the whole household, in efforts to make it a good time, and to make it tell on the mind and soul, as well as on the bodily glee and comfort of the boys, will need no word of the chaplain to assure them that the great purposes of the Refuge were well served by what was done.*

The story of the birth of the Divine Exemplar of boyhood, who made illustrious by his presence the contented and thrifty home of "the carpenter" and of the blessed Mary, was made familiar in the school-room, and in the chapel, by sermon, song and story; and the civilization to which they owed all this kindness was traced to the same fountain; while the precincts resounded with cheerful music, and no limits but those of a generous decency and moderation were set to the play of boyhood's mirth.

HOSPITAL.

The admirable arrangements which Dr. Backus has instituted for the hospital and its service, and the condition in which it is kept and served by the excellent lady in charge, make a visit to it a real pleasure; while his fidelity and good judgment have borne their fruit in those sanitary arrangements which have contributed to the remarkable absence of severe or fatal sickness in the Refuge.

FUNERALS.

Only two deaths have occurred during my chaplaincy. The first, of a friendless child, from Montgomery county, of less than eleven years, to whom the Refuge had become the only home he knew, and its officers his dearest friends. With wonderful tenacity of hold on life, and the tenderest attentions, he struggled through typhoid fever and a severe relapse, but sank under the sequel, an abscess in the lungs.

* Christmas fell on Sunday. On Saturday there was bountiful feasting, and in the evening there were Christmas trees, and gifts for every inmate; with special prizes, as rewards of good conduct and improvement. There were also carols, and brief addresses, and very inspiring music by the band in concert. The Sunday services were devoted to the grand story of the Nativity; and Monday evening to well ordered amusements.

His pale, but calm and loving face will long be remembered by those to whom he so greatly endeared himself, and so will the procession of serious faces which moved along the chapel chancel rail, taking a last look of him, as he lay in his shroud and coffin. Mount Hope has seldom offered a scene more worthy of remembrance than that which, by the care of the superintendent, embraced the group around his humble grave, as the voices of the boys detailed for this last office gave out, amid its stillness, the hymn of Christian love and hope.

The only other funeral of the year was that of a colored boy, who died of a slow consumption of the lungs; and whose sickness and burial were attended with every mark of impartial interest and kindness.

At their meals, to which an officer always conducts the boys, and in the preparing and setting out of which selected boys are employed, but a moment is requisite to place all orderly at table, on a given signal; and, at another, there arises, in concert of voices, a very brief word of thanks to the divine Giver of life and of all that feeds it, and an aspiration for His blessing. This becoming practice has been happily substituted for that of listening to a prayer by the superintendent, or some other officer, as a suggestion from the practical sense of the present head.

It is interesting, too, to note the inventive spur of necessity, acting on the quick mind of boyhood, under which a quiet commerce of preferred articles of food goes on among those in mutual reach at table; thus extracting variety and the accommodation of tastes out of a seemingly inexorable exclusion of both.

The school-rooms, in which and in the teachers' work, the function of the chaplain necessarily leads him to feel great interest, are noticed by all visitors for their generous adaptation to the use for which they are designed. He has passed many pleasant evenings there. The educating power of the single desk plan, recently adopted in the school-rooms, will well repay the cost. It not only relieves the teachers by removing a strong temptation to concerted disorder, but, in making each boy responsible for the condition of his own desk and its surroundings, it secures credit and fixes blame with certainty.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

All writers on our work, insist with earnestness on this: That "boys in such institutions should, for their moral improvement, be uniformly under refined female influence and instruction." (They

might have said boys everywhere.) It is the secret of purity and elevation of character.

How much our boys owe, and how much any ultimate success in reformation is due, to the influence of the ladies who preside with so much tact, fidelity and kindness in your class rooms, there is proof enough in the history of the Refuge; and your chaplain is right glad to record his appreciation of their service. They fulfill the requisites of being experienced teachers "in the studies fundamental to all intellectual education," and "of a character to refine and purify their tastes, elevate their standard of judgment in all things, and to incite them to the noble ambition of well-doing and well-deserving." Let them be well assured of our sympathy and appreciation.*

The chaplain would rejoice if their presence and participation in our chapel Sunday services, might render more complete the bond of sympathy, as a household, between the boys and all in charge of them.

LIBRARY AND READING MATTER.

True religion is light, and is the friend of light; and the teachers of it should be foremost in favoring whatever really diffuses it. Your chaplain has found the library at the Refuge greatly in need both of filling up and weeding out. And he is ready, when desired, to aid in the selection of books and other reading matter for it, and in any other way in his power in which his services may promote the object. The gate-fee paid by visitors, and exclusively devoted to the library, needs an added appropriation, in his judgment, to do justice to the library in its present state.

The minds of these poor boys are in so many instances like the sewers of a great city, into which only what is foul and ill-savored has found its way, that no hope of outward reformation can with reason be cherished until purer streams are habitually poured in, to sweeten and revive them. Of evil they know enough; but of entire realms of illuminating and invigorating knowledge, nothing. The excellent text-books of the school-rooms work powerfully and steadily

* I cannot forego the confirmation furnished to my argument which this picture (by the authors of the report just quoted from, most honorable to their intelligence and humanity) affords. Upon whom could such female influence fall, more like rain upon the parched desert, than upon "a lad whose little life has never been warmed by a mother's affections, whose young heart has never been cheered and strengthened by parental counsel and restraints, in the struggle with evil examples and temptations to wrong-doing; or a little girl, whose coarse, harsh features, whose rough manners, and rougher voice, but too plainly tell of the neglect which she has had to endure in the years when angelic smiles ought to have irradiated her face, and whose tutelage has been that of vile women and viler men?"

in pushing out evil by storing their minds and memory with varied good. The library should reinforce this work by a liberal and varied supply of reading matter.

It is the expulsive power of new ideas, new views, new likes and dislikes, and a new range of thought and fancy, that we must rely on for their renovation and our success in it. Good actions come of good thoughts; and what fills excludes. In the regions of history, of natural history, and of art and science, of biography and travel, of pure and improving fiction, and of that pure and clean wit and humor, the tonic and spice of life, which disdains "to cover crime with jest;" in all of these the popular literature of no age ever was so rich as ours. Let both teachers and their charge have the full benefit of preoccupation by its treasures, and of the tastes that come of it.

It is by such experiences as those which I have here recorded in connection with our hospital and at funerals, and of a like sympathy at Christmas and in provided recreations, that the heart of a little child is to come again in the breasts of these boys, and out of which are to grow new impulses and new aims. For as "all work and no play" is proverbially fatal to all spring and life in boyhood, so the boy's heart is best reached by proofs of sympathy in his troubles and pastimes.

That the time and thought and money laid out in this direction has been bestowed profitably, is plainly enough seen in the effect upon the cheerfulness and good conduct of the boys. How much the revival of the band (of now more than twenty instruments), and the interest of the officers, who have kindly added drill in instrumental music to their regular daily round of work, has helped to chase away the gloom of restraint, and the sullenness that plots rebellion, may easily be understood, and must always be taken into account.

Whether the present improvement of the boys, and the chances of useful and profitable employment in the future for them, would not be much promoted by the employment of a special instructor in music, both instrumental and vocal, for portions of the year, is a question respectfully submitted.

All humanizing arts and measures are to be welcomed and fostered. No progress is to be hoped for, except by softening the natures of boys made callous by long years of inexperience of anything that can soften, or else corrupted by contact with such unhappy experi-

ence. No possible amount of money gain reported from the labor of inmates is to be set against the absence of humanizing results. And these must come by gratitude for actual kindness, and the self-respect which can only grow by treatment fitted to inspire it, and by the absence of whatever implies servitude or degradation.

I put on record here a few sentences from the very able report of Messrs. Havens, Denny and Gilman for the Board of the New York Juvenile Asylum, of December 31, 1869.

In arguing against the plan of relieving the large city by simple transfer of its vicious children to the distant country, they say, this plan "regards our city children simply in the light of labor machines. They are more, they are intelligent creatures; they are to be our voters, our law-makers, and ministers of the law. The primary consideration, therefore, to be regarded in our treatment of them, is the moral element of this transaction."

And again: "This argument regards the little ones only in the light of labor machines. The item of money cost is legitimately regarded in the purchase of merchandise as the paramount, if not the sole item of consideration, but it *vanishes* when questions of moral duty arise in the transaction." And they argue rightly, as all experience justifies, that such children are to be subjected to training before they are restored to free action as a leaven in society, and not too soon released.

With each year as it passes, come new advantages of experience and invention; and even the failures of the past are, though costly, the introduction and help to succeeding improvements.

It is no disparagement, at least no necessary disparagement, to past administrations, to be able to report improvement in those who have profited by their experiments. And it should never be deemed invidious to attribute superior skill as the result of larger experience, of wider opportunities for comparison, and of the study of better models. That the present condition of the Refuge is an advance on all the years that have gone before it, is too obvious to be questioned. But then it ought to be so; and the disappointment would have been great, and justly too, if it had been otherwise.

In conclusion, let those who form theories and indulge in expectations of what a juvenile reformatory ought to be and to accomplish, meditate upon these two axioms:

1. That the divine institution for forming character is the home ;
and
2. That the time is in the plastic years of childhood.

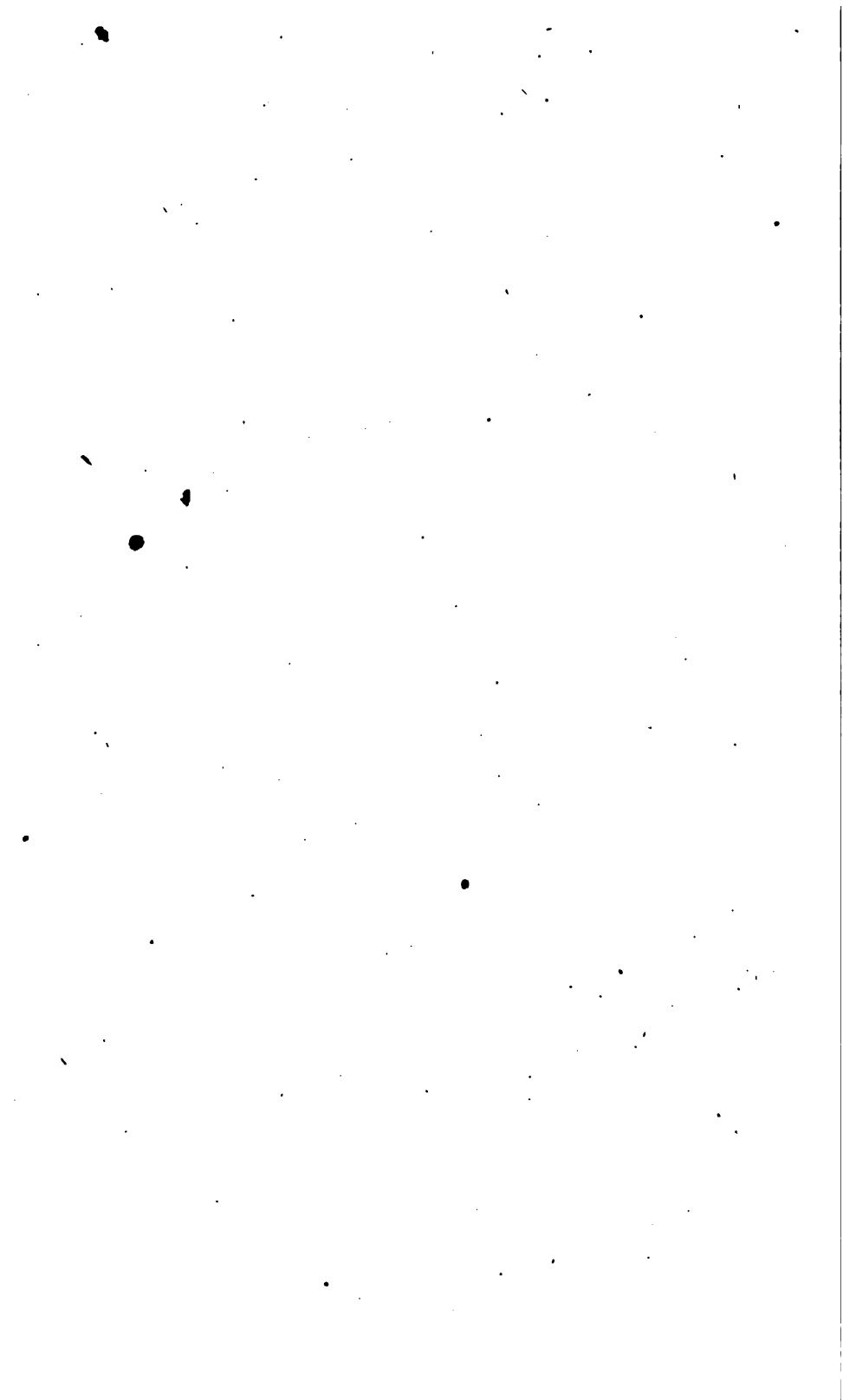
And let them reflect upon these two inferences from both :

1. That where the home has fatally perverted character in childhood, the institutions resorted to for a remedy have assigned to them almost the task of working miracles.
2. That to watch for, to guard, to meliorate and to improve the homes of the land, is the highest wisdom and first care of the philanthropist and of the State.

All which is respectfully submitted, etc., etc.

J. V. VAN INGEN, *Chaplain.*

ROCHESTER, Jan., 1871.



PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of Western House of Refuge:

GENTLEMEN.—I would respectfully report the general sanitary condition of the inmates of the Refuge, during the greater part of the past year, has been better than for some years previous. During January, February and March there was an epidemic of Measles of which there were fifty-eight cases. With some of the older boys it was quite severe, and in several cases Pneumonia intervened. All, however, terminated favorably, although cough and bronchial irritation remained for a long time in many of the cases. There have been but two deaths during the year, viz.: July 13, J. S. Nelson, Consumption; September 23, Sydney Haverly, Typhoid fever. Nelson was a colored boy, who had been sick for over two years. Haverly was a bright, attractive little fellow in whom all became much interested. He had passed through the regular course of Typhoid fever, seemed to be convalescing, and was able to sit up, when a relapse occurred which terminated fatally. The removal of the old privies from the yard, and the construction of new, substantial and improved ones outside the walls, with facilities for the daily removal of the contents, is of great sanitary advantage to the institution. Thorough drainage is now greatly needed, the present sewer not having sufficient fall. This should be remedied before warm weather, to avoid detriment to health. When this is done, with the same care and attention in future to the cleanliness of the buildings and grounds that is now bestowed by the superintendent, and the inmates clothed and provided for as they now are, the institution ought to be as healthy as any in the country.

Respectfully submitted.

AZEL A. BACKUS, M. D.,

Attending Physician.

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York.

Passed May 8, 1848.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor of the State of New York, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall, during the present session of the Legislature, appoint three commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site on which to be erected "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents;" and the said commissioners shall, within four weeks from the time of their appointment, proceed to examine and determine upon the site aforesaid, and shall locate the same at some suitable place in the interior or western portion of the State. In determining such location, the said commissioners shall take into consideration any proposition which may be made to them, and of the performance of which they shall have satisfactory assurance, to give to the State the lands necessary for the site of said House of Refuge, or any materials or money to aid in the erection thereof; any bond or other obligation executed to the people of this State, and delivered to said commissioners to secure any such site, money or materials, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be valid and binding upon the parties executing the same.

§ 2. If the said commissioners shall procure by purchase (or voluntary cession), the site for said house of refuge, the deed thereof shall be duly executed to the people of this State and delivered to the Comptroller; and thereupon the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the grantor or grantors of whom the said site shall be purchased, such sum or sums of money as may be required to pay for the site agreeable to the contract of said commissioners, not exceeding three thousand dollars.

§ 3. At any time not exceeding two months after the said site shall be obtained by the said commissioners (who are hereby empowered to contract for the same), the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller shall appoint three commissioners to contract for the erection and inclosure of the said House of Refuge, on such plan and such terms as they may deem just and proper; provided the said plan and the terms of said contract shall be approved by the said Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; and provided also, that said

House of Refuge shall be built in a plain manner, and that said Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall approve no plan for the erection of the building of such House of Refuge, which shall in their judgment require more than twenty thousand dollars for the completion of such building; and the said commissioners shall select and designate one of their number who shall superintend the building of the said House of Refuge with a view to a due execution of the work on the part of those with whom the said commissioners shall contract for the erection and inclosure thereof.

§ 4. The said commissioners last mentioned, before they enter on the duties of their office, shall each give his bond to the people of this State, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the Comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by this act.

§ 5. The Treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the said commissioners, on the warrant of the Comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require for the building of the said House of Refuge, not exceeding such sum as will, with the sum drawn and paid for the site of said House of Refuge, amount to twenty-two thousand dollars, at such time as the same may be wanted by said commissioners, in sums not exceeding five thousand dollars at any one time; and the expenditure of at least four thousand dollars thereof shall be accounted for to the Comptroller before any other sum shall be advanced.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to make a detailed report of all the moneys received and expended by them by virtue of this act, and of the progress which shall have been made in the erection and inclosure of the said buildings, to the Comptroller of this State, on or before the first day of January next, and as often thereafter as the Comptroller shall, or may, from time to time require.

§ 7. Each of the said commissioners, first mentioned in this act, shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his appointment, the sum of two dollars per day, and at the rate of two dollars for every thirty miles necessary travel in the performance of the duties required by this act.

§ 8. Each of the said commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this act, to contract for and superintend the building of the said

House of Refuge, shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his office, the sum of two dollars per day.

§ 9. The said commissioners shall, for six weeks, advertise in a newspaper published in each of the cities of Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, and in the villages of Syracuse and Canandaigua, for sealed proposals for erecting and completing the said buildings and inclosure, and shall make a contract for the same with the lowest bidder or bidders, provided such bidder or bidders shall give satisfactory security for the performance of his or their contract or contracts; provided, such contract or contracts and such security, shall be approved by the vice-chancellor of the eighth circuit, or the Lieutenant-Governor. No such bid shall be received unless the same shall be accompanied by a bond to the people of this State, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, executed by the person making such bid and by two sureties (whose sufficiency shall be certified by the Comptroller or the first judge of the county in which such sureties reside), conditional that the person making such bid, will, within twenty days after such bid shall be accepted, enter into a contract according to such bid, and give such security as is above required for the full and faithful performance thereof. In case the condition of such bond shall be broken, the Comptroller shall cause such bond to be prosecuted whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the State shall require it; and in the suit brought thereon, the people of this State shall be entitled to recover the difference between the bid mentioned in the condition of said bond, and the sum mentioned in the bid upon which a contract shall be finally made, and also any other damages which the State may sustain by the breach of the condition of such bond.

§ 10. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller shall appoint, by writing, under their hands and seals, fifteen discreet men, who shall act as managers of the House of Refuge established by virtue of this act, and who shall, on the acceptance of their respective appointments, perform the duties required of them by virtue of this act, without any compensation for their services.

§ 11. The said managers shall be divided by the officers appointing them into three classes of five each, and the class to which each of such managers shall belong, shall be set forth in the certificate of their appointment. The terms of office of the first class shall expire on the first Tuesday in February in the year succeeding their appoint-

ment; of the second class, on the first Tuesday in February in the next year thereafter; and of the third class, on the first Tuesday in February of the next succeeding year. Whenever vacancies shall occur in the said board of managers, such vacancies shall be filled by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate; the terms of office of such managers shall be such that they shall hold their office for the term of three years, as near as may be; and that the terms of office of one-third thereof shall expire on the first Tuesday of February in each year. Such managers shall have power to make all such rules, regulations, ordinances, and by-laws, for the government, discipline and management of said House of Refuge, and the inmates and officers thereof, as to them may appear just and proper.

§ 12. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of the said house of refuge, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management; and the said managers shall make a detailed report to the Legislature of the performance of their duty; on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year.

§ 13. The said managers and superintendent shall receive and take into the said House of Refuge all male children under the age of eighteen, and all female children under the age of seventeen, who shall be legally committed to the said House of Refuge as vagrants, or on a conviction of any criminal offense, by any court having authority to make such commitments; the said managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of such children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments, as, in their judgments, will be most for the reformation and amendment, and the future benefit and advantage of such children; provided that the charge and power of said managers upon and over the said children, shall not extend, in the case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years; or, in the case of males, beyond the age of twenty-one years.

§ 14. All and singular the clauses and provisions contained in the fourth title of chapter eight of the second part of the Revised Statutes, relating to the covenants to be inserted in the indentures of

apprentices and servants, made by the overseers of the poor, shall apply to the apprentices and servants, and the persons to whom they may be bound, under and by virtue of this act.

§ 15. Whenever the said House of Refuge shall, in the opinion of the commissioners authorized to be appointed by the third section of this act, be in readiness for the reception of persons committed thereto, the said commissioners shall make, under their hands and seals, duplicate certificates thereof; one of which they shall transmit by mail to the Governor of this State, and the other of which they shall cause to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such House of Refuge shall be situated. The Governor on receiving such certificate, shall make an order designating the counties which shall hereafter be authorized to send juvenile delinquents to the said House of Refuge, and shall file the certificate of such commissioners, and his said order, in the office of Secretary of State. The said Secretary of State shall transmit by mail to the first judge and county clerk of each of the counties designated in said order, a certified copy of such certificate and order.

§ 16. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in said order, shall sentence to said House of Refuge every male under the age of eighteen years, and every female under the age of seventeen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts, and the several magistrates of the said counties, may, in their discretion, sentence to the said House of Refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them of any petit larceny, and the courts and magistrates of the county where such House of Refuge may be located, may also, in their discretion, send to said House of Refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them as a vagrant. The board of supervisors of each of said counties, at their annual meeting, shall raise such a sum as shall in their opinion be sufficient to pay to the treasurer of said House of Refuge fifty cents per week, for the support, maintenance and care of every person sentenced in their county to confinement therein; and the treasurer of the said county shall quarterly pay, on the drafts of the treasurer of the said House of Refuge, the said sum of fifty cents a week for each person supported in said House of Refuge, under a conviction had in such county.

§ 17. For the purpose of reimbursing to the general fund the monies advanced therefrom under the provisions of this act, the Comp-

troller shall, on or before the first day of June next, apportion to and among the several counties in this State, in proportion to the corrected aggregate valuation of the real and personal estate of said counties, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the said sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and the interest thereon, from the time of the advance thereof, on the said first day of June to the first day of April then next; and the board of supervisors of the several counties of this State shall, at their next annual meeting, cause the sum so apportioned to their counties respectively, to be levied and collected upon the taxable property of their counties, in the manner that other State and county taxes are collected. The said moneys, when collected, shall be paid to the county treasurer of such counties, and such county treasurer shall, immediately on the receipt thereof, pay over the same to the Treasurer of this State, and take his receipt therefor, and then shall procure such receipt to be countersigned by the Comptroller.

§ 18. All provisions or existing laws requiring the courts of any of the counties which shall be named in the order to be made by the Governor, under the provisions of the fifteenth section of this act, to sentence persons to the House of Refuge in the city of New York, shall be, from and after the making of the said order, repealed so far as the same relates to the counties named in the said order, and shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

§ 19. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

To amend an act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York, passed May 8, 1846.

Passed April 10, 1850.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846, is hereby amended by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the word "sixteen," and by striking out the words "and every female under the age of seventeen years," so that the first part of the section shall read as follows:

"From and after the making of such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in such order, shall sentence to such House of Refuge every male under the age of sixteen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony."

§ 2. And said section shall be further amended by striking out the words "or female," whenever they occur in conjunction.

§ 3. This act shall not affect any sentence already passed.

AN ACT

To amend the "Act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8th, 1846.

Passed April 16, 1852.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. So much of the sixteenth section of the act hereby amended as provides for the raising, collecting and payment to the treasurer of the said House of Refuge, of fifty cents per week, for the support, maintenance and care of persons sentenced to confinement therein, shall be and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the several counties, which now are or shall be hereafter designated as the counties from which juvenile delinquents are to be sent to the said House of Refuge, to ascertain by such proof as may be in their power, the age of every delinquent by them respectively sentenced to the said House of Refuge, and to insert such age in the order of commitment; and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 3. In cases where any such courts shall omit to insert in the order of commitment the age of any delinquent committed to the said House of Refuge, the Managers shall, as soon as may be, after such delinquent shall be received by them, ascertain his age by the best means in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated by them for the purpose. And the age of such delinquent thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of October next.

AN ACT

To amend the act passed May 8, 1846, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York."

Passed April 17, 1861; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall appear to the Managers of the Western House of Refuge that any of the delinquents therein confined shall have been found guilty of attempting willfully to set fire to any building belonging to the institution, or any combustible matter for the purpose of setting fire to any such building, or that any delinquent shall have been guilty of openly resisting the lawful authority of the officers of the institution, or of attempting by threats or otherwise to excite others to do so, or shall by gross or habitual misconduct exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other delinquents, it shall be lawful for them to submit a written statement of the facts in any such case to a judge of the Supreme Court, or to the county judge of the county of Monroe, and thereupon to apply to him for an order authorizing the temporary confinement of such delinquent for correction in the Monroe county penitentiary.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the judge forthwith summarily to inquire into the facts of the case, and if it shall appear to him that the statement is substantially true, and that the case is one in which the ends designed to be accomplished by the institution will be best promoted by it, he shall thereupon make an order authorizing the confinement of the delinquent in the said penitentiary for a limited period, to be expressed in the order; and the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary is hereby authorized and required to receive such delinquent and detain him during the period expressed in such order, unless the Managers shall previously direct him to be returned to the said House of Refuge.

§ 3. At the expiration of the period limited by the said order, or sooner, if the said Managers shall direct it, the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary shall return such delinquent to the custody and care of the superintendent of the said House of Refuge, to be further dealt with according to the laws, rules and regulations ordained for its government.

§ 4 This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

Empowering the Board of Supervisors, in the respective counties of this State, to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed for the conveyance of Juvenile Delinquents to Houses of Refuge, and Insane Criminals to Insane Asylums.

Passed April 12, 1859; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of supervisors in the respective counties of this State are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty, annually to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed and paid to officers for the conveyance of juvenile delinquents to the Houses of Refuge, and of lunatics to the Insane Asylums; and no other or greater amount than that so fixed and determined shall be allowed and paid for such service.

§ 2. So much of the seventeenth section of chapter two, title eight, part four of the Revised Statutes, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as well as all other laws conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

MAGISTRATE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR PETIT LARCENY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County, } ss:
Town of }

To any constable of the said county, and to the Superintendent of "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents," in the city of Rochester, State of New York.

Whereas, at a court of special sessions held this day, at....., in the said county, before me, one of the justices of the peace, of the town of....., in the said county....., was proven before me to be of the age of....years, and was convicted of having on the.....day of....., 187-, feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from of the value of the property of the said and upon such condition the said court did adjudge and determine that the said should be committed to the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in the city of Rochester.

These are therefore to command you, the said constable, forthwith to convey and deliver the said into the custody of the superintendent of the said Western House of Refuge. And you, the said superintendent, are hereby required to receive the said into your custody, in the said House of Refuge, and keep him until he be discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal at the day of, 187 .

.....
Justice of the Peace.

FOR VAGRANCY.

If the commitment is for *Vagrancy* (which can be from Monroe county only), after the word *convicted* in the commitment above, insert as follows: "of being a vagrant, for that he the said being an idle person, and not having visible means to maintain himself, lives without employment."



TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

Western House of Refuge

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 6, 1872.

ALBANY:

THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1872.

H. G.

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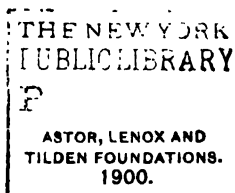
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DESCRIPTION.

The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, a very accurate view of which is here presented, is one of the finest edifices in western New York.

The farm belonging to the institution, on a portion of which the buildings are located, contains forty-two acres of excellent land, and lies about one mile and a quarter north from the central part of the city of Rochester, on a slight elevation, between the Erie canal on the west and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee river on the east. Six and a half acres are surrounded by a stone wall twenty-two feet in height, within which stand all the buildings belonging to the institution, except the barns. Twenty acres are inclosed by a stockade fence nine feet in height, formed of cedar posts connected together by iron rods. This inclosure, and some six acres besides, are under constant cultivation. The remaining ten acres are appropriated to pasturage. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out into walks, play grounds and lawns, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which add greatly to the beauty of the place and the comfort of the inmates.

The center building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty-six feet wide, sixty feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement. There are two wings extending to the north and south, each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and two stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities, which are three stories in height. The whole front of the buildings, it will be seen, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, and extending directly westward, are connected with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the center building are a kitchen for the superintendent, dining-room and store-rooms, and also similar apartments for the subordinate officers. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting-rooms of the superintendent, manager's room and the office; on the second floor are rooms for the superintendent's family and

for the assistant superintendent, and on the third floor, occupying the whole area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and furnished, and affording abundant room for five hundred persons.

In the basement of the north wing is a washing room for boys, furnished with a plunging bath twenty feet long by fifteen wide and three and a quarter feet deep, with a perforated steam pipe passing around on the bottom for the purpose of warming the water on bathing days, and with water pipes so arranged that every one can perform his ablutions under running water and free from interruption by others. There is also a large store room in this wing. On the first floor is a laundry, seamstress' room and apartments for officers and employes. The north-west wing has in its basement a spacious dining-room, with cook-room adjoining, a shoe shop, where the shoes of the inmates are made and repaired, and on the first floor a large fine school-room. The basement and first floors of the south and south-west wings have a wash-room, dining-room, cook-room and school-room corresponding to those on the north side; also a tailor shop where the clothes of the inmates are made and repaired.

The upper floors of all the wings are arranged into dormitories for the inmates, and furnish separate sleeping accommodations for five hundred boys.

In the north-west and south-west corners of the inclosure are two workshops, built of brick, each forty-five feet by one hundred feet, and three stories in height, affording abundant room for the employment of five hundred boys.

The hospital on the south side of the premises, and connected with the corridor which unites the south and west wings, is built of brick, thirty-three by forty-one feet, and two stories above the basement. The ceilings are sixteen feet in height, and the whole is ventilated and heated on the most approved plan.

A stone wall eight feet high extends from the center of the buildings to the rear inclosure wall, dividing the building and grounds into two equal corresponding parts; one for the larger boys and the other for the smaller boys, who are thus entirely separated.

OFFICERS.

• BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FIRST CLASS.

JOHN O'DONOUGHUE, LOUIS CHAPIN,
GEORGE J. WHITNEY, LOUIS ERNST,
JAMES S. GRAHAM.

SECOND CLASS.

WILLIAM S. THOMPSON, WILLIAM PURCELL,
JEROME KEYES, JOHN WILLIAMS,
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.

THIRD CLASS.

WILLIAM C. ROWLEY, EZRA R. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM H. BRIGGS, P. MALONE,
MORTIMER F. REYNOLDS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
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SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

WILLIAM C. ROWLEY.

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ACTING COMMITTEE.

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WILLIAM PURCELL,

JAMES S. GRAHAM,
EZRA R. ANDREWS.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

E. R. ANDREWS,
W. A. REYNOLDS.

DISCHARGING COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM H. BRIGGS, **LOUIS CHAPIN,**
 LOUIS ERNST.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM S. THOMPSON, WILLIAM PURCELL,
JOHN WILLIAMS.

BUILDING AND REPAIR COMMITTEE.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY, WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS,
JOHN O'DONOUGHUE.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

SUPERINTENDENT.

LEVI S. FULTON.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

FRANCIS A. BAKER.

CHAPLAIN.

DR. J. V. VAN INGEN.

PHYSICIAN.

AZEL BACKUS.

SCHOOLS.

FIRST DIVISION.

ALBERT BACKUS, *Principal.*

ELIZA. J. ALLEYN, *Assistant.*

ANNA THOMAS, *Assistant.*

Mrs. S. J. NICHOLS, *S. S. Teacher.*

SECOND DIVISION.

WILLIAM H. WHITING, *Principal.*

R. MARIA ALLEYN, *Assistant.*

MARY GILLMAN, *Assistant.*

EMILY E. JOSLYN, *Assistant.*

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—FIRST DIVISION.

ANNA M. HOLLENBECK, *Principal.*

WILLIAM W. REED, *Steward.*

ROBERT O. FULTON, *Baker.*

JOHN McAULIFFE, *Engineer.*

DANIEL MARSHALL, *Gardener.*

JOSEPH MALONE, *Gate-keeper.*

CORNELIUS H. FLYNN, *Hall man.*

WILLIAM ISAACS, *Tailor.*

JAMES FLYNN, *Watchman.*

JOSEPH WECHTER, *Watchman.*

GEORGE STEELE, *Patrolman.*

JOHN H. BIRD, *Overseer and Band Instructor.*

WINSLOW W. WATERS, *Carpenter.*

MATTHEW CHRISSMAN, *Foreman Flag shop.*

WILLIAM MATHER, *Foreman Cane shop.*

WALTER J. PERRY, *Foreman Shoe shop.*

E. B. BRIGGS, *Cook.*

ELIZABETH A. TAYLOR, *Matron.*

ANNA GIBSON, *Seamstress.*

MARGARET DONALDSON, *Hospital nurse.*

LIZZIE O. FARRELL, *Laundress.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 44.

IN ASSEMBLY,

February 6, 1872.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE
FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.
ROCHESTER, *February 6, 1872,* }

To the Hon. HENRY SMITH,

Speaker of the Assembly :

SIR.—I have the honor, herewith, to transmit the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of New York to the Legislature.

Most respectfully, yours.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY.

President of the Board of Managers.

R E P O R T.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the act of incorporation, the managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents respectfully present their twenty-third annual report, being for the year ending December 31, 1871.

In our last annual report, we asked your honorable board to make a special appropriation of \$21,500, for certain buildings and improvements; only \$10,000 was appropriated, and that without directing how it should be expended. This sum being inadequate for the buildings and improvements in contemplation, your managers decided to cause a main sewer to be constructed from the house to a ravine, on our premises, through which a stream of water flows, put up the iron stairs that were under contract, pay for the school furniture already purchased, and defer the building of the gate lodge and front entrance until another season.

BUILDING.

A new fire proof boiler house has been built in rear of the center building, thirty-two by forty-two feet, ceiling twelve feet in the clear, walls of brick and stone, roof of iron, chimney eighty-five feet high, with a forty-two inch flue; total cost \$3,669.43.

A new main sewer has been constructed from the center of the main building to the ravine, a distance of ten hundred and twenty-three feet. For this work we have used Knight's patent hydraulic cement sewer pipe, thirty inches in diameter, of egg shape, the joints thoroughly cemented, with the lower end, where the sewer empties into the stream at the ravine, imbedded in solid masonry eight by twelve feet, and four feet thick. This sewer has sufficient fall so that the water runs off rapidly; cost \$2,734.18.

A vegetable cellar has been constructed entirely of brick, stone, and cement, seventy-five feet long, sixteen wide, and eight high, with a concrete floor so as to make it thoroughly impenetrable to rats; cost \$600.

Three flights of iron stairs corresponding with those placed last year in rear, have this season been placed in front of the main building. The foundation of each is a handsomely finished Medina flag-stone, six by ten feet, eight inches thick, underlaid with four feet of solid masonry; entire cost \$1,750.

These structures are all of the most durable and substantial kind, and are constructed in such a manner, that they will not require to be rebuilt during the existence of this institution.

DRAINAGE.

The rear part of our premises within the stockade inclosure, along the line of the Erie canal, was made so wet and marshy by the water leeching through the canal banks, as to render a large tract of land useless, nothing growing thereon excepting wild grass and flags. During the past season a ditch has been dug through said land to the ravine, four feet wide, with walls of large field stone laid in said ditch

on either side, leaving an opening of eighteen inches, which was covered with large flag-stones. The whole was covered with earth to the depth of fifteen inches, since which the land has been as dry as any part of the premises. A drain has also been made from the rear wall of our yard, and at right angles therefrom, the whole length of the premises and intersecting with the above named ditch. Walls have been built in this drain, covered with flat stones leaving an opening twelve inches square. This ditch is from three to seven feet in depth, and is filled above the opening with small field stone to within twelve inches of the surface. Lateral drains running to this from each side, effectually drains our premises within the stockade inclosure. The entire labor of 526 days, on these improvements, has been performed by our boys, which aside from reclaiming much useless land, has brought into practical use a vast quantity of stone which has been scattered about the farm.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The entire front wall has been thoroughly repointed on both sides, at a cost of \$250.

The floors have been relaid wherever their condition required it, in every part of the buildings.

The floors of the dormitory halls, dormitories, school-rooms, dining-rooms, and all of the halls of the building, have been thoroughly oiled, to preserve the wood, and prevent their becoming so saturated with water while cleaning, as to render the atmosphere of the building damp and unwholesome.

The doors of the dormitories have been repainted and some portions of them bronzed, in order to give them a more cheerful appearance. Much of the interior wood work of the

buildings and shops has been repainted. The labor of painting, oiling floors, glazing and whitening, has mostly been performed by the boys of the institution; keeping four boys almost constantly employed during the year.

The wood work in the chapel has been grained, the cornice marbled, the walls varnished, a new center piece placed in the ceiling, and its general appearance otherwise greatly improved.

The first division dining-room was furnished with long narrow tables running across the room, the boys being seated on stools, facing one way, like all prison mess-rooms. Not being pleased with the prison like appearance of this room, we have caused the tables to be removed, and to be replaced with tables capable of seating from twelve to fourteen boys each. These are arranged in double rows across the room, leaving an alley through the center. Comfortable chairs have also been furnished for seats.

In the second division dining-room, the table which extended through the room lengthwise, with stools attached to boards for seats, have been removed and their places supplied with tables and chairs arranged similar to those in the first division dining-room. The tables which were formerly furnished with merely plates, cups, spoons and knives, have received an addition to their furniture, of extra plates for bread, water pitchers, pepper boxes, salt cellars and forks. The addition of these articles has supplied an actual want, has proved a great convenience, and has very much improved the general appearance of the rooms.

HEATING BUILDINGS.

Our heating apparatus, consisting of four furnaces, situated in the basement of the main building, and fifty stoves dis-

tributed throughout the various apartments, rendered the institution extremely liable to conflagration. Where so many lives were endangered, the managers felt that they would be guilty of criminal neglect if they did not use every endeavor to introduce a more safe, efficient, and economical mode of heating.

Steam having been introduced into most of our large public institutions, we instructed our superintendent to investigate the various methods of steam heating. He accordingly visited several institutions and large public buildings, and gained all available information. He then reported a plan for heating, and suggested that the necessary stock be purchased, and a competent engineer employed to superintend and perform the work with the help of the inmates. The great saving that would accrue to the State by this method, was considered sufficient to recommend it. The plan was at once adopted, and the superintendent authorized to purchase the necessary material, employ an engineer, and proceed with the work. Accordingly the best of material was purchased, the services of John McAuliffe, an experienced steam fitter and engineer, from New York, were at once engaged; and with the assistance of from two to four of our boys, he has successfully introduced steam into nearly every portion of our building.

In speaking of the successful introduction of our steam heating apparatus, we cannot help feeling, that there is sufficient matter for congratulation to all concerned.

Whether we take into account the novel mode in which this work was undertaken by the superintendent, being without precedent in this locality; such work being usually performed by contract, the responsibility resting on the

contractors; whether we consider the diminished amount of expenditure as compared with the figures submitted to us by bidders, and at this less expense, are conscious that we possess hundreds of square feet more of radiating surface than we would have been entitled to under these contracts; or whether we consider the truly able manner in which the work was planned and executed by Mr. McAuliffe; still, we reiterate it, all have ample reason for congratulation.

The boiler-house contains three tubular boilers each of twenty-five horse-power, a tank of boiler iron to receive the return water from the pipes, the product of condensation.

Throughout the building the pipe forms a perfect network, twisting its tortuous way into every nook and cranny where heating may be a necessity.

The main pipe, leading from the boilers to the basement hall, is five inches in diameter. Branching in each direction from the center building, smaller pipes convey the steam to the various connections in either wing. About 30,000 linear feet of pipe have been used; and of radiating surface we have some 10,000 square feet, distributed through about 1,000,000 cubic feet of space. The water condensed in the basement pipe flows to tanks beneath the kitchen floors, in either division, and is used for cleansing purposes; thus avoiding the expense of heating water by means of live steam. The arrangement for disposing of the air in the pipes, and returning the water in the upper part of the building, is as complete as the disposal of the same in the basement pipes. The water returns to the tank in the boiler-house, and is again used for the boilers. All the steam used throughout the build

ing is generated here, there being connections to the kitchens of each division, as well as to the laundry.

The dormitory halls, sewing rooms, officers' rooms, laundry and upper hospital are furnished with "pedestal box coils." The school, dining, bath and visiting rooms, house-shoe and tailor shops have pipes extending about the rooms against the walls, commonly called "circulation coils." The center building and lower hospital have been provided with Morse's patent vertical tube radiators.

Due regard has been paid to the necessity of having the pipes in the different rooms act independently of each other. The apparatus in each apartment can be used without necessitating the use of that in any other, and portions, or all, can be used conjointly.

The most noticeable feature, and the one most to be commended in connection with this method of heating, is the perfection with which ventilation is secured. By means of a moderate head of steam the rooms are kept at a perfectly even temperature, while, through the medium of open ventilators and windows slightly lowered, the air is kept pure and fresh without reducing the temperature below the desired degree. Thus do we arrive at the two "desiderata" so necessary where such numbers of boys are congregated together; even temperature and thorough ventilation going further to preserve the health of our little community than would a whole college of physicians.

Four furnaces and fifty stoves with their unsightly pipes, their dust and litter, have thus been dispensed with, their fifty-four fires consolidated into one. The amount of labor saved, the economy and convenience in the storage and use of

fuel, together with the added security against fire, may be appreciated, but can hardly be estimated.

We esteem ourselves fortunate in possessing so complete a heating medium ; an apparatus which will compare favorably, however regarded, with any in western New York. We claim for it nothing new, original, or startling, in its construction or efficiency, but we do claim for it a combination of some of the most practical ideas developed by the experiments of the first mechanics and steam engineers of the age and country.

In conclusion, let us say, that to the mechanical skill and indefatigable zeal of John McAuliffe, is the successful issue of the work mainly due ; an honor we freely and cordially accord to him.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

During the past year an average of about sixty-five boys have been employed in the manufacture of women's shoes, by Mr. W. D. Brooks. The remainder, except such as are required to be employed in manufacturing and mending the clothing, shoes, caps, stockings, bedding, etc., for the inmates ; cleaning, baking, cooking, and other labor required for the care of the institution ; have been employed in seating chairs for the estate of the late Augustus Brown, for Messrs. Charles J. Hayden & Co., and for Messrs. Bangs & Co. They have not been constantly employed, hence the small amount of earnings.

The labor question has been in an unsettled condition during the entire year, partly in consequence of the death of Mr. Brown, and partly from changing the working system from the old one, where the boys were wholly at the

mercy of the contractors, employes, to a new one, where the boy is entirely under the protection, control, and discipline, of the authorities of the institution.

Proposals were received for the manufacture of chairs from several parties, they to furnish the stock, and the house the machinery and labor. Before a contract could be entered into with the party making the most favorable proposition, it became necessary to procure machinery, and a proposition was made to the representatives of the estate of Augustus Brown, to purchase their chair machinery and power in our shops, for the sum of \$7,650, on condition that an appropriation for that purpose should be made, which proposition was accepted.

In consequence of this unsettled condition of affairs, our boys have been much of the time unemployed, and at no time worked to their full capacity.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Our band, since May last, has been under the charge of Mr. John H. Bird, a musician and an officer of the house, who has added to his other duties that of instructor. Their playing in public has always been highly commended. At the last fair of the Western New York Agricultural Association, they were awarded the first premium of fifty dollars, a positive evidence that they have made great proficiency under the instruction of Mr. Bird, and are now giving us a high order of music, Mr. Bird evincing much judgment and critical taste in his selections.

THE BADGE SYSTEM.

The following rules having received the approval of the discharging committee were unanimously approved and adopted, and ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the board.

A record shall be kept of the conduct of every inmate of the house in a book designated as the "badge book," in which No. 1 indicates correct deportment for the week. Any violation of the rules of the house shall be indicated by Nos. 2, 3, and 4, according to the magnitude of the offense. A book shall also be kept in which a record shall be made, stating what the offense was for which a change from No. 1 was made.

Any inmate of the house continuing in grade No. 1 for sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the first class of honor and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge for the first division, is a copper shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "onward," across its face; for the second division it is a brass shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "onward," on its face.

Any member of the first class of honor continuing in grade No. 1, a second period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the second class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge for the first division is a brass shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "upward," across its face; for the second division it is a German silver shield with a copper coat of arms of the State of New York in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge," "upward."

Any member of the second class of honor continuing in grade No. 1, a third period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the third class of honor and wear a badge

indicating his standing. This badge for the first division is a German silver shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Excelsior" across its face; for the second division it is a German silver shield with a silver coat of arms of the State of New York in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge," "Excelsior."



2D BADGE—2D DIVISION.



1D BADGE—1ST DIVISION.

This is the highest or graduating class, and when attained, an application for discharge of the inmate will be entertained by the discharging committee.

Any member of the third class of honor continuing in grade No. 1, a fourth period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be entitled to his discharge from the house when a proper home is provided for him, subject to the approval of the discharging committee.

Any member of the third class of honor entitled to his discharge, must remain No. 1, until a suitable home is provided for him and he be discharged. If for any violation of the rules of the house his grade is changed from No. 1, he must regain his standing by remaining No. 1, another period of sixteen weeks in succession, before he can be discharged.

Every offense committed by any member of either of the "classes of honor," whereby his grade would be changed from No. 1, must be reported in full in writing to the superintendent, who will investigate the charges and either forgive the offense, or direct a change of grade from No. 1, as he may deem for the greatest good of the inmate, and for the best interests of the institution.

For gross or continued misconduct on the part of any member of either "class of honor," his badge may be taken from him at the discretion of the superintendent.

DISCHARGES.

When an inmate has earned his discharge by a continued course of good conduct in compliance with the foregoing rules, his friends are written to informing them of the fact, and requesting them if they desire to have the boy with them, to furnish satisfactory evidence to the discharging committee that they can furnish him a good home where he will be furnished with steady employment, and receive proper instruction and care. If they are not able to do this themselves, and desire to have the boy near them and can procure him a home, and furnish evidence as above, that the party who proposes to take him is a suitable person to have the care and training of a boy, and that he has suitable and constant employment for him; on receipt of such evidence, the boy is placed in the care of such person to remain during good behavior, but in case of delinquency to be returned to the house.

DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS.

Subjoined to the report of 1867, a memorial was submitted to the Legislature, signed by the president, secretary and

treasurer of this board, requesting the repeal of the amendment to the act of May 8, 1846; virtually restoring the provisions made for the reception of girls at the Western House of Refuge, and to make an appropriation for the erection of a suitable building for their accommodation on the State land.

It seems to us not only advisable, but exceedingly appropriate, again to present this matter to the consideration of your honorable body.

The need of a reformatory for girls has never been more apparent here than now. Our streets at night are simply a promenade, in which girls, varying in age from ten to sixteen years, most of whom have either already entered upon a life of crime, or are in a course of preparation for it, are seeking companions in vice, and are doing much to corrupt the morals of the youth with whom they come in contact. There being no institution accessible to offenders of this character in western New York, local magistrates are perfectly powerless to relieve society of this class of evil doers, nor can any steps be taken for their reformation. Many of them are presented to the courts for small offenses, such as petit larceny, vagrancy, street walking, and offenses of this nature, for which there is no adequate punishment or mode of restraint, their ages rendering confinement in the penitentiary a matter of impossibility. Accordingly these girls, who as a result of youth and inexperience, are leading such lives; when the mind is so impressionable, and before the heart has become calloused by participation in crime, when a little care, kindness and protection might easily rescue them from a life of infamy, are allowed to cling

to their evil courses. The hand of hope, rich with the promise of reformation and future usefulness, is never once held forth to them. No hand arrests their progress until the strong one of justice flings open to them the criminal cell. Crime has become a second nature to them, years have familiarized them with the process in its various gradations, and the disgrace of open exposure has broken down the last barrier of self-respect, leaving them utterly reckless and abandoned.

As in the physical nature, to successfully combat disease, we must not wait until the constitution be undermined ; so in the moral nature, we must not quietly look on until the whole moral being is infected, until conscience has suspended its functions, and the living fountains of the will have run dry.

The social evil is attracting considerable attention throughout the western part of New York. Houses of prostitution are continually being invaded by the officers of justice, the inmates and visitors arrested, heavy fines imposed, and in some cases imprisonment is resorted to. It would seem that the community is entitled to assistance in the work, at least so far as is possible by a barricade of the avenues, from which these houses are supplied with inmates. Magistrates feel the necessity of a reformatory of this kind, and say that after the arrest of these girls, knowing them to be a social pest, they are obliged to discharge them for want of some proper place to which they may be legally committed.

To this matter which we have hurriedly and imperfectly placed before you, we would most respectfully invite your earnest attention.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

You are respectfully referred to the reports of the officers of the institution for other valuable and interesting information. To the report of the treasurer, for information as to the financial condition; of the superintendent, for statistical tables and other general information; of the chaplain, for information as to the moral and religious advancement and condition of the inmates; of the physician, for the sanitary condition of the house; and of the teachers, for the educational condition and advancement in their departments.

APPROPRIATIONS.

In accordance with the suggestions of the treasurer of the board, in which we agree, we ask your honorable body to appropriate \$40,000 to pay the ordinary expenses of the house for the year, \$20,000 to pay over drafts of last year, and \$10,000 to build a new entrance and gate lodge, which last is much needed; also \$7,650 to purchase chair machinery, belonging to the estate of the late Augustus Brown.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we cheerfully express our approbation of the management of the house, in all its departments, by the superintendent and his associates, the effects of which are seen in the marked and generally improved condition of the property, and the greatly improved appearance and condition of the inmates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. J. WHITNEY, *President.*

W. C. ROWLEY, *Sec. and Treas.*

WM. S. THOMPSON, *Vice-President.*

ROCHESTER, *January 21, 1872.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge :

I herewith submit to you my report for the year 1871, and with it the statement, that the expenses of the year have been in excess of the income from all sources by about \$20,000 ; to meet which, by your direction I have borrowed on the credit of the State that amount, and an indebtedness therefor is outstanding, for which an appropriation should be made.

An appropriation of \$40,000, to meet the current expenses of the house for the year, will be necessary, and there should be an appropriation of \$10,000, to build a new entrance to the house and grounds, with a new gate lodge. This is a work much needed, and would complete a system of improvements begun by your board about two years since, and would make the house and grounds as complete as any of a similar kind in the land.

The expenditures of the year have been increased by the large amount of work done, such as putting in apparatus for heating by steam, constructing main and lateral sewers, building root and boiler houses, etc., the expenses of which have largely exceeded the appropriation for those purposes by the last Legislature.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. C. ROWLEY,
Treasurer.

ROCHESTER, *January 1, 1872.*

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE in account with WM. C. ROWLEY, *Treasurer.*

1871.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	1. By balance on hand.....		\$1,855 57
	5. To paid drft. acting com No. 1.....	\$4,265 90	
	6. To paid James McLaughlin, painting res. act. com., 4 inst.....	86 00	
	7. By draft on State Treasurer.....		8,750 00
	10. By cash for labor of boys, A. Brown's estate.....		1,116 89
	18. By cash for labor of boys, W. D. Brooks,		398 80
Feb.	1. To balance carried forward.....	7,819 36	
		<u>\$12,121 26</u>	<u>\$12,121 26</u>
Feb.	1. By balance brought down.....		\$7,819 36
	4. To paid drft. acting com. No. 2.....	\$4,666 82	
	10. By cash discount treasr.'s note, \$20,000, res. acting com.....		19,658 86
	10. To paid treasurer, two notes, \$15,000 \$5,000, over due res. act. com.....	20,087 40	
	16. By cash for labor of boys, A. Brown's estate.....		767 82
	16. By cash for labor of boys, W. D. Brooks,		400 75
	24. To paid L. S. Fulton, on act. extra salary res. board, 21st inst.....	250 00	
Mar.	1. To balance carried forward.....	8,692 07	
		<u>\$28,645 79</u>	<u>\$28,645 79</u>
Mar.	1. By balance brought down.....		\$8,692 07
	6. To paid drft. acting com. No. 3.....	\$5,283 63	
	20. By cash for labor of boys, A. Brown's estate		450 52
	25. By cash for labor of boys, W. D. Brooks,		398 15
April	1. By balance carried forward....		747 89
		<u>\$5,283 63</u>	<u>\$5,283 63</u>
April	1. To balance brought down.....	\$747 89	
	5. By draft on State Treasurer.....		\$8,750 00
	6. To paid draft acting com. No. 4... ..	6,904 70	
	6. To paid L. S. Fulton, supt. bal. extra salary res. board, Feb. 21	850 00	
	6. To paid W. C. Rowley, Secy. and Treas. bal. salary and office rent for last year res. acting com., April 6.....	250 00	
	10. By cash for labor of boys, W. D. Brooks,		873 80

April 14.	By cash discount treas. note \$20,000, approved res. act. com., May 5.....	\$19,658 86	
	14. To paid treas. note, \$20,000, dis. Feb. 10,	\$20,000 00	
May	1. To balance carried forward.....	529 57	
		<u>\$28,782 16</u>	<u>\$28,782 16</u>
May	1. By balance brought down.....	\$529 57	
	8. By cash for labor of boys, W. D. Brooks	445 80	
	4. By cash for labor of boys, A. Brown's estate.....	1,128 92	
	5. To paid draft acting com. No. 5	\$3,942 54	
	10. To paid T. G. Palmer, on acct. iron steps	1,000 00	
	20. By draft on State Treasurer.....	20,000 00	
June	1. To balance carried forward.....	17,161 75	
		<u>\$22,104 29</u>	<u>\$22,104 29</u>
June	1. By balance brought down.....	\$17,161 75	
	8. To paid draft acting com. No. 6.....	\$4,662 82	
July	1. To balance carried forward.....	12,498 98	
		<u>\$17,161 75</u>	<u>\$17,161 75</u>
July	1. By balance brought down.....	\$12,498 98	
	7. To paid draft acting com. No. 7.....	\$5,891 37	
	8. By draft on State Treasurer	8,750 00	
	10. By cash for labor of boys, W. D. Brooks,	960 00	
	12. By cash for labor of boys, A. Brown's estate.....	692 40	
Aug.	1. To balance carried forward.....	\$17,009 96	
		<u>\$22,901 88</u>	<u>\$22,901 88</u>
Aug.	1. By balance brought down.....	\$17,009 96	
	8. To paid draft acting com. No. 8	\$4,968 96	
	25. By cash for labor of boys, W. D. Brooks,	536 40	
Sept.	1. To balance carried forward.....	12,577 40	
		<u>\$17,546 86</u>	<u>\$17,546 86</u>
Sept.	1. By balance brought down.....	\$12,577 40	
	5. To paid draft acting com. No. 9.....	\$4,141 75	
	11. By draft on State Treasurer, to pay for sewer, special appropriation.....	2,500 00	
	11. To paid McConnell & Jones for sewer, special appropriation.....	2,500 00	
	16. By cash for labor of boys, W. D. Brooks,	491 55	

Sept. 18.	To paid L. S. Fulton, for money advanced by him to Andrew Cogan, upon former amount awarded Cogan resolution of board, August 15.....	\$45 00	.....
Oct. 1.	To balance carried forward.....	8,882 20	.....
		<u>\$15,568 95</u>	<u>\$15,568 95</u>
Oct. 1.	By balance brought down		\$8,882 20
	2. To paid draft acting com. No. 10.....	\$7,858 46	.....
	12. By draft on State Treasurer.....		10,000 00
	26. By cash for labor of boys, W. D. Brooks,		580 70
	28. By draft on State Treasurer, on account special appropriation.....		2,500 00
	31. To paid W. H. Cummings, freight on steam pipe, etc., special appropriation,	150 94	.....
Nov. 1.	To balance carried forward.....	14,408 50	.....
		<u>\$21,912 90</u>	<u>\$21,912 90</u>
Nov. 1.	By balance brought down.....		\$14,408 50
	4. To paid draft acting com. No. 11	\$4,881 31	.....
	4. To paid W. T. Davidson & Co., labor and steam heating, by order of building committee, special appropriation,	59 40	.....
	4. To paid McAuliffe, two months labor as engineer in steam fitting, etc., by order of building committee, special appropriation.....	166 66	.....
	4. To paid James O. Morse on account for steam pipe, etc., by like order	1,500 00	.....
	4. To paid Whitmore, Carson & Co., on account stone-work, by like order....	400 00	.....
	16. By cash for labor of boys, Bangs & Co.,		241 45
	16. By cash for labor of boys, Chas. J. Hayden & Co		8,985 44
	20. By cash for labor of boys, W. D. Brooks,		493 05
	24. To paid W. H. Cummings, freight on steam pipe, etc., order of building committee	32 04	.....
	25. To paid O. Ladue on Wm. Summerhays' order for work done by Summerhays on contract with building committee, special appropriation	150 00	.....
Dec. 1.	To balance carried forward.....	11,984 08	.....
		<u>\$19,128 44</u>	<u>\$19,128 44</u>

Dec.	1. By balance brought down.....		\$11,984 08
	5. To paid draft acting com., No. 13.....	\$4,736 19	
	13. By cash for labor of boys, W. D. Brooks,		539 70
	18. By-draft on State Treasurer, spec. appro. in full		5,000 00
	18. To paid J. Siddons & Sons Summerhays order on contract building com.....	411 00	
	18. To paid Wm. Summerhays, an account same as last.....	100 00	
	18. To paid O. Ladue on W. Summerhays' order, on act. of same as last.....	1,650 00	
	20. To paid O. Ladue on W. Summerhays' draft accepted, same account.....	150 00	
	23. To paid W. Summerhays, balance on contract with building committee....	276 52	
	26. To paid J. Siddons & Son, in full, for work special appr. order of build. com.	931 91	
	29. By proceeds dis. treas. note for \$20,000, res. acting committee.....		19,658 36
	29. To paid \$20,000 note, dis. Apr. 14 int. and exchange, same res.....	20,711 67	
1872.			
Jan.	1. To balance carried forward.....	8,224 80	
		<u>\$37,182 09</u>	<u>\$37,182 09</u>

The undersigned, appointed by the board at their last meeting to examine the treasurer's and superintendent's accounts, would respectfully report, that they have performed that duty and find them correct. That as the Comptroller has required the vouchers paid to be sent to Albany, they could only see that checks for the several sums approved by the board or their acting committee, payable to the order of the individual claimants, and bearing their indorsements had been paid, and they recommend that hereafter duplicate copies be taken of all claims that are paid so long as the originals are required by the Comptroller.

LOUIS CHAPIN,
E. R. ANDREWS,
JOHN WILLIAMS;
Committee.

ROCHESTER, January 9, 1872.

STATEMENT showing the disbursements, and the purposes for which they were made, by the monthly audits of the accounts against the institution, allowed and ordered to be paid by the acting committee.

January 4, 1871.

Bill for plumbing	\$16 07
Books and stationery	68 55
Flour and meal	55 00
Hardware	22 09
Stoves, tinware, etc	191 74
Plumbing	385 00
Blacksmithing	12 35
Paints, oils, etc	88 17
Groceries	388 81
Coffee	41 00
Flour	421 43
Groceries	21 33
Flour and meal	102 67
Leather	203 02
Drugs and medicines	26 18
Brooms	42 00
Stove boiler	12 00
Meat	532 24
Sundries	42 84
Medicines	12 48
Fish	43 98
Officers' pay-roll	1,520 00
Expenses of managers	10 00
Hack hire	12 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,265 90

February 4, 1871.

Bills for sewer pipe	\$24 99
School books	220 27
Shoe findings	54 93
Lasts	60 00
Shoeing horses	34 10
Dry goods	721 94
Mason work	24 62
Meat	497 92
Flour	565 33
Groceries	34 75
Coffee	26 68
Scales	30 00

Bills for fire grates	\$29 74
Rope, etc.	33 65
Groceries	563 99
Paints, oils, etc.	42 96
Subscription to paper	8 00
Sundries	178 45
Officers' pay-roll.....	1,520 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,666 32

March 6, 1871.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,410 00
Bill for sundries.....	93 00
Dry goods.....	39 60
Flour	443 93
Feed	69 82
Alcohol.....	40 70
Paints, oils, etc.	68 80
Stoneware.....	59 03
Coffins	56 00
Drugs and medicines	40 57
Hardware.....	151 66
Flour and meal.....	52 25
Musical goods	54 45
Hay and Straw	110 04
Lumber.....	140 13
Thread and needles	15 58
Mason work.....	123 12
Gas fitting	240 06
Groceries	257 80
Meat.....	424 40
Soap.....	70 08
Coffee	29 40
Roofing and plumbing	626 81
Gas.....	666 40
	<hr/>
	\$5,283 63

April 6, 1871.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,515 00
Bill for Sundries	120 69
Plumbing	105 79
Dry goods	751 35
Engraving	30 00
Stoves, pipe, etc.....	145 69
School seats and desks.....	1,400 00

Bill for repair wagons, etc.....	\$46 75
Blacksmithing.....	98 62
Drugs and Medicines.....	48 95
Pigs and chickens.....	70 00
Leather.....	97 06
Castings.....	89 85
Bolts, etc.....	32 50
Printing.....	26 00
Watchmen's watches.....	150 00
Groceries.....	35 95
Bread.....	80 00
Meat.....	504 64
Coffee.....	37 50
Groceries.....	289 96
Flour.....	558 45
Repairing oven.....	89 47
Crockery.....	353 38
Cloth.....	288 60
	<u>\$6,904 70</u>

May 5, 1871.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,556 38
Bill for sundries.....	44 95
Meat.....	482 32
Repairing roofs, etc.....	248 46
Leather, etc.....	88 80
Books and stationery.....	81 55
Flour.....	479 58
Sewer tile.....	39 80
Blacksmithing.....	25 61
Flour and meal.....	92 90
Groceries.....	18 80
Coffee.....	37 50
Paints, oils, etc.....	224 61
Chairs and repairing.....	58 56
Dry goods.....	817 27
Buggy.....	125 00
Butter.....	25 50
	<u>\$3,942 54</u>

June 3, 1871.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,574 38
Bill for sundries.....	58 19
Groceries.....	780 58
Meat.....	509 60

Bill for gas.....	\$405 65
Cloth	73 80
Cow	60 00
Coal	818 70
Sodding.....	73 15
Subscription for paper	8 00
Dry goods.....	357 00
Lawn mower and seeds	66 65
Brooms	18 00
Flour	355 85
Drugs and medicines.....	33 37
Books etc	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,662 82

July 7, 1871.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,587 46
Bill for sundries	26 69
Rope, twine, etc	14 85
Leather and findings	142 28
Musical goods	84 25
Hardware	27 55
Groceries.....	38 58
Coffee.....	51 00
Repairing carriage	81 40
Iron work.....	428 09
Flour and feed	104 09
Groceries.....	449 10
Drugs and medicines.....	33 56
Dry goods.....	399 40
Potatoes ..	136 42
Hardware	188 82
Leather, etc	94 18
Gas fitting.....	108 41
Books and stationery.....	71 82
Potatoes	96 00
Cow	65 00
Flour	524 87
Lime	12 30
Coal	67 20
Repairing machinery.....	11 85
Groceries	494 59
Meat.....	525 68
Sewing machine	54 00
Stationery.....	27 98
	<hr/>
	\$5,891 37

August 3, 1871.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,598 33
Bill for sundries	81 08
Meat	554 96
Marbles	11 10
Balls	78 65
Fence pickets	15 00
School books, etc	225 57
Rubber goods	28 67
Flour	20 00
Fence pickets	15 75
Thread and needles	17 07
Consultations, etc. (medical)	25 00
Blacksmithing	7 46
Tinware, etc	37 60
Mirrors	17 67
Consultation (medical)	5 00
Machinery and stockings	70 75
Paints, oils, etc	301 19
Dry goods	189 86
Coal	67 20
Books and stationery	78 67
Groceries	586 97
Molasses	24 15
Coffee	51 50
Lumber	392 75
Flour	517 42
Groceries	9 64
	<u>\$4,968 96</u>

Sept. 5, 1871.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,588 84
Bill for sundries	69 76
Wire cloth screens, etc	104 99
Flour and meal	218 86
School books, etc	188 52
Vaccination	100 00
Groceries	250 65
Window shades	11 81
Inspecting boilers	12 50
Pictures	82 50
Brooms	38 00
Lasts	81 20
Flour and feed	381 77
Drugs and medicines	56 66

Bill for gas	\$185 50
Professional services (physician)	15 00
Building tables	54 00
Hardware	18 75
Leather	82 28
Vinegar	8 50
Meat	566 08
Coffee	52 50
Straw	11 58
Paper and printing	19 50
	<u>\$4,141 75</u>

Oct. 2, 1871.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,588 83
Bill for sundries	83 18
Groceries	367 76
Tinware, etc	54 15
Flour	513 10
Garden seeds	86 73
Groceries	38 07
Dry goods	913 43
Musical goods, etc	20 25
Belts and repairing harness	17 15
Stationery	14 86
Rivets and burs	9 02
Paints, oils, brushes and glass	342 94
Potatoes	10 50
Coal	139 37
Cabbages	22 88
Meat	435 05
Cloth	2,718 90
Horseshoeing	82 79
	<u>\$7,358 46</u>

Nov. 4, 1871.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,588 83
Bill for sundries	91 22
Meat	447 66
Brooms	40 50
Stocking yarn	407 20
Leather and findings	261 69
Rubber goods, pails, etc	43 65
Posts for clothes lines	15 35
Stoneware	83 00
Badges	312 50

Bill for collars for harness.....	\$10 00
Flour.....	695 65
Ice.....	66 59
Thread and needles.....	12 70
Flour and meal.....	340 66
Groceries.....	30 94
Hardware.....	79 72
Rep. machine and yarn.....	18 83
Groceries.....	275 26
Drugs and medicines.....	50 86
	<u>\$4,881 81</u>

December 5, 1871.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,588 34
Bill for sundries.....	54 85
Groceries.....	6 12
Meat.....	633 03
Coffee.....	46 00
Wire, etc.....	12 84
Paints, oils, etc.....	276 38
Gas.....	484 75
Leather and findings.....	465 38
Cistern.....	26 50
Lasts.....	57 66
Fireworks.....	46 45
Meal and flour.....	169 27
Paper and printing.....	60 00
Flour.....	507 00
Plumbing.....	291 62
	<u>\$4,726 19</u>

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents:

GENTLEMEN.—I would most respectfully report that the whole number of boys received into this institution since its opening is 3,518.

Of this number there remained January 1, 1871.....	352
Number received during the year 1871	192

Total number in the house during the year	544
Discharged by order of discharging committee.....	107
Discharged on a writ of habeas corpus.....	1
Transferred to Monroe county penitentiary.....	5
Died	8
	116
Total remaining in the house December 31, 1871.....	428

Of the 192 received during the year, fifteen were recommitments. Average daily number in the house during the year 1871, 384 $\frac{1}{4}$. Total number of days subsistence and clothing furnished 140,200. No escape during the year 1871.

AGE OF BOYS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Eight years of age.....	3
Nine years of age	9
Ten years of age	14
Eleven years of age.....	24
Twelve years of age	25
Thirteen years of age.....	29
Fourteen years of age.....	40
Fifteen years of age.....	48
Sixteen years of age.....	5
Total	192

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

American.....	53
African.....	18
English.....	16
French.....	7
German.....	81
Irish.....	61
Scotch.....	6
Welch.....	5
Total.....	<u>192</u>

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Have lost father.....	47
Have lost mother.....	26
Have lost both parents.....	19
Have step-father.....	18
Have step-mother.....	11
Parents have separated.....	11
Intemperate father.....	82
Intemperate mother.....	2

OFFENSES.

Arson.....	1
Assault and battery.....	2
Assault with intent to commit a rape.....	1
Assault with intent to kill.....	2
Burglary.....	14
Grand larceny.....	11
Malicious mischief.....	3
Petit larceny.....	151
Vagrancy.....	7
Total.....	<u>192</u>

FROM WHAT COURTS RECEIVED.

Oyer and Terminer.....	17
Police Court.....	66
Recorder's Court.....	28
Sessions.....	17
Special Sessions.....	61
Superior Court of Buffalo.....	8
Total.....	<u>192</u>

FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.

Allegany county.....	West Almond.....	1
Broome county.....	Binghamton.....	2
Cayuga county.....	Auburn.....	7

Chautauqua county	Dunkirk	1	
	Mayville	1	2
Chemung county	Elmira		6
Chenango county	Norwich		1
Clinton county	Plattsburgh		2
Erie county	Buffalo		18
Essex county	Elizabethtown		2
Fulton county	Johnstown		3
Franklin county	Malone		2
Genesee county	Batavia	4	
	Bergen	2	
	Oakfield	1	7
Herkimer county	Frankfort	1	
	Herkimer	2	
	Little Falls	2	5
Jefferson county	Cape vincent	1	
	Watertown	6	7
Livingston county	Avon	1	
	York	1	2
Madison county	Lenox	1	
	Morrisville	2	3
Monroe county	Perrinton	1	
	Rochester	20	
	Sweden	3	24
Montgomery County	Canajoharie	1	
	Mohawk	1	2
Niagara county	Lewiston	1	
	Lockport	1	
	Niagara	1	3
Onondaga county	Manlius	1	
	Syracuse	12	13
Oneida county	Boonville	1	
	Rome	1	
	Utica	9	
	Verona	1	12
Ontario county	Canandaigua	5	
	Geneva	1	
	Victor	2	8

Orleans county	Barre.....	2	
	Gaines.....	1	
	Yates	1	4
Oswego county.....	Oswego	5	
	Pulaski	2	7
St. Lawrence county....	Canton.....	1	
	Ogdensburg.....	3	
	Potsdam	2	
	Russell	1	7
Saratoga county.....	Ballston Spa	2	
	Milton.....	2	
	Saratoga Springs.....	3	7
Schenectady county	Schenectady		11
Seneca county	Seneca Falls	1	
	Waterloo	1	2
Schuyler county	Hector.....	1	
	Watkins	1	2
Steuben county.....	Addison.....	1	
	Corning	2	
	Hornellsville	3	
	Jasper.....	1	7
Tioga county	Owego.....		1
Tompkins county.....	Ithaca		4
Warren county.....	Queensburgh.....		2
Washington county....	Whitehall		1
Wayne county.....	Clyde	1	
	Galen	1	
	Lyons	1	3
Wyoming county	Castile.....		1
Yates county.....	Milo		1
Total		192	

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

Cane seating chairs.....	140
Flag seating chairs	82
Manufacturing shoes for Mr. W. D. Brooks	79
Manufacturing and mending shoes for the house.....	23
Manufacturing and mending clothing for the house.....	23

Manufacturing and mending shirts, sheets, stockings, etc.....	10
Taking care of dormitories, cleaning, etc.....	16
Farming and gardening.....	9
Painting and glazing.....	8
Carpenter work.....	1
Employed in officers' dining-room.....	8
Employed in superintendents' apartments.....	2
Baking and taking care of 1st division dining-room.....	12
Cooking and taking care of 2d division dining-room.....	11
Steam fitting and taking care of boilers.....	4
Washing and ironing.....	10
Total.....	<u>428</u>

The following statistical table shows the whole number of commitments, the number of recommitments, the discharges, escapes and deaths; the number in the institution at the close of the year, and the average age for each year since the opening of the institution :

YEAR.	Whole number received.	Number of re-commitments.	Number of discharges.	Number escaped.	Number of deaths.	Number at the end of the year.	Average age of those received.
1849.....	88	.....	.....	1	.....	87	14½ years.
1850.....	61	.....	5	2	.....	91	14 years.
1851.....	68	.....	23	1	.....	180	13½ years.
1852.....	69	2	26	4	4	165	13½ years.
1853.....	112	.....	68	4	.....	205	13 years.
1854.....	161	6	95	8	.....	263	13½ years.
1855.....	128	6	93	6	4	289	14 years.
1856.....	165	8	113	14	2	336	18 years.
1857.....	172	9	147	5	1	345	18½ years.
1858.....	172	8	119	9	3	386	18½ years.
1859.....	169	14	126	.....	3	426	13½ years.
1860.....	164	11	159	5	3	423	12½-6 years.
1861.....	145	11	176	2	1	389	18½ years.
1862.....	183	9	159	7	4	402	13½ years.
1863.....	205	4	145	8	3	451	13 years.
1864.....	220	3	199	3	3	471	12½ years.
1865.....	247	14	217	8	4	489	18 1-6 years.
1866.....	257	15	216	11	9	510	18 years.
1867.....	225	23	269	13	7	448	18 1-6 years.
1868.....	189	29	254	1	3	379	18 years.
1869.....	188	13	219	3	4	348	14 years.
1870.....	200	18	185	4	2	353	18 11-20 years.
1871.....	192	15	118	0	3	428	12½ years.

Escapes in 1871..... None.
Deaths in 1871..... Three.

PRODUCT OF FARM AND GARDEN.

1 ton corn stalks	\$10 00
8 tons timothy hay, at 22 dollars.....	176 00
1,236 bushels potatoes, at 50 cents	618 00
5,000 heads of cabbage, at 5 cents	250 00
8,000 heads of celery, at 8 cents	90 00
2,000 lbs. Hubbard squash, at 4 cents	80 00
340 bushels carrots, at 30 cents	102 00
85 " onions, at 75 cents	63 75
75 " beets, at 50 cents	37 50
339 " turnips, at 30 cents	101 70
200 " tomatoes, at 50 cents	100 00
85 " green corn, at 75 cents	63 75
130 " string beans, at \$1.00	130 00
40 " pears, at 50 cents	20 00
5 " grapes, at \$2.00	10 00
20 " green peas, at \$1.00	20 00
13,268 lbs. pork, at 6 cents	796 08
	<u>\$2,668 78</u>

CLASS OF BOYS HERE.

The boys we have here are not all really depraved, nor is the average worse than boys in the same sphere of life outside our walls. Most of them are victims of circumstance, necessarily leaning more toward vice than virtue from their personal surroundings. Some of them are children of parents all traces of whose better nature, intemperance has long since obliterated. The parents of others have separated, and the younglings left to struggle for themselves, or worse still, attached to one or the other, partake of their pernicious and vagrant existence. Some of these children have lost both parents, and are thrown upon the world to live as they can, without the benefit of early instruction, with nothing to guide them but the example of those about them, and their own appetites. Others have a plurality of fathers and mothers, and alternating between them from their combined practice and precepts, at an early age, become adapts in deception and vice. Many there are, having been orphaned at an early age, who have had the benefit of good motherly instruction, who have been tenderly reared and cared for

up to the time of their parents' decease. But early lessons are apt to be soon forgotten, and are soon obliterated by contact with the vicious, unless they have been deeply inculcated, and thoroughly rooted.

WHAT BRINGS THEM HERE.

For various reasons, these boys fill the different reformatory institutions of the land. Want of parental instruction and restraint, is the most marked. They have grown up suffering no restraint, and from one excess plunge into another, until from boyish pranks they step to petty crime, and find themselves in the grasp of the law. Want of proper and constant employment leaves the necessities of life beyond their reach, and the obtaining of them by dishonesty rarely fails discovery. Or want of occupation, and separation from parents, consequent upon their life of labor, leaves him in his idleness all uncared for, and a mischievous nature or bad associates soon point out the way to evil. The vicious associations of early life, also familiarize boys with crime. They are imitators naturally, and more prone to make a copy of an associate positively vicious, than of one only negatively good. Some have an inherent tendency to vice and early learn the routine of life in these institutions. A father's compelling his boy to follow an occupation for which he has a positive repugnance, often ends in the boy's deserting his employer and his home. He then often falls into bad company, and with them, or through them, finds himself in trouble.

WHAT WE ARE DOING FOR THEM.

For these boys, we are trying to do all that any reformatory institution can do, let its basis be ever so broad. We are attending to their personal wants, providing them with comfortable clothing and lodging, giving them food of unquestionable quality in abundance, and offering superior educational advantages. By making every boy responsible for any untidiness of person or habit, we are endeavoring to inculcate habits of

cleanliness. Promptness cannot but become a part of that boy's nature, who has been subject to our discipline. Obedience is one of the first lessons taught to boys coming among us. Civility, we try to inculcate by precept and example. Cheerfulness is consequent upon a system which tries judiciously to cast the balance between labor and recreation. Industry is rewarded, while the idler is disgraced. Boys wanting in self-respect are carefully built up; a worthy pride is instilled into them; the germ expands and rarely fails to put forth the buds of promise. In order to cultivate self-reliance, each boy is put, as far as possible, upon his manliness; and his status in the house depends upon the result. He is taught to do for himself, and understands that his future depends upon his improvement of the present opportunity. Instructing them in useful trades, by which they may maintain existence through the future years, is the only true method of making self-reliant men of them, and that, as far as practicable, ever has and shall be our aim.

AMUSEMENTS.

Amusements are just as necessary to a boy as his food, for developing in him a healthy organism, and preparing him for the active duties of after life.

In nothing are we obliged to exercise more ingenuity, or to be more energetic and active, than in the attention paid to the sports of our boys, in order that satisfaction may prevail. Boyish amusements follow one another in uninterrupted order, from the spring game of "knuckle-down," through the kite and ball season of the following summer, to the fall game of "football," on over the ice with the swift running skate, to the sleds and snow forts of midwinter.

During inclement weather, when out-door sports become either unendurable or impracticable, the bath-rooms become extemporized play-houses, and dancing, singing, story-reading, recitations and any quiet, allowable diversion is resorted to, that will prove sufficiently amusing to keep in check their restless spirits.

In the kite season, some of these ambitious youngsters strive to see who will turn out the largest kite. The result is, that of o'ervaulting ambition generally; kite string and all being given to the four winds, while the young aspirant stands longingly and sadly, looking into empty space. Again, others with some of the piratical and predatory elements rife within them, will be seeking to reap the reward of others' labor, by entangling their kites with those of their neighbors of the other division, and running off with the prize; this is both allowable and gives zest to their sport.

Of ball players, we have five organized and uniformed clubs called respectively the "Spiders," "Flys," "Crows" (colored), the "Red Stockings" and "Blue Stockings." The two last named were organized last summer and were very successful in the field. Our grounds are large, giving us a ball ground on each side of the division wall, so that two games may be carried on at the same time without conflicting.

During the last summer, match games were played nearly every Saturday afternoon, our boys being allowed to receive the challenge of any respectable club, the game to be played on our ground, but in no case being allowed to send one.

A gymnasium was erected during the past summer, on the first division yard, corresponding to the one in the second division in all respects, except size.

A reading room has just been fitted up and stocked with the choicest magazines and periodicals of the day, which will furnish an entirely new feature, and contribute largely to the amusement and instruction of the boys.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Twenty-two years have passed away since the first report of this institution was issued, and what has not the progress of twenty-two years done for us. The institution was then but in embryo. It was looked upon in the light of a moral pest-house, through the agency of which society was to be kept pure and untainted. But as the years have rolled by and the heart of humanity has expanded with the mind's enlighten-

ment—Lo! from the prison-house, established to protect society, has sprung the reformatory, realizing at once the spirit of its conception and the name bestowed upon it; the amelioration of the condition of the poor unfortunates encircled by its walls; and a “refuge” truly, from all the ills of life, until chastened and improved, they go forth to bear aloft the standard of manhood in that society from which they were once expurged. Thus will society receive, through the instrumentality of our institution, new accessions; men whom we trust will march in the vanguard of life, standing, by aid of fixed principles, unmoved amid the fiercest tumult, unswayed, amid the heaviest shocks.

CONCLUSION.

For my officers, I have nothing but good will. They have my thanks for their hearty co-operation in maintaining the discipline, good order, and cleanliness of the institution, and for the faithful and cheerful discharge of the various duties of their respective departments. They have proved themselves eminently fitted for their various positions. I am grateful for their earnest work in the past, and feel assured of a continuance of it in the future.

In conclusion, I would express to your honorable board my unqualified thanks for your counsel so generously and willingly accorded; for the kind treatment I have ever received; for the assistance rendered me in the discharge of the duties pertaining to my position, and in the general conduct of affairs involving the well being of the institution.

Respectfully submitted.

LEVI S. FULTON,

Superintendent.

ROCHESTER, *January, 1872.*

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge :

GENTLEMEN.—The undersigned respectfully submits the following report of the schools of first division :

The number of pupils in the school, January 1, 1871	188
The number admitted during the year.....	89
The number in attendance	277
The number gone out.....	45
The number transferred to second division	11
The number remaining at present.....	221

The scholastic grades are exhibited by the following tables :

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT.	History.	Geography.	Written arithmetic.	Mental arithmetic.	Fourth reader.	Third reader.	Second reader.	Spelling.	Write on paper.	Write on slate.	Sixth grade.	Fifth grade.	Fourth grade.	Third grade.	Promoted.
No. of classes.....	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
No. in each class	23	51	50	95	23	46	73	103	135	27	23	23	46	73	85

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.	Mental arithmetic.	Can add and subtract.	Count readily.	Primer.	First reader.	Write on slate.	Write their names.	Draw on slate.	Calligraphic.	Promoted.
	30	50	50	30	30	30	30	30	30	35

The following table shows the attainments of those admitted during the year :

Entered the fourth reader	8
Entered the third reader	20
Entered the second reader	20
Entered the first reader	18
Knew the alphabet only	15
Ignorant of the alphabet	18
Could not write	60
Ignorant of arithmetic	61

The following table shows the attainments of those discharged :

From the fourth reader	18
From the third reader	22
From the second reader	5
Could write well	30
Could write legibly	15

In reference to the present standing and to the progress made during the year, I think they will compare favorably with any in the past.

Most of the boys having neglected all opportunities for instruction, and never having been under any system of discipline before, it requires some time and much patience to secure their attention and interest ; but when once impressed with the idea that the time for mental culture, with the majority of them, on leaving this institution will end, they begin to apply themselves, and with few exceptions, make commendable progress. During the past year the walls of the school-room have been adorned with beautiful tablets, inclosing mottoes, which, being constantly before the eyes of the boys, cannot fail to make a lasting impression on their minds.

All that can be done to ornament and beautify the school-room, tends to elevate and refine the characters of those who have had so little influence of the kind before, and perhaps is more fully and deeply appreciated by most of the inmates of

such institutions, than by those reared in homes of affluence and luxury.

- We cannot but feel, when we note the cheerfulness with which they accomplish their daily tasks, and the interest they manifest in their school, that the generous provision made for them, together with the efforts of all having them in charge will not have been in vain, and that the benevolent object of the institution will be secured, in the reformation the future usefulness and happiness of many.

In concluding this report I should do injustice to myself and those associated with me, if I failed to say that they have faithfully and diligently performed their part, and that they are justly entitled to a full share of credit in any good that may have been accomplished.

To the superintendent my thanks are also due for the kindly interest manifested in this department.

Respectfully submitted.

ALBERT BACKUS;

Principal First Division.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge :

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the school in the second division of this institution :

The number of pupils in the school, January 1, 1871.....	164
The number admitted during the year	114
The number in attendance	278
The number gone out.....	71
The number remaining January 1, 1872.....	<u>207</u>

Of those admitted during the year, one was ignorant of the alphabet, and one was deaf and dumb ; the remainder could read some, when admitted to the school.

Seventy-six could read and write.

Thirty-eight could not write their names.

Sixty-nine entered the fifth grade.

Thirty entered the sixth grade.

Thirteen entered the seventh grade.

Two entered the eighth grade.

The division into classes is exhibited by the following table :

	Natural philosophy.	History of the U. S.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Eighth grade.	Seventh grade.	Sixth grade.	Fifth grade.	Total.
No. of classes.....	1	1	5	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	6	23
No. in classes.....	30	23	135	207	207	207	207	41	57	53	57	207

The progress of the boys in intellectual attainments during the year has been very gratifying upon the whole, but their

advancement in the social scale is marked, not more by the evidence of what they have *learned*, shown by an examination into their scholastic attainments, than by the evidence of what they have *unlearned*, shown by their books, their conduct and by their general bearing toward the officers, toward their friends and toward their fellows.

In the case of a great majority of the boys sent here, the fault of their coming lies farther back than the immediate act for which they were committed to our care. Influences have been at work for a long time, continually drawing them downwards with nothing to counteract their baneful effects. From their earliest infancy they have lived in an atmosphere contaminated by the miasms of profanity, intemperance and their kindred vices. It is alarming to notice the aptness with which they have adopted these bad habits of those by whom they have been surrounded. Of the 114 boys admitted to the school during the year, seventy-eight were, confessedly, in the habit of using profane language, forty in the habit of using tobacco, and twenty-eight in the habit of using intoxicating liquor.

During the year much more attention has been given to exercises in declamation than formerly. There have been weekly class exercises with an exhibition before the whole school, in the chapel once in six weeks. The improvement in this department has been very noticeable.

There has been a very great degree of interest manifested by the boys in their studies, generally, and their conduct leaves me nothing of which to complain:

I must again recognize my obligations to my associate teachers, for the interest they have manifested in everything that would advance the interests of the school, for the zeal and fidelity with which they have discharged their several duties, and for their earnest and hearty co-operation with me throughout the entire year.

WM. H. WHITING,
Principal Teacher Second Division.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge:

GENTLEMEN.—I would respectfully report, that no unusual amount of sickness has prevailed in the institution the past year. During the months of February and March there were twenty cases of scarlet fever, some of them severe, but the majority of a mild type. Two or three of the cases were followed by albuminuria, and convalescence was exceedingly protracted. All, however did well.

In June and July there was an epidemic of mumps, which rapidly spread over both divisions of the house, and during the period of its prevalence, there were constantly from twenty to thirty boys in the hospital. The disease ran its course without complication in any case, but it necessitated confinement to the hospital. There were cases of pneumonia, typhoid and intermittent fevers, inflammation of the brain, erysipelas and several minor surgical cases.

Three deaths from all causes, occurred during the year, viz., February 20th, Jacob Winsman, typhoid fever; February 24th, Loren Morse, cerebritis; August 22d, John M. Lackey, hemorrhage from bowels. Jacob Winsman was ill with typhoid fever at the time the scarlet fever broke out in the institution, and his disease then assumed some of the peculiarities of that disease, complicating his case with an ulcerated throat, and causing a fatal termination. Loren Morse had disease of the brain, which came on gradually; he was a tall, thin, overgrown boy, anæmic and of consumptive tendency, and the origin of his disease was probably tubercular. John M. Lackey had typhoid fever, and was well advanced in convalescence, when an excessive hemorrhage from the bowels occurred, from which he did not rally.

During the summer a few cases of small-pox having been

reported in the city, the boys were all vaccinated, and in most of them the operation was successful. A large number were found entirely unprotected, showing no evidence of having ever been vaccinated. The rule now is, that as soon as possible after a boy enters the house, he is sent to the hospital to be examined in this respect, and if necessary, vaccinated at once. There have been no cases of small-pox or varioloid, and we hope with care to avoid it.

The general sanitary condition of the house is now excellent. The inmates are well clothed and fed, are given ample time for play and out-door exercise, are not over-worked, and their bright red faces show their fine physical condition.

The buildings and grounds are kept thoroughly policed, and any one who has ever visited similar institutions, cannot but notice and remark the entire absence here of all that prison odor, so common elsewhere.

A. BACKUS, M. D.,
Attending Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge :

The chaplain has performed the usual duties during the past year. The part assigned him as an officer in your institution, implies the duty of a careful study of the reforming power of its administration, and of all the conditions of success in this ultimate aim and purpose of our common care of it. He is called to look upon everything in its moral bearing. The result of a year's experience in this work, though recorded by him, should, probably find some other channel of communication; and he therefore confines himself to a brief summary, "short and simple," in this report.

THE BADGE SYSTEM,

Which has been more fully developed in the last year, seems to have served its purpose well. It has proved to be a generous help to discipline, has marked conspicuously to the boy, and to his companions and all observers, the fact of merit and its appreciation; and it has inspired a sense of the value of reputation.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES AND INSTRUCTION.

The nature and plan of these were, in last year's report fully stated. There has been no change, except in engaging the boys to some responsive part in worship, and in the constant rehearsal of the apostolic creed and the ten commandments in the chapel service. The Lord's prayer has always made a part of joint worship in the house. The chaplain thinks he cannot be mistaken in believing that the boys have, under the influence of their religious exercises and instruction, conceived worthier ideas of the great and good Being, who is their proper theme and object, and a more habitual sense that love and gratitude to Him is the root of piety and virtue

and that orderly and systematic instruction and observances and affectionate training in religion—in its facts and in its laws, touching both worlds—will always in the end approve itself to be every-way preferable to methods which seek their results mainly in sudden emotion and passionate impulse and in as passionate resolves.

RECREATIONS.

Much time and care and interest has been bestowed by the superintendent and officers, in devising, providing and presiding over such lawful recreations and pastimes, as the conditions of "boys away from home" admits of.

The abundant testimony of those best fit to judge of the result is, that there is an apparent change in the *physique*, in the very faces and mien of the boys; a sort of resurrection of the nature of the boy in them.

MENTAL HABITS.

The mental habits of delinquents and criminals have necessarily been a study to your chaplain, who, for more than forty years, has labored in the work of forming and reforming character, and in dealing with these classes both in and out of prison. He omits here for brevity sake a record of conclusions and results which seem to him to lie at the root of all skill and success in the work of reformation and prevention; and contents himself with the one suggestion, that neither restraint, nor punishment, nor work, nor good counsels, will give success, unless the mind be filled with new food for all its faculties.

RETURN OF BOYS TO FREE LIFE.

It is under this conviction that your chaplain has assiduously turned the minds of the boys to the question, "What are you going to be and have in the future?" And striven to encourage fixed thoughts of the future, and plans and hopes reaching into free life, and to a settled position in trade and in society; in a word, a *calling* and a *home*, and the respect and repose that come of these.

The problem of finding fit places for them when deserving

a discharge, has necessarily closely interested and occupied him. It is the problem of problems for the consideration and action of your board, by the verdict of the many wise and influential and humane citizens who have given thought to the subject, and with whom your chaplain has taken counsel. The reports of other reform institutions are full of it, and confirm the conviction which painful experience has forced upon the mind of your chaplain, that the practical abolition of the old apprentice system, and the attitude assumed by organized trades' unions, are chief obstacles to a happy, practical solution of this problem. He begs leave to refer to the able and calm report of the Baltimore House of Refuge for 1870-71, for a full discussion of this point.

OUR SUCCESSES.

Your chaplain bears glad witness to the power of love and patience, stern and speedy but kind, in leading to great amelioration of character among our boys in general, and to reformation and re-establishment in an encouraging per centage of instances; a per centage comparing favorably with outside results.

There are many boys in the refuge, and many former inmates now in free life, whom none of the officers would hesitate to trust with uncounted gold; and whose grateful affection and other generous impulses, knit them to us with threefold cords.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

Let it be again recorded here, as the judgment of the writer, how efficient and potent an element in these results, has been the presence, the sympathy and the influence of high-toned Christian character in the female teachers; most of them of long experience in the refuge, and in whose class-rooms, so much and so well remembered, a portion of the boys' school-time is passed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. V. VAN INGEN,
Chaplain.

APPENDIX.

CIRCULAR TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1871. }

Mr. ———:

DEAR SIR.—The managers of the Western House of Refuge take this method of informing you that _____ has been received as an inmate of this institution, to remain during minority, unless sooner placed by them in the custody of some proper person, to remain during good behavior, but in case of delinquency to be returned to the house, to remain until he becomes of age, or is discharged by due process of law.

For your information, the managers deem it proper to state that the institution is not designed to be a prison or place of punishment, but rather a reform school, where the inmates may receive that instruction and discipline calculated to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry, and advance them in those branches of education usually taught in the best common schools of the State.

They are provided with a pleasant and comfortable home, have an abundance of wholesome and nutritious food, are well clothed, and when sick carefully nursed and attended by an experienced physician, are furnished with steady employment of a kind to enable them to earn their own support after their discharge; have appropriate seasons of recreation; attend school a portion of each week-day, under the direction of competent and efficient teachers, and, on the Sabbath, employ their time in Bible class exercises, reading suitable books, and attendance of religious services in the chapel.

In order to accomplish the end desired, the inmates should remain a sufficient time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil habits and establish them in correct principles. The managers will, therefore, be guided, in their decisions as to the time inmates shall be retained, by their previous history, as well as conduct while in the house, and prolong or shorten their period according to circumstances.

Petitions for the discharge of inmates are frequently made a few months after their commitment; such applications will not be entertained. In ordinary cases a period of two years will be short enough to accomplish the object; and in cases of greater delinquency or recommitment, a longer period will be necessary, and in no instance will a boy be discharged until the managers are assured that he will be provided with a suitable home.

Parents, guardians and relatives, residing in the city, are permitted to see and converse with their boys, on the first Mondays in January, April, July

and October, between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon. Those from a distance will be permitted to see them at any time, provided their visits are not oftener than once in three months. The boys are required to write to their friends every three months, and are frequently permitted to write oftener if they desire to do so. In case of serious illness of any boy, his friends will be informed of it at once.

Very respectfully yours,

LEVI S. FULTON,

Superintendent.

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York.

Passed May 8, 1846.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor of the State of New York, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall, during the present session of the Legislature, appoint three commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site on which to be erected "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents;" and the said commissioners shall, within four weeks from the time of their appointment, proceed to examine and determine upon the site aforesaid, and shall locate the same at some suitable place in the interior or western portion of the State. In determining such location, the said commissioners shall take into consideration any proposition which may be made to them, and of the performance of which they shall have satisfactory assurance, to give to the State the lands necessary for the site of said House of Refuge, or any materials or money to aid in the erection thereof; any bond or other obligation executed to the people of this State, and delivered to said commissioners to secure any such site, money or materials, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be valid and binding upon the parties executing the same.

§ 2. If the said commissioners shall procure by purchase (or voluntary cession) the site for said House of Refuge, the deed thereof shall be duly executed to the people of this State and delivered to the Comptroller; and thereupon the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the grantor or grantors of whom the said site shall be purchased, such sum or sums of money as may be required to pay for the site agreeable to the contract of said commissioners, not exceeding three thousand dollars.

§ 3. At any time not exceeding two months after the said site shall be obtained by the said commissioners (who are hereby empowered to contract for the same), the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller shall appoint three commissioners to contract for the erection and inclosure of

the said House of Refuge, on such plan and such terms as they may deem just and proper; provided the said plan and the terms of said contract shall be approved by the said Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; and provided also, that said House of Refuge shall be built in a plain manner, and that said Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall approve no plan for the erection of the building of such House of Refuge, which shall in their judgment require more than \$20,000 for the completion of such building; and the said commissioners shall select and designate one of their number, who shall superintend the building of the said House of Refuge with a view to a due execution of the work on the part of those with whom the said commissioners shall contract for the erection and inclosure thereof.

§ 4. The said commissioners last mentioned, before they enter on the duties of their office, shall each give his bond to the people of this State, in the penal sum of \$10,000, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the Comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by this act.

§ 5. The treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the said commissioners, on the warrant of the Comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require for the building of the said House of Refuge, not exceeding such sum as will, with the sum drawn and paid for the site of said House of Refuge, amount to \$22,000, at such time as the same may be wanted by said commissioners, in sums not exceeding \$5,000 at any one time; and the expenditure of at least \$4,000 thereof shall be accounted for to the Comptroller before any other sum shall be advanced.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to make a detailed report of all the moneys received and expended by them by virtue of this act, and of the progress which shall have been made in the erection and inclosure of the said buildings, to the Comptroller of this State, on or before the first day of January next, and as often thereafter as the Comptroller shall, or may, from time to time require.

§ 7. Each of the said commissioners, first mentioned in this act, shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his appointment, the sum of two dollars per day, and at the rate of two dollars for every thirty miles necessary travel in the performance of the duties required by this act.

§ 8. Each of the said commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this act, to contract for and superintend the building of the said House of Refuge, shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his office, the sum of two dollars per day.

§ 9. The said commissioners shall, for six weeks, advertise in a newspaper published in each of the cities of Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, and in the villages of Syracuse and Canandaigua, for sealed proposals for erecting and completing the said buildings and inclosure, and shall make a contract for the same with the lowest bidder or bidders, provided such bidder or bidders shall give satisfactory security for the performance of his or their contract or

contracts ; provided, such contract or contracts and such security, shall be approved by the vice-chancellor of the eighth circuit, or the Lieutenant-Governor. No such bid shall be received unless the same shall be accompanied by a bond to the people of this State, in the penal sum of \$10,000, executed by the person making such bid, and by two sureties (whose sufficiency shall be certified by the Comptroller or the first judge of the county in which such sureties reside), conditional that the person making such bid, will, within twenty days after such bid shall be accepted, enter into a contract, according to such bid, and give such security as is above required for the full and faithful performance thereof. In case the condition of such bond shall be broken, the Comptroller shall cause such bond to be prosecuted, whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the State shall require it ; and in the suit brought thereon, the people of this State, shall be entitled to recover the difference between the bid mentioned in the condition of said bond, and the sum mentioned in the bid upon which a contract shall be finally made, and also any other damages which the State may sustain by the breach of the condition of such bond.

§ 10. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller shall appoint, by writing, under their hands and seals, fifteen discreet men, who shall act as managers of the House of Refuge established by virtue of this act, and who shall, on the acceptance of their respective appointments, perform the duties required of them by virtue of this act, without any compensation for their services.

§ 11. The said managers shall be divided by the officers appointing them into three classes of five each, and the class to which each of such managers shall belong, shall be set forth in the certificate of their appointment. The terms of office of the first class shall expire on the first Tuesday in February in the year succeeding their appointment ; of the second class, on the first Tuesday in February in the next year thereafter ; and of the third class, on the first Tuesday in February of the next succeeding year. Whenever vacancies shall occur in the said board of managers, such vacancies shall be filled by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate ; the terms of office of such managers shall be such that they shall hold their office for the term of three years, as near as may be ; and that the terms of office of one-third thereof shall expire on the first Tuesday of February in each year. Such managers shall have power to make all such rules, regulations, ordinances, and by-laws, for the government, discipline and management of said House of Refuge, and the inmates and officers thereof, as to them may appear just and proper.

§ 12. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of the said House of Refuge, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management ; and the said managers shall make a detailed report to the Legislature of the performance of their duty, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year.

§ 13. The said managers and superintendent shall receive and take into

the said House of Refuge all male children under the age of eighteen, and all female children under the age of seventeen, who shall be legally committed to the said House of Refuge as vagrants, or on a conviction of any criminal offense, by any court having authority to make such commitments; the said managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of such children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as, in their judgments, will be most for the reformation and amendment, and the future benefit and advantage of such children; provided that the charge and power of such managers upon and over the said children shall not extend, in the case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years; or, in the case of males, beyond the age of twenty-one years.

§ 14. All and singular the clauses and provisions contained in the fourth title of chapter eight of the second part of the Revised Statutes, relating to the covenants to be inserted in the indentures of apprentices and servants, made by the overseers of the poor, shall apply to the apprentices and servants, and the person to whom they may be bound, under and by virtue of this act.

§ 15. Whenever the said House of Refuge shall, in the opinion of the commissioners authorized to be appointed by the third section of this act, be in readiness for the reception of persons committed thereto, the said commissioners shall make, under their hands and seals, duplicate certificates thereof; one of which they shall transmit by mail to the Governor of this State, and the other of which they shall cause to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such House of Refuge shall be situated. The Governor, on receiving such certificate, shall make an order designating the counties which shall hereafter be authorized to send juvenile delinquents to the said House of Refuge, and shall file the certificate of such commissioners, and his said order, in the office of Secretary of State. The said Secretary of State shall transmit by mail to the first judge and county clerk of each of the counties designated in said order, a certified copy of such certificate and order.

§ 16. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in said order, shall sentence to said House of Refuge every male under the age of eighteen years, and every female under the age of seventeen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts, and the several magistrates of the said counties, may, in their discretion, sentence to the said House of Refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them of any petit larceny, and the courts and magistrates of the county where such House of Refuge may be located, may also, in their discretion, send to said House of Refuge any such male or female who may

be convicted before them as a vagrant. The board of supervisors of each of said counties, at their annual meeting, shall raise such a sum as shall in their opinion be sufficient to pay to the treasurer of said House of Refuge fifty cents per week, for the support, maintenance and care of every person sentenced in their county to confinement therein; and the treasurer of said county shall quarterly pay, on the drafts of the treasurer of the said House of Refuge, the said sum of fifty cents a week for each person supported in said House of Refuge, under a conviction had in such county.

§ 17. For the purpose of reimbursing to the general fund the moneys advanced therefrom under the provisions of this act, the Comptroller shall, on or before the first day of June next, apportion to and among the several counties in this State, in proportion to the corrected aggregate valuation of the real and personal estate of said counties, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the said sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and the interest thereon, from the time of the advance thereof, on the said first day of June to the first day of April then next; and the board of supervisors of the several counties of this State shall, at their next annual meeting, cause the sum so apportioned to their counties respectively, to be levied and collected upon the taxable property of their counties, in the manner that other State and county taxes are collected. The said moneys, when collected, shall be paid to the county treasurer of such counties, and such county treasurer shall, immediately on the receipt thereof, pay over the same to the Treasurer of this State, and take his receipt therefor, and then shall procure such receipt to be countersigned by the Comptroller.

§ 18. All provisions or existing laws requiring the courts of any of the counties which shall be named in the order to be made by the Governor, under the provisions of the fifteenth section of this act, to sentence persons to the House of Refuge in the city of New York, shall be, from and after the making of the said order, repealed so far as the same relates to the counties named in the said order, and shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

§ 19. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

To amend an act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York, passed May 8, 1846.

Passed April 10, 1850.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846, is hereby amended by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the word "sixteen," and by striking out the words "and every female under the age of seventeen years," so that the first part of the section shall read as follows:

"From and after the making of such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in such order, shall sentence to such House of Refuge every male under the age of sixteen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony."

§ 2. And said section shall be further amended by striking out the words "or female," whenever they occur in conjunction.

§ 3. This act shall not affect any sentence already passed.

AN ACT

To amend the "Act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8th, 1846.

Passed April 16, 1852.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. So much of the sixteenth section of the act hereby amended as provides for the raising, collecting and payment to the treasurer of the said House of Refuge, of fifty cents per week, for the support, maintenance and care of persons sentenced to confinement therein, shall be and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the several counties, which now are or shall be hereafter designated as the counties from which juvenile delinquents are to be sent to the said House of Refuge, to ascertain by such proof as may be in their power, the age of every delinquent by them respectively sentenced to the said House of Refuge, and to insert such age in the order of commitment; and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 3. In cases where any such courts shall omit to insert in the order of commitment the age of any delinquent committed to the said House of Refuge, the managers shall, as soon as may be after such delinquent shall be received by them, ascertain his age by the best means in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated by them for the purpose. And the age of such delinquent thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of October next.

AN ACT

To amend the act passed May 8, 1846, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York."

Passed April 17, 1861; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall appear to the Managers of the Western House of Refuge that any of the delinquents therein confined shall have

been found guilty of attempting willfully to set fire to any building belonging to the institution, or any combustible matter for the purpose of setting fire to any such building, or that any delinquent shall have been guilty of openly resisting the lawful authority of the officers of the institution, or of attempting by threats or otherwise to excite others to do so, or shall by gross or habitual misconduct, exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other delinquents, it shall be lawful for them to submit a written statement of the facts in any such case to a judge of the Supreme Court, or to the county judge of the county of Monroe, and thereupon to apply to him for an order authorizing the temporary confinement of such delinquent for correction in the Monroe county penitentiary.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the judge forthwith summarily to inquire into the facts of the case, and if it shall appear to him that the statement is substantially true, and that the case is one in which the ends designed to be accomplished by the institution will be best promoted by it, he shall thereupon make an order authorizing the confinement of the delinquent in the said penitentiary for a limited period, to be expressed in the order; and the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary, is hereby authorized and required to receive such delinquent and detain him during the period expressed in such order, unless the managers shall previously direct him to be returned to the said House of Refuge.

§ 3. At the expiration of the period limited by the said order, or sooner, if the said managers shall direct it, the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary shall return such delinquent to the custody and care of the superintendent of the said House of Refuge, to be further dealt with according to the laws, rules and regulations ordained for its government.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

SESSION LAWS, 1859, CHAPTER 254, PAGE 553.

AN ACT

Empowering the Board of Supervisors, in the respective counties of this State, to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed for the conveyance of Juvenile Delinquents to Houses of Refuge, and Insane Criminals to Insane Asylums.

Passed April 12, 1859; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of supervisors in the respective counties of this State are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty, annually to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed and paid to officers, for the conveyance of juvenile delinquents to the Houses of Refuge, and of lunatics to the insane asylums; and no other or greater amount than that so fixed and determined shall be allowed and paid for such service.

§ 2. So much of the seventeenth section of chapter two, title eight, part

"From and after the making of such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in such order, shall sentence to such House of Refuge every male under the age of sixteen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony."

§ 2. And said section shall be further amended by striking out the words "or female," whenever they occur in conjunction.

§ 8. This act shall not affect any sentence already passed.

AN ACT

To amend the "Act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8th, 1846.

Passed April 16, 1852.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. So much of the sixteenth section of the act hereby amended as provides for the raising, collecting and payment to the treasurer of the said House of Refuge, of fifty cents per week, for the support, maintenance and care of persons sentenced to confinement therein, shall be and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the several counties, which now are or shall be hereafter designated as the counties from which juvenile delinquents are to be sent to the said House of Refuge, to ascertain by such proof as may be in their power, the age of every delinquent by them respectively sentenced to the said House of Refuge, and to insert such age in the order of commitment ; and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 3. In cases where any such courts shall omit to insert in the order of commitment the age of any delinquent committed to the said House of Refuge, the managers shall, as soon as may be after such delinquent shall be received by them, ascertain his age by the best means in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated by them for the purpose. And the age of such delinquent thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of October next.

AN ACT

To amend the act passed May 8, 1846, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York."

Passed April 17, 1861 ; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall appear to the Managers of the Western House of Refuge that any of the delinquents therein confined shall have

been found guilty of attempting willfully to set fire to any building belonging to the institution, or any combustible matter for the purpose of setting fire to any such building, or that any delinquent shall have been guilty of openly resisting the lawful authority of the officers of the institution, or of attempting by threats or otherwise to excite others to do so, or shall by gross or habitual misconduct, exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other delinquents, it shall be lawful for them to submit a written statement of the facts in any such case to a judge of the Supreme Court, or to the county judge of the county of Monroe, and thereupon to apply to him for an order authorizing the temporary confinement of such delinquent for correction in the Monroe county penitentiary.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the judge forthwith summarily to inquire into the facts of the case, and if it shall appear to him that the statement is substantially true, and that the case is one in which the ends designed to be accomplished by the institution will be best promoted by it, he shall thereupon make an order authorizing the confinement of the delinquent in the said penitentiary for a limited period, to be expressed in the order; and the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary, is hereby authorized and required to receive such delinquent and detain him during the period expressed in such order, unless the managers shall previously direct him to be returned to the said House of Refuge.

§ 3. At the expiration of the period limited by the said order, or sooner, if the said managers shall direct it, the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary shall return such delinquent to the custody and care of the superintendent of the said House of Refuge, to be further dealt with according to the laws, rules and regulations ordained for its government.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

SESSION LAWS, 1859, CHAPTER 254, PAGE 553.

AN ACT

Empowering the Board of Supervisors, in the respective counties of this State, to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed for the conveyance of Juvenile Delinquents to Houses of Refuge, and Insane Criminals to Insane Asylums.

Passed April 12, 1859; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The board of supervisors in the respective counties of this State are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty, annually to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed and paid to officers, for the conveyance of juvenile delinquents to the Houses of Refuge, and of lunatics to the insane asylums; and no other or greater amount than that so fixed and determined shall be allowed and paid for such service.

§ 2. So much of the seventeenth section of chapter two, title eight, part

four of the Revised Statutes, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as well as all other laws conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

§ 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

MAGISTRATE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR PETIT LARCENY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County, } ss:
Town of }

To any constable of the said county, and to the superintendent of "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents," in the city of Rochester, State of New York.

Whereas, at a court of special sessions held this day, at, in the said county, before me, one of the justices of the peace, of the town of, in the said county, was proven before me to be of the age of years, and was convicted of having on the day of, 187 , feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from of the value of the property of the said, and upon such condition the said court did adjudge and determine that the said should be committed to the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in the city of Rochester.

These are therefore to command you, the said constable, forthwith to convey and deliver the said into the custody of the superintendent of the said Western House of Refuge. And you, the said superintendent, are hereby required to receive the said into your custody, in the said House of Refuge, and keep him until he be discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal at, the day of, 187 .

Justice of the Peace.

FOR VAGRANCY.

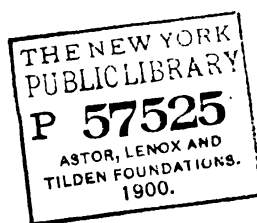
If the commitment is for *Vagrancy* (which can be from Monroe county only), after the word *convicted* in the commitment above, insert as follows : "of being a vagrant, for that he the said being an idle person, and not having visible means to maintain himself, lives without employment."

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MANAGERS
OF THE
Western House of Refuge
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK.

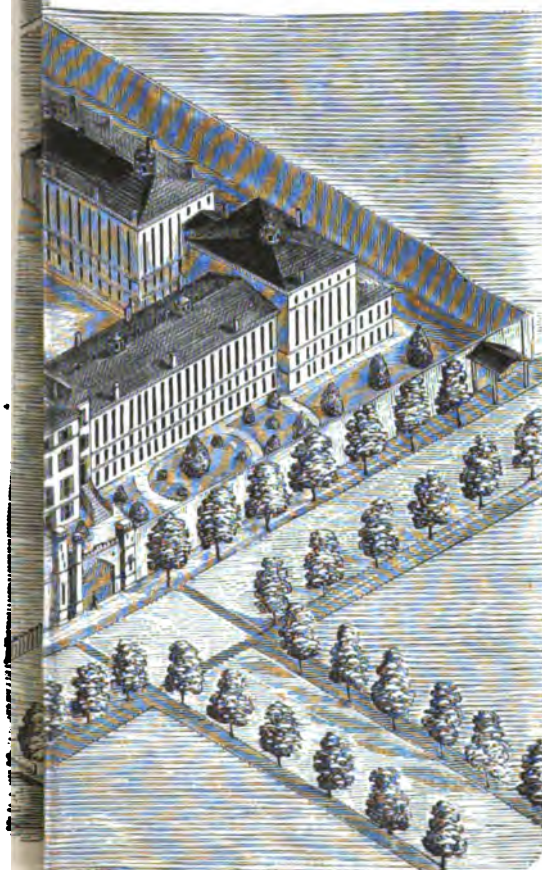
TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 12, 1873.

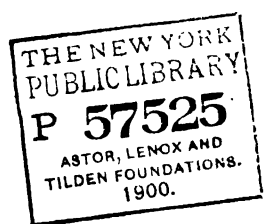
ALBANY:
THE ARGUS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1873.
147:9.

SL Sp.



ISOMETRICAL VIEW
OF THE
WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE
FOR
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.



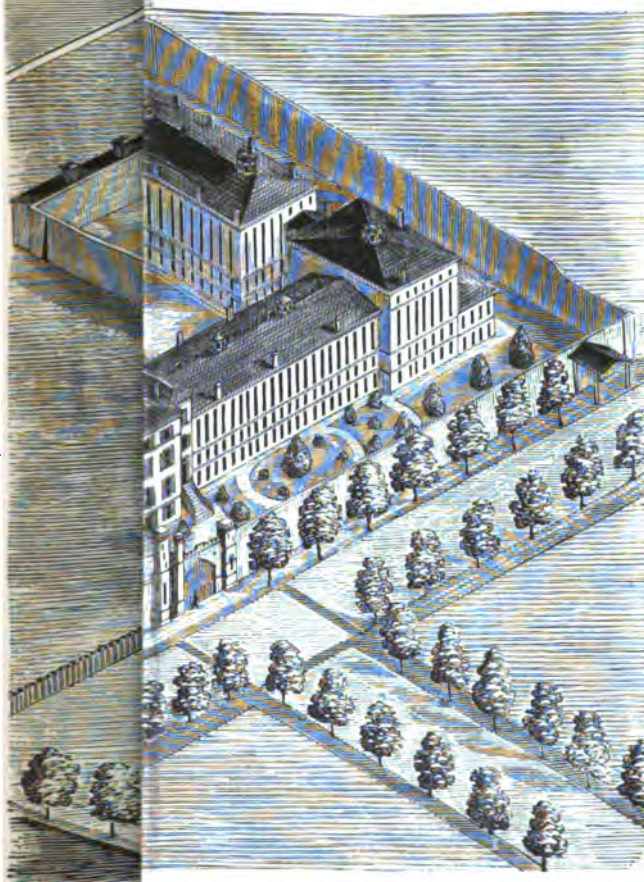


THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

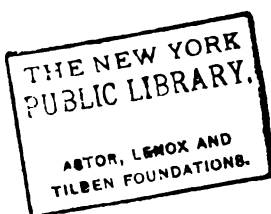
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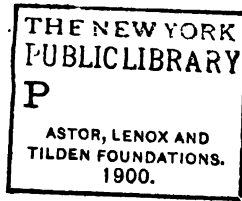
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.
1900.

ISOMETRICAL VIEW
OF THE
WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE
FOR
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.



simila
parlo



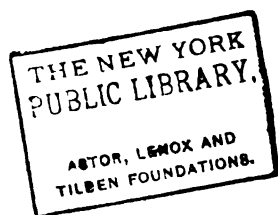


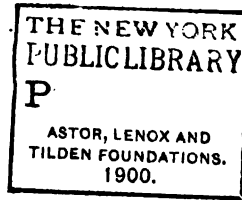
DESCRIPTION.

The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, a very accurate view of which is here presented, is one of the finest edifices in western New York.

The farm belonging to the institution, on a portion of which the buildings are located, contains forty-two acres of excellent land, and lies about one mile and a quarter north from the central part of the city of Rochester, on a slight elevation, between the Erie canal on the west, and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee river on the east. Six and a half acres are surrounded by a stone wall twenty-two feet in height, within which stand all the buildings belonging to the institution, except the barns. Twenty acres are inclosed by a stockade fence nine feet in height, formed of cedar posts connected together by iron rods. This inclosure, and some six acres besides, are under constant cultivation. The remaining ten acres are appropriated to pasturage. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out into walks, play grounds and lawns, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which add greatly to the beauty of the place and the comfort of the inmates.

The center building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty-six feet wide, sixty feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement. There are two wings extending to the north and south, each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and two stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities, which are three stories in height. The whole front of the buildings, it will be seen, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, and extending directly westward, are connected with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the center building are a kitchen for the superintendent, dining-room and store-rooms, and also similar apartments for the subordinate officers. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting-rooms of the superintendent, manager's room and the





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office ; on the second floor are rooms for the superintendent's family and for the assistant superintendent, and on the third floor, occupying the whole area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and furnished, and affording abundant room for five hundred persons.

In the basement of the north wing is a washing-room for boys, furnished with a plunging bath twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide and three and a quarter feet deep, with a perforated steam-pipe passing around on the bottom for the purpose of warming the water on bathing days, and with water-pipes so arranged that every one can perform his ablutions under running water, and free from interruption by others. There is also a large store-room in this wing. On the first floor is a laundry, seamstress' room and apartments for officers and employes. The north-west wing has in its basement a spacious dining-room, with cook-room adjoining, a shoe shop, where the shoes of the inmates are made and repaired, and on the first floor a large, fine school-room. The basement and first floors of the south and south-west wings have a wash-room, dining-room, cook-room and school-room corresponding to those on the north side ; also a tailor shop where the clothes of the inmates are made and repaired.

The upper floors of all the wings are arranged into dormitories for the inmates, and furnish separate sleeping accommodations for five hundred boys.

In the north-west and south-west corners of the inclosure are two workshops, built of brick, each forty-five feet by one hundred feet, and three stories in height, affording abundant room for the employment of five hundred boys.

The hospital on the south side of the premises, and connected with the corridor which unites the south and west wings, is built of brick, thirty-three by forty-one feet, and two stories above the basement. The ceilings are sixteen feet in height, and the whole is ventilated and heated on the most approved plan.

A stone wall eight feet high extends from the center of the buildings to the rear inclosure wall, dividing the buildings and grounds into two equal corresponding parts ; one for the larger boys and the other for the smaller boys, who are thus entirely separated.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FIRST CLASS.

WILLIAM S. THOMPSON, WILLIAM PURCELL,
JEROME KEYES, JOHN WILLIAMS,
 WILLIAM N. SAGE.

SECOND CLASS.

WILLIAM C. ROWLEY, EZRA R. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM H. BRIGGS, P. MALONE,
 MORTIMER F. REYNOLDS.

THIRD CLASS.

JOHN O'DONOUGHUE, LOUIS CHAPIN,
GEORGE J. WHITNEY, LOUIS ERNST,
 CHARLES H. MONELL.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM S. THOMPSON.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

WILLIAM C. ROWLEY.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ACTING COMMITTEE.

LOUIS CHAPIN, WILLIAM S. THOMPSON,
JEROME KEYES, WILLIAM N. SAGE.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

E. R. ANDREWS, WILLIAM PURCELL,
WILLIAM N. SAGE, GEORGE J. WHITNEY.

DISCHARGING COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM H. BRIGGS, LOUIS CHAPIN,
 LOUIS ERNST.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM S. THOMPSON, WILLIAM PURCELL,
 JOHN WILLIAMS.

BUILDING AND REPAIR COMMITTEE.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY, MORTIMER F. REYNOLDS,
 JOHN O'DONOUGHUE.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

SUPERINTENDENT.

LEVI S. FULTON.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

FRANCIS A. BAKER.

CHAPLAIN.

DR. J. V. VAN INGEN.

PHYSICIAN.

AZEL BACKUS

SCHOOLS.

FIRST DIVISION.

ALBERT BACKUS, *Principal.*

ELIZA J. ALLEYN, *Assistant.*

ADDIE L. WOOD, *Assistant.*

MRS. S. J. NICHOLS, *S. S. Teacher.*

SECOND DIVISION.

WILLIAM H. WHITING, *Principal.*

R. MARIA ALLEYN, *Assistant.*

MARY GILLMAN, *Assistant.*

ANNA THOMAS, *Assistant.*

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT — FIRST DIVISION.

ANNA M. HOLLENBECK, *Principal.*

WILLIAM W. REED, *Steward Second Division.*

ROBERT O. FULTON, *Baker and Steward First Division.*

JOHN MCAULIFFE, *Engineer.*

DANIEL MARSHALL, *Gardener.*

THOMAS HOLMAN, *Gate-keeper.*

CORNELIUS H. FLYNN, *Hall-man.*

JESSE SALMON, *Tailor.*

JAMES FLYNN, *Watchman.*

JOSEPH WECHTER, *Watchman.*

GEORGE STEELE, *Patrolman.*

JOHN H. BIRD, *Overseer and Band Instructor.*

WINSLOW W. WATERS, *Carpenter.*

MATTHEW CHRISSMAN, *Foreman Flag shop.*

WILLIAM MATHER, *Foreman Cane shop.*

WALTER J. PERRY, *Foreman Shoe shop.*

E. B. BRIGGS, *Cook.*

ELIZABELH A. TAYLOR, *Matron.*

ANNA GIBSON, *Seamstress.*

MARGARET DONALDSON, *Hospital nurse.*

MARY TIERNEY, *Laundress.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 34.

I N S E N A T E,

February 12, 1873.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE WESTERN HOUSE
OF REFUGE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE,
ROCHESTER, *February 1, 1873.* }

To the Hon. J. C. ROBINSON,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate :

SIR.—I have the honor, herewith, to transmit the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, of the State of New York, to the Legislature.

Most respectfully yours,

GEORGE J. WHITNEY,

President of the Board of Managers.

R E P O R T.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the requirements of the act of incorporation, the managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents respectfully present their twenty-fourth annual report of the condition and management of the institution under their charge, being for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1872.

“Onward,” “Upward,” and “Excelsior,” are mottoes inscribed on badges worn by inmates of the house, who have earned them by meritorious conduct. We have adopted them as our mottoes in the management of the affairs of this institution, and have been endeavoring to elevate the Western House of Refuge and place it in the front ranks, and on the highest pinnacle, among the best reformatories of the land. And we most respectfully and earnestly invite your honorable body to visit the Western House of Refuge at some time during your present session, that you may judge for yourselves how much of success has attended our efforts.

The dietary has been improved both as to quantity as well as quality of food. The improvement and increase of table furniture gives our dining-rooms an air of neatness and much less of their former institutional appearance.

The sanitary condition of the institution is excellent, the grounds and buildings are kept thoroughly clean, the inmates

are well clothed, and no death has occurred since August 22, 1871, a period of over sixteen months. When it is remembered that many of these inmates come to us with vitiated constitutions, delicate physical organizations, and a low vitality, sometimes inherited, but often the result of neglect, exposure and vice the fact of no death having occurred for so long a period speaks volumes for the management, and is sufficient cause for congratulation.

The number of boys in the institution on the first day of January, 1872, was 428; the number received during the year, 181; the number discharged, by order of discharging committee, 211; discharged on a writ of certiorari and appeal, 1; escaped, 1; leaving remaining in the house December 31, 1872, 396.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts for the year, including cash on hand, was \$62,242.33; the expenditures for the same period were \$78,175.89. Of this sum \$9,589.85 was for the completion of steam-heating apparatus commenced late in the season of 1871, and \$6,212.70 for repairs and improvements. The excess of expenditures over receipts was \$15,933.56, which sum should be provided for by an appropriation.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Something over two years since a thorough system of repairs was inaugurated, which has, in consequence of the magnitude of the buildings, necessarily been continued through the present year. The entire plastering over the first division dining-room and upper hospital had to be removed; many of the dormitories were in a bad condition, requiring the removal of a large portion of the plastering.

The whole has been replaced in good order; every place in the ceiling requiring it has been neatly repaired, and the walls put in good order; nearly all the chimney-tops have been relaid; the entire walls of the basement have been repointed and tuckered. The entire cost of the mason-work and materials for these repairs was \$2,247.59.

The flagstone walk from stairway to stairway of north wing has been relaid, a new stone walk put down on the south side of and entire length of the north-west wing; massive stone steps have been constructed at both entrances to the second division workshop.

Large quantities of old flooring have been replaced with new; the roofs have received proper attention by renewals and paint; the bath-rooms have been neatly painted and grained, and every part of the buildings that required it have been repainted.

The primary school-room in the first division has been thoroughly fitted up by painting, graining and decorating the walls with choice and appropriate mottoes, beautifully lettered in ornamental style, making it one of the most cheerful and attractive school-rooms in the State.

Our tailor shop, in the south-west wing, proving too small, we were compelled to fit one up on a more extensive scale, with a bath-room attached, in the second story of the first division workshop. The old tailor shop is now occupied as a sewing-room for the manufacture and mending of shirts, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, stockings, etc., etc.

A set of Forsyth's six-ton platform scales have been put on the premises and covered with a good building, for weighing coal, hay, straw, etc., purchased for the use of the institution.

The expenditures for repairs have necessarily been very large the past two years, and must continue to be quite large until the entire premises have been thoroughly put to rights, when, if they are not again neglected, but are kept up every year, a much smaller sum will be required for repairs and improvements.

EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

If some plan could be devised by which more mechanical pursuits might be carried on and boys have an opportunity of acquiring a full trade, it would aid greatly in effecting their reformation. With a good trade and habits of industry acquired by long practice, they would be placed above want, and have the means of earning a livelihood, without resorting to crime. The ability to perform skilled labor makes boys self-reliant and increases their self-respect, and self-respect is a most potent talisman against a life of idleness, vice and immorality.

One hundred and seven boys are now employed by Messrs. Brooks and Reynolds in the manufacture of ladies' shoes, and a large majority of them make rapid proficiency, and are qualified, on leaving the institution, to enter any of our large shoe manufacturing establishments and earn an honest livelihood.

Twenty-four boys are employed in the tailor's shop, manufacturing and mending clothing, and making caps for the inmates of the house. These boys have been thoroughly and carefully instructed in this trade during the past year, and have made great proficiency therein, and although small boys, they will make a common garment that would do credit to any establishment.

Twenty-one of the smallest boys of the first division are employed in making and mending shirts, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and knitting and mending stockings.

One hundred and sixty-two boys are employed in seating chairs with cane and flag for Messrs. Charles J. Hayden & Co., chair-seating furnishing suitable employment for the smaller boys to teach them habits of industry, but will never furnish them a trade to depend upon for subsistence in after life.

The remainder are employed in baking, cooking, cleaning, steam-fitting, carpentering, painting, farming and other labor required for the care of the institution.

Our earnings have not been as great as was desired, but large earnings should not be the main object sought. While we would have our boys industriously employed in some occupation that would be beneficial to them, and at the same time remunerative to the State, yet we regard it our first duty to benefit the boy. The amount of earnings are of secondary importance; it matters but little how small they are, provided the moral results are satisfactory.

HEATING BUILDINGS.

Our steam-heating apparatus meets our most sanguine expectations. Every part of our entire buildings are made comfortable in the severest weather. Its introduction is regarded as a success in every respect, insuring cleanliness, comfort, convenience and safety, as well as economy.

DISCHARGES.

The badge system adopted last year is working admirably, and makes the duties of the discharging committee much

easier. When a boy enters the institution he is instructed in the rules and placed on his good behavior, and if he leaves the house before he becomes of age, he must go out on his own merit, not on the merit or influence of friends outside. When an application is made for a boy's discharge, the first question asked by the committee is, "What is his record?" If the answer is, "He has the third badge and sixteen weeks," and satisfactory assurances can be given that the boy will be furnished a good home, where he will have suitable and constant employment, and have proper care and instruction, he will be released. But if, on the contrary, he has not attained the highest class of honor by meritorious conduct, the efforts of influential friends and lengthy petitions will fail to procure his discharge.

This plan is perfectly plain and simple, can be understood by parents and friends, and is easily comprehended by our youngest inmates; and is so perfectly just and reasonable that it receives the hearty commendation of all interested in the present and future well-being of those intrusted to our care.

MUSIC.

Our silver cornet band continues to be an attractive feature of the institution, and affords a vast amount of pleasure both to the inmates of the house and visitors passing through.

In May last, all but four members of the old band were discharged. Since that time, Mr. Bird, the instructor, has organized a new band, that is now proclaimed by competent judges to be superior to the old one, playing in better taste, and executing skillfully the most difficult pieces of music. Their success is alike creditable to the energy, patience and perseverance of instructor and pupils.

DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS.

We cannot close this report without again calling your attention to the immediate necessity of a department for girls, and perhaps cannot do better than to repeat the language of our last annual report on this subject :

“Subjoined to the report of 1867, a memorial was submitted to the Legislature, signed by the president, secretary and treasurer of this board, requesting the repeal of the amendment to the act of May 8, 1846; virtually restoring the provisions made for the reception of girls at the Western House of Refuge, and to make an appropriation for the erection of a suitable building for their accommodation on the State land.

“It seems to us not only advisable, but exceedingly appropriate, again to present this matter to the consideration of your honorable body.

“The need of a reformatory for girls has never been more apparent here than now. Our streets at night are simply a promenade, in which girls, varying in age from ten to sixteen years, most of whom have either already entered upon a life of crime, or are in a course of preparation for it, are seeking companions in vice, and are doing much to corrupt the morals of the youth with whom they come in contact. There being no institution accessible to offenders of this character in western New York, local magistrates are perfectly powerless to relieve society of this class of evil-doers, nor can any steps be taken for their reformation. Many of them are presented to the courts for small offenses, such as petit larceny, vagrancy, street walking, and offenses of this nature, for which there is no

adequate punishment or mode of restraint, their ages rendering confinement in the penitentiary a matter of impossibility. Accordingly these girls, who as a result of youth and inexperience, are leading such lives; when the mind is so impressionable, and before the heart has become calloused by participation in crime, when a little care, kindness and protection might easily rescue them from a life of infamy, are allowed to cling to their evil courses. The hand of hope, rich with the promise of reformation and future usefulness, is never once held forth to them. No hand arrests their progress until the strong one of justice flings open to them the criminal cell. Crime has become a second nature to them, years have familiarized them with the process in its various gradations, and the disgrace of open exposure has broken down the last barrier of self-respect, leaving them utterly reckless and abandoned.

“As in the physical nature, to successfully combat disease we must not wait until the constitution be undermined; so in the moral nature, we must not quietly look on until the whole moral being is infected, until conscience has suspended its functions, and the living fountains of the will have run dry.

“The social evil is attracting considerable attention throughout the western part of New York. Houses of prostitution are continually being invaded by the officers of justice, the inmates and visitors arrested, heavy fines imposed, and in some cases imprisonment is resorted to. It would seem that the community is entitled to assistance in the work, at least so far as is possible by a barricade of the avenues from which these houses are supplied with inmates. Magistrates

feel the necessity of a reformatory of this kind, and say that after the arrest of these girls, knowing them to be a social pest, they are obliged to discharge them for want of some proper place to which they may be legally committed."

The Commissioners of Public Charities of the State of New York, in their last annual report, say: "All these are details subordinate to the great fact that an urgent necessity exists, and a solemn responsibility rests upon the State to meet it at the earliest possible moment.

To this matter we would again most earnestly invite your attention, and trust that you will not close the labors of the present session without the necessary legislation for the early accomplishment of the object desired.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

For other valuable and interesting information, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the officers of the institution. To the report of the treasurer for information as to the finances; of the superintendent for statistics and information as to the internal workings of the house; of the chaplain for information as to the moral and religious improvement of the inmates; of the physician, for the sanitary condition of the house; and of the teachers for the educational advancement and condition of the schools.

APPROPRIATIONS.

We inorse the suggestion of the treasurer of the board in relation to appropriations, and would ask your honorable body to appropriate \$50,000 to pay the ordinary expenses of the house for the year 1873; \$16,000 to pay overdraft of last year, and \$10,000 to build a new entrance and gate-lodge.

These appropriations should, in the opinion of your managers, be cheerfully made, and in full. An institution accomplishing so great a work, so rich in desirable results, should not be crippled by withholding any of the appliances necessary to its continued prosperity and highest success.

CONCLUSION.

Never has the institution been productive of more favorable results; never has there been a more decided improvement in the condition of the inmates, mentally, morally and physically. Our boys are healthy, cheerful, contented and happy, and at no time since its organization have we witnessed greater improvement in manners, habits and general deportment than during the past year. The administration of its affairs by the superintendent and his subordinates merits our unqualified approbation.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY, *President.*

M. F. REYNOLDS, *First Vice-President.*

WM. S. THOMPSON, *Second Vice-President.*

W. C. ROWLEY, *Treasurer.*

TREASURER'S REPORT.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE *in account with* WM. C. ROWLEY,
Treasurer.

1872.		Dr.	Cr.
Jan.	1. By balance on hand.....		\$8,224 80
	4. To draft of acting committee No. 1....	\$6,620 76	
	5. To James O. Morse, steam-pipe fittings, etc.....	2,893 44	
	5. To J. F. Rothgangle, steam boiler.....	75 00	
	5. To Samuel Bend, moving boilers.....	12 00	
	5. To D. Copeland, sewer-pipe.....	28 80	
	5. To W. H. Cummings, freight.....	13 49	
	5. To Whitmore, Carson & Co., stone work, etc.,.....	443 56	
	5. To Rochester Brick and Tile Co., brick, etc.,.....	23 75	
	5. To McConnell & Jones, extending sewer.....	348 18	
	5. To secretary and treasurer's salary and office rent.....	650 00	
	5. To J. McAuliffe, engineer, salary... ..	166 66	
	28. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates....		545 70
	28. By draft on State Treasurer.....		10,000 00
	31. To balance carried forward.....	7,494 86	
		<u>\$18,770 50</u>	<u>\$18,770 50</u>
Feb.	1. By balance brought forward.....		\$7,494 86
	12. To J. McAuliffe, engineer, salary.....	\$83 33	
	13. To draft of acting committee No. 2... ..	7,167 48	
	29. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates....		518 40
	29. By Bangs & Co., labor of inmates.....		239 17
	29. To balance carried forward.....	1,001 62	
		<u>\$8,252 43</u>	<u>\$8,252 43</u>
March	1. By balance brought forward.....		\$1,001 62
	2. To draft of acting committee No. 3....	\$3,081 08	
	2. By C. J. Hayden & Co., labor of inmates,		1,456 81
	11. By treasurer's note for \$20,000 disc'ted,		19,543 80

Mar.	11. To treasurer's note dis'd, Dec. 29, 1871,	\$20,000 00	.....
	29. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates	\$557 70	.....
	31. By balance carried forward.....	471 65	.....
		<u>\$23,031 08</u>	<u>\$23,031 08</u>
April	1. To amount brought forward....	\$471 65	.....
	1. To draft of acting committee No. 4....	6,511 97	.....
	4. By draft on State treasurer.....	\$10,000 00	.....
	30. To balance carried forward.....	3,016 38	.....
		<u>\$10,000 00</u>	<u>\$10,000 00</u>
May	1. By balance brought forward.....	\$3,016 38	.....
	4. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates....	536 10	.....
	6. To draft of acting committee No. 5....	\$7,600 02	.....
	27. By Comptroller, special appropriation,	20,000 00	.....
	27. To treasurer's note dis., March 11, 1872,	20,000 00	.....
	28. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates....	557 10	.....
	31. By balance carried forward.....	3,496 44	.....
		<u>\$27,600 02</u>	<u>\$27,600 02</u>
June	1. To balance brought forward.....	\$3,496 44	.....
	6. To draft of acting committee No. 6....	1,727 16	.....
	6. To W. H. Cummings, freight.....	42 46	.....
	30. By balance carried forward.....	\$5,260 06	.....
		<u>\$5,260 06</u>	<u>\$5,260 06</u>
July	1. To balance brought forward.....	\$5,260 06	.....
	6. To draft of acting committee No. 7....	7,250 74	.....
	6. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates....	562 80	.....
	9. By Charles J. Hayden & Co., labor of inmates	1,820 12	.....
	9. By Comptroller, one-fourth of annual appropriation	10,000 00	.....
	29. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates....	564 90	.....
	31. To balance carried forward.....	497 02	.....
		<u>\$12,947 82</u>	<u>\$12,947 82</u>
Aug.	1. By balance brought forward.....	\$487 02	.....
	1. To draft of acting committee No. 8....	\$3,754 67	.....
	5. By Loder & Chapin, bones.....	25 75	.....
	31. By balance carried forward.....	3,291 90	.....
		<u>\$3,754 67</u>	<u>\$3,754 67</u>

Sept.	1. To balance brought forward.....	\$3,291 90	.....
	2. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates...	.....	\$533 70
	2. By Levi Hay, paper rags.....	.....	69 86
	7. To draft of acting committee No. 9...	5,295 51	.....
	9. By treasurer's note for \$5,500 dis. res. acting committee.....	.....	5,454 01
	13. To interest on over-draft.....	83 56	.....
	30. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates...	.....	591 80
	30. By balance carried forward.....	.....	1,972 10
		<u>\$8,620 97</u>	<u>\$8,620 97</u>
Oct.	1. To balance brought forward.....	\$1,972 10	.....
	2. By comptroller, one-fourth of annual appropriation .....	.....	\$10,000 00
	4. To draft of acting committee No. 10..	9,305 06	.....
	19. To treasurer's note dis. Sept. 9, 1872..	5,500 00	.....
	29. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates...	.....	587 10
	31. By balance carried forward,.....	.....	6,190 06
		<u>\$16,777 16</u>	<u>\$16,777 16</u>
Nov.	1. To balance brought forward.....	\$6,190 06	.....
	4. To draft of acting committee No. 11...	5,438 35	.....
	4. By treasurer's note for \$15,000 dis. res. acting committee.....	.....	\$14,833 75
	30. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates...	.....	563 70
	30. To balance carried forward.....	8,769 04	.....
		<u>\$15,397 45</u>	<u>\$15,397 45</u>
Dec.	1. By balance brought forward.....	\$3,769 04	.....
	5. By Joseph H. Pool, pork.....	.....	176 75
	6. By Edwin Wayte, pork.....	.....	284 42
	6. By Charles J. Hayden & Co., labor of inmates .....	.....	1,964 61
	6. By gray horses.....	.....	300 00
	7. To draft of acting committee No. 12..	\$8,938 84	.....
	10. By Charles J. Hayden & Co., labor of inmates .....	.....	649 86
	16. By Edwin Wayte, pork.....	.....	202 00
	16. By Joseph Wechter, pork.....	.....	14 80
	31. By W. D. Brooks, labor of inmates...	.....	643 80
	31. By balance carried forward.....	.....	933 56
		<u>\$8,938 84</u>	<u>\$8,938 84</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

Balance from last year.....	\$8,224 80
Pork.....	677 97
Bones.....	25 75
Paper rags.....	69 86
Labor.....	12,943 95
Horses.....	300 00
Appropriation.....	40,000 00
Deficit.....	15,933 56
	<hr/>
	<u>\$78,175 89</u>

Expenditures.

Provisions.....	\$31,063 76
Clothing.....	9,169 93
Bedding.....	873 29
Furniture.....	1,245 20
Fuel and lights.....	5,414 41
Books and stationery.....	500 88
Steam heating.....	9,589 85
Salaries.....	18,380 33
Ordinary repairs.....	2,554 16
Extraordinary repairs.....	3,658 54
Drugs and medicines.....	405 22
General expenses.....	4,601 76
Interest and discount.....	720 03
	<hr/>
	<u>\$78,175 89</u>

The committee on treasurer's and superintendent's accounts would respectfully make the following report :

That they have examined and found them correct. That the receipts taken in January, February and March, having been sent to the Comptroller as vouchers, are not found among the treasurer's vouchers, but we find checks for the several amounts ordered paid by the board or audited by the acting committees during the entire year, bearing the indorsements of the several parties in whose favor they were audited, and that they find duplicate bills and receipts for all claims paid during the last nine months.

ROCHESTER, February 1, 1878.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
E. R. ANDREWS,
LOUIS CHAPIN,
Committee.

STATEMENT showing the disbursements and the purposes for which they were made, by the monthly audits of the accounts against the institution, allowed and ordered to be paid by the acting committee.

January 4, 1872.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,589 88
Bill for sundries	51 94
Meat	451 42
Groceries.....	1,159 88
Drugs and medicines	84 38
Hardware	109 82
Rope and twine, etc.....	8 54
Lumber	408 27
Dry-goods	979 50
Blacksmithing	39 41
Pork barrels, etc.....	75 50
Leather and findings	120 65
Stationery, etc.....	6 89
Groceries	9 32
Locks and repairing	21 80
Flour and meal	918 98
Repairing wagon.....	32 30
Hay for cows	85 15
Crocery, etc.....	287 12
Repairing wagon.....	18 55
Tinware, etc.....	46 16
Thread and repairing sewing machine.....	16 25
Pork barrels	16 50
Paints, oils, etc.....	54 35
Mason work	20 25
Coal.....	68 60
	<hr/>
	\$6,620 76
Bill for steam pipe fittings.....	\$2,893 44
Old boiler	75 00
Secretary and treasurer's salary and office rent.....	650 00
Superintending steam works.....	166 68
Moving boilers.....	12 00
Sewer pipe.....	28 80
Freight.....	18 49
Stone work.....	443 56
Brick.....	23 75
Extending sewer.....	348 18
	<hr/>
	\$4,654 88

February 12, 1872.

Officers' salaries.....	\$1,589 38
Bill for coal	675 17
Leather, etc.....	128 60
Groceries	701 18
Flour.....	544 88
Cap fronts.....	31 50
Scales	350 00
Badges	21 25
Thermometers	18 00
Iron work	92 45
Repairing harness	21 85
Repairing feed cutters.....	6 50
Books, etc.....	14 00
Printing	32 87
Lumber.....	22 77
Groceries	370 86
Drugs and medicines.....	22 70
Hay	53 85
Straw, etc.....	20 81
Repairing boiler, etc.....	42 07
Dry-goods	119 98
Paints and oils	59 86
Meat	442 78
Band instruments.....	554 60
Freight	82 16
Boiler, etc.....	982 84
Smoke-pipe	166 15
Iron work	6 02
Engineer's salary.....	83 23
	<u>\$7,250 81</u>

March 2, 1872.

Officers' salaries	\$1,589 08
Bill for sundries.....	61 15
Steam fixtures.....	1,390 85
	<u>\$3,081 08</u>

April 1, 1872.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,663 68
Bill for sundries	49 58
Paints, oils, brushes, etc.....	108 06
Groceries.....	600 62
Groceries.....	48 84
Blacksmithing	35 86

Bill for flour.....	\$1,206 72
Hay and straw	77 42
Soap	58 86
Gas	780 50
School desks.....	148 00
Engraving	92 50
Clock and repairing.....	11 75
Flour and meal.....	85 46
Flour and buckwheat flour.....	21 50
Mirrors and frames.....	17 10
Coffee.....	91 00
Dry-goods	279 61
Drugs and medicines.....	65 05
Meat	889 78
Plumbing.....	5 80
Eagle steamer.....	100 00
Repairing knitting machine	22 97
Engineer's salary.....	88 88
	<u>\$6,511 97</u>

May 6th, 1872.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,662 66
Bill for sundries.....	73 68
Coal.....	1,409 88
Paints, etc.....	17 49
Flour.....	752 05
Hay and straw	104 99
Meat	444 78
Groceries	423 61
Butter and straw	87 52
Groceries	4 12
Brushes.....	19 00
Dry-goods	1,374 61
Steam pump.....	404 48
Coal.....	688 47
Tinware	18 10
Stationery	17 35
Harness	65 00
Drugs and medicines	82 88
	<u>\$7,600 02</u>

June 6th, 1872.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,617 66
Bill for freight.....	42 46
Potatoes.....	88 00

Bill for potatoes	\$71 50
	<u>\$1,769 62</u>

July 8th, 1872.

Officers' salaries.....	\$1,617 66
Bill for sundries	73 27
Repairing roofs, etc.....	221 74
Coffee	89 00
Hardware.....	92 88
Soap	184 40
Locks	8 50
Gas	470 05
Groceries	85 00
School books.....	176 04
Groceries.....	92 14
Groceries.....	7 97
Stoves, etc.....	180 18
Flour.....	1,284 62
Groceries	752 63
Pumps	47 20
Flour.....	15 18
Rubber goods.....	10 00
Repairing harness	10 28
School books.....	74 11
Cloth.....	210 52
Medicines.....	62 78
Meat	886 16
Caps and cap fronts	57 50
Steam pipe and fixtures.....	690 98
	<u>\$7,250 74</u>

August 5, 1872.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,616 66
Bill for sundries.....	118 14
Meat.....	449 41
Tinware, etc.....	18 82
Groceries.....	522 97
Subscription for newspaper.....	8 00
Repairing wagons.....	9 40
Groceries.....	28 89
Blank books.....	71 75
Printing.....	15 50
Repairing carriages.....	26 21
Buggy.....	300 00
Flour and feed.....	578 92
	<u>\$3,754 67</u>

September 9, 1872.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,616 66
Bill for sundries.....	87 89
Subscription for newspaper...	16 00
Rope, etc.	89 63
Groceries.....	758 01
Fireworks.....	34 80
Medicines.....	53 92
Flour and feed.....	563 83
Dry-goods.....	997 12
Coal.....	507 65
Gas.....	165 56
Meat.....	454 44
	<hr/>
	\$5,295 51

October 4, 1872.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,668 18
Bill for sundries.....	91 28
Drugs and medicines.....	88 80
Repairs.....	41 48
Potatoes.....	15 60
Tinware.....	124 56
Paints and oils.....	241 16
Coal.....	100 86
Groceries.....	31 00
Books.....	57 53
Gas fixtures.....	79 15
Groceries.....	250 65
Flour.....	286 91
Repairing wagons.....	10 50
Steam pipes.....	510 40
Repairing machinery.....	24 45
Pipe sewer.....	22 76
Stationery.....	21 56
Repairing wagons.....	22 65
Sundries.....	23 13
Dry-goods.....	506 07
Flour.....	708 53
Meat.....	404 56
Coffee.....	84 00
Leather.....	516 23
Tinware.....	10 50
Cloth.....	3,108 80
Crockery, etc.....	308 81
	<hr/>
	\$9,805 06

November 4, 1872.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,671 16
Bill for sundries	97 12
Meat	484 87
Shoes	850 35
Groceries	808 86
Paints and oils, etc.	92 92
Repairing harness	17 45
Tin and repairing stoves ..	18 48
Flour and feed	920 64
Leather and findings	78 30
Lumber	149 19
Drugs and medicines	95 31
Dry-goods	209 25
	<u>\$5,488 85</u>

December 7, 1872.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,668 16
Bill for sundries	95 07
Flour and feed	812 14
Paints, oils, etc.	48 98
Furniture	818 55
Webbing and thread	15 25
Groceries	395 94
Mason work	2,247 59
Fire grates	80 00
Groceries	15 78
Flour, etc.	91 50
Iron pipes	207 88
Stone work	860 77
Repairing wagons	14 65
Oats	42 00
Meats	410 84
Shoes	144 80
Apples	100 00
Ice	83 18
Books	18 28
Dry-goods	378 16
Coal	138 22
Coffin, etc.	16 25
Coffee	82 00
Gas	419 45
Washing machines, etc	750 00
	<u>\$8,988 84</u>

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents :

GENTLEMEN.—I beg leave, most respectfully, to present my annual report for the year ending December 31, 1872.

There has been 3,692 boys received into this institution since its opening in the year 1849.

Of this number there remained January 1, 1872.....	428
Number received during the year 1872.....	181
Total number remaining in the house during the year.....	609
Discharged by order of the discharging committee.....	211
Discharged on a writ of certiorari and appeal.....	1
Escaped.....	1
	<u>213</u>
Number remaining in the house December 31, 1872.....	<u>396</u>

Of the 181 received during the year, 174 were first commitments, six were recommitments, and one was returned by his father.

The average daily number of inmates during the year was 406½. Total number of days' subsistence and clothing furnished, 148,805.

AGE OF BOYS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Seven years of age and less than eight.....	2
Eight years of age and less than nine.....	1
Nine years of age and less than ten.....	8
Ten years of age and less than eleven.....	17
Eleven years of age and less than twelve.....	17
Twelve years of age and less than thirteen.....	27
Thirteen years of age and less than fourteen.....	24
Fourteen years of age and less than fifteen.....	35
Fifteen years of age and less than sixteen.....	33

Sixteen years of age and less than seventeen	10
Seventeen years of age and less than eighteen	2
Total	<u>181</u>

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

American	58
English	16
French	10
German	33
Irish	63
Welch	1
Total	<u>181</u>

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Had lost father	37
Had lost mother	11
Had lost both parents	12
Had stepfather	18
Had stepmother	8
Parents had separated	8
Had intemperate father	46
Had intemperate mother	3
Total	<u>181</u>

OFFENSES.

Assault with intent to commit a rape	1
Burglary	7
Burglary and larceny	6
Grand larceny	3
Larceny from the person	1
Petit larceny	149
Robbery, first degree	2
Vagrancy	12
Total	<u>181</u>

FROM WHAT COURTS RECEIVED.

Oyer and Terminer	11
Police Court	59
Recorder's Court	19
Sessions	16
Special Sessions	75
Returned by father	1
Total	<u>181</u>

FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.

Allegany county	Wellsville	1
Broome county	Binghamton	1
	Leslie	1
	Windsor	1
		3
Cayuga county	Auburn	5
	Ledyard	1
		6
Cattaraugus county	Olean	1
	Randolph	1
		2
Chautauqua county	Dunkirk	2
	Jamestown	1
	Mayville	1
		4
Chemung county	Elmira	8
Chenango county	Norwich	2
Clinton county	Plattsburgh	1
Erie county	Buffalo	18
	Lancaster	1
	Tonawanda	2
		16
Essex county	Elizabethtown	2
Fulton county	Johnstown	2
Genesee county	Batavia	2
	Le Roy	2
		4
Herkimer county	Herkimer	4
	Ilion	1
		5
Jefferson county	Adams	2
	Carthage	1
	Clayton	1
	Watertown	2
		6
Lewis county	Lowville	1
	Turin	1
		2
Livingston county	Geneseo	8
Madison county	Cazenovia	1
	Morrisville	2
		3
Monroe county	Fairport	1
	Gates	1
	Ogden	2
	Pittsford	1
	Rochester	88
	Sweden	2

Monroe county.....	Webster	1	
	Wheatland.....	1	42
Montgomery county.....	Amsterdam		2
Niagara county.....	Lockport	2	
	Niagara.....	3	
	Wilson	1	6
Onondaga county... ..	Clay	1	
	Jordan	1	
	Syracuse.....	9	11
Oneida county.....	Camden	2	
	Deerfield	1	
	Rome.....	3	
	Utica	10	16
Ontario county.....	Geneva	6	
	Victor	1	7
Orleans county.....	Shelby.....		1
Oswego county.....	Mexico	1	
	Oswego.....	6	
	Parish	1	8
Otsego county.....	Cooperstown.....		1
Saratoga county.....	Saratoga Springs.....		4
Schenectady county.....	Schenectady		2
Schuyler county.....	Watkins		1
Tioga county.....	Owego		2
St. Lawrence county...	Potsdam.....		1
Tompkins county.....	Ithaca		1
Warren county.. ..	Queensbury		3
	Lyons	1	
Wayne county.....	Palmyra	1	
			2
Yates county.....	Penn Yan.....		1
Total			181

The following statistical table shows the whole number of commitments, the number of recommitments, the discharges, escapes and deaths; the number in the institution at the close of the year, and the average age for each year since the opening of the institution.

YEAR.	Whole number received.	Number of re-commitments.	Number of discharges.	Number escaped.	Number of deaths.	Number at the end of the year.	Average age of those received.
1849.....	38	.....	.....	1	.....	37	14½ years.
1850.....	61	.....	5	2	.....	91	14 years.
1851.....	63	.....	23	1	.....	130	13½ years.
1852.....	69	2	26	4	4	165	13½ years.
1853.....	113	.....	68	4	.....	205	13 years.
1854.....	161	6	95	8	.....	263	13½ years.
1855.....	128	6	92	6	4	299	14 years.
1856.....	165	3	112	14	2	326	13 years.
1857.....	172	9	147	5	1	345	13½ years.
1858.....	172	8	119	9	3	396	13½ years.
1859.....	169	14	126	.....	3	426	13½ years.
1860.....	164	11	159	5	3	423	13 5-6 years.
1861.....	145	11	178	2	1	389	13½ years.
1862.....	183	9	159	7	4	402	13½ years.
1863.....	205	4	145	8	3	451	13 years.
1864.....	230	3	199	3	8	471	13½ years.
1865.....	247	14	217	8	4	499	13 1-6 years.
1866.....	257	15	216	11	9	510	13 years.
1867.....	226	22	269	12	7	448	13 1-6 years.
1868.....	189	29	254	1	8	379	13 years.
1869.....	188	13	219	3	4	348	14 years.
1870.....	200	18	185	4	2	363	13 11-20 years.
1871.....	192	15	113	.....	8	426	12½ years.
1872.....	181	6	212	1	.....	396	13 years.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

Baking and taking care of first division dining-room.....	11
Cooking and taking care of second division dining-room.....	13
Cane seating chairs.....	123
Flag seating chairs.....	39
Carpenter work.....	1
Employed in officers' dining-room.....	3
Employed in superintendents' apartments.....	2
Farming and gardening.....	13
Manufacturing ladies' shoes.....	107
Manufacturing and mending shoes for house.....	3
Manufacturing and mending clothing.....	24
Manufacturing and mending shirts, sheets, stockings, etc.....	21
Painting, glazing, etc.....	5
Preparing paper for fireworks.....	4
Steam-fitting and taking care of boiler-room.....	3
Taking care of dormitories, cleaning house, etc.....	16
Washing and ironing.....	8

Total..... 396

PRODUCT OF FARM AND GARDEN.

10 tons corn fodder, at \$14.....	\$140 00
8 tons timothy hay, at \$22.....	176 00
1,000 bushels potatoes, at 50 cents.....	500 00
284 " carrots, at 35 cents.....	99 40
45 " onions, at \$1.....	45 00
50 " beets, at 50 cents.....	25 00
100 " turnips, at 40 cents.....	40 00
25 " parsnips, at 50 cents.....	12 50
40 " tomatoes, at 50 cents.....	20 00
150 " green corn, at 75 cents.....	112 50
39 " string beans, at \$1.....	39 00
30 " green peas, at \$1.....	30 00
9 " peas, at \$1.....	9 00
2,000 heads lettuce, at 1 cent.....	20 00
10,000 cucumbers, at \$2.50.....	25 00
1,028 radishes.....	5 00
7 loads pumpkins, at \$2.....	14 00
300 heads cabbage, at 5 cents.....	15 00
2,000 heads celery, at 4 cents.....	80 00
300 pounds Hubbard squash, at 4 cents.....	12 00
23,430 quarts milk, at 4 cents.....	937 20
8,606 pounds pork sold, at 7 cents.....	252 42
3,532 " " live weight, at 5 cents.....	176 65
2,985 " " at 6 cents.....	176 10
518 " " at 5 cents.....	25 90
269 " " at 5½ cents.....	14 80
10 pigs sold.....	44 00
11,427 pounds pork packed for use of the house, at 6 cents.....	685 62
	<hr/>
	<u>\$3,732 09</u>

In the discharge of my official duties, I have endeavored to keep in view the fact that the future welfare and usefulness of the boys intrusted to our care was in a great measure placed in our hands; that their success or failure in the great battle of life depends much on the care and training they receive while here; and that great care, judgment and wisdom are essential to the successful prosecution of the work.

Past delinquencies must be remedied by advice, instruction and discipline, while the subjects are young and sufficiently impressible to lay aside old and put on new habits, and to be impressed with the magnitude of the responsibilities they will

be called upon to bear in after life, and fit them to meet those responsibilities like true men, and to make good, wise and virtuous citizens.

A wide-spread but very erroneous opinion prevails that the House of Refuge is an institution of a penal character, in fact a prison, to which youth are committed and subjected to all the rigor of discipline which characterizes institutions devoted exclusively to the confinement of adult violaters of law. I desire, if possible, to disabuse the public mind of this idea—a mistaken one—and to that end beg leave to offer the following views:

Those who are committed to our charge are, without exception, persons of that impressible age who, far from taking on the bone of manhood, are still in the plastic state of early youth. It must be apparent to any one, warmed by the faintest spark of philanthropy, having regard to the future of these youth and the good of society, that the treatment and discipline which would be appropriate if applied to mature offenders, would be scarcely less than criminal, if it formed a prominent feature in the management of this institution. It has, therefore, been my purpose from the very outset to relieve the House of Refuge as far as possible from all gloomy associations, to make its inmates feel that they are restrained of their liberty, and subjected to a course of discipline approximating, as near as may be, to a well regulated home.

A majority of those committed to our charge are led to the commission of the indiscretions which necessitate their confinement for a time, either from a lack of parental restraint, want of proper employment, or through vicious associates. To supply the two former and shield them from the latter, I conceive to be the high duty of those to whose charge these young delinquents are entrusted.

With this understanding of the design of this institution, we have endeavored to make it a home for the unfortunate youth who have for a time found refuge here. First, by having them made clean, kept warm, well clothed and properly fed, furnishing them every possible variety of innocent amuse-

ments, excellent educational advantages; making their dormitories, bath-rooms, dining-rooms, school-rooms and workshops neat, cheerful and pleasant, requiring just enough of labor to teach them habits of industry, treating them kindly at all times, but insisting on implicit obedience to the rules of the institution. While, on the other hand, if it was a prison or place of punishment, we should give them short rations, scant clothing, hard work, rigid discipline, no recreations or schools, and in short make their stay with us about as uncomfortable as possible—a place of punishment indeed.

We object to the term of prison being applied to this institution, or the epithet of convict or felon being applied to the inmates. When boys are left without natural protectors, or perhaps worse than orphaned, who are surrounded by sore temptation, without a guide, are drawn from the paths of rectitude into the commission of petty offenses, when mere children, hardly old enough to realize what crime is, would you have them branded as felons? Or would you have them kindly taken by the hand and treated in such a manner as to gain their confidence and affection, and command their respect and obedience, awaken and stimulate their self-respect, so that they may go back to the society from which they were once expurged, to become respectable citizens and an honor to the institution that gave them shelter? Every true philanthropist will answer the latter, and let no stigma rest upon their characters.

The question is often asked, what proportion of the boys that graduate from the institution are reformed? That is more easily asked than answered. Other institutions give various answers; some say three-fourths, others say four-fifths, and so on. But without being definite as to the proportion that are fully reformed, we insist that every boy committed to the house and subjected to its discipline for a year or more, where everything is systematic, in order and on time, where habits of neatness are inculcated, cleanliness of person, pride in dress and personal appearance encouraged, order and gentlemanly deportment required, and habits of industry enforced,

must have been improved and made better for having been here. Just what proportion of them will become honest, upright, industrious and respectable men, depends as much on the treatment they receive at the hands of those with whom they come in contact outside, as on their training while here. If they find good homes, and are kindly treated, their desire to make ample return for the kind treatment thus bestowed, stimulates them to be honest, industrious and truthful; and to gain the confidence and esteem of their protectors, and of the community where they live, and they gradually rise to a respectable position in society.

AMUSEMENTS.

The subject of amusements has been so thoroughly discussed that it may be regarded as a mere truism to say that they are as essential to youth as the air they breathe. Adages are said to be the concentration of wisdom, and there is none that in a homely guise carries more truth with it, than that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." The facilities for affording amusements of all kinds to the boys under our care are ample, and they avail themselves of them to the fullest extent.

In the twenty-third annual report of this institution, a detailed account was given of the various recreations and pastimes indulged in by the boys, including, in their proper seasons, ball playing skating, gymnastic exercises, and in fact nearly all kinds of sports known to juvenile humanity. These amusements have been engaged in and conducted with as much sport and zest during this year as ever before.

READING-ROOM.

The establishment of a reading-room, stocked with the choicest magazines and periodicals of the day, has proven as successful in its workings and results as could be desired. It is regularly resorted to by the more intellectually inclined of our boys, and, when the inclemency of the weather inter-

feres with out-door pastimes, by many for whom the ball ground or skating pond has ordinarily greater attractions.

The influence and effect of reading matter on the minds, habits and morals of boys is such, that I am constrained to say, for the benefit of those having friends here, that the practice of sending to these boys a type of literature commonly denominated "yellow covered," has proved to us a source of very great annoyance. It is natural for youth, especially those of impressible natures, to emulate as far as possible the habits and manners of the leading spirit or hero of whatever story they may chance to read; hence, as a demoralizing agent, "flash" literature can hardly be said to have a rival, unless it be associates of thoroughly depraved natures. Aside from this it has a tendency to so vitiate the taste of the reader as to make simple, healthy stories wholly unattractive. It is not my purpose to discuss this matter to any great length, but simply to impress upon your minds the necessity for reform in this particular department, and would suggest the propriety of suppressing all reading matter sent here, except such as is refining and elevating in its nature and influence.

Our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the publishers of the Union and Advertiser, Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester Express, dailies, and American Rural Home and Moore's Rural New Yorker, weeklies, for so kindly and generously furnishing our reading-room with their papers during the year gratuitously.

MILITARY.

In the twenty-second annual report the idea was suggested of making this a strictly military school; it has not been made such for want of the necessary arms and equipments, but we do not despair, and again call attention to the subject by repeating what we said on that occasion:

"Our boys have been drilled in marching to some extent the past season; they are paraded every day for the dining-halls, school-rooms and shops, and marched to and from each with

a military step. On each of these parades, the absentees are taken; thus they are taught the necessity of being prompt and always in the right place.

"Experience has taught those having charge of and engaged in the instruction and management of large numbers of boys, that nothing so ably seconds their efforts as military discipline. This is illustrated very pointedly by the fact of its adoption in many of our largest and best schools. The arguments in its favor are numerous; but far in advance of all others, and what is sufficiently important to at once decide the matter, is its conduciveness to health. The erect position and expanding of the chest gives the lungs the free play so essential after the cramped position necessary to the school-room and workshop. It performs a very active part, also, in the inculcating of habits of promptness, regularity and order, besides very materially aiding a teacher or officer in maintaining quiet; the boys taking a soldierly sort of pride in conducting themselves like military heroes, rather than keeping up a guerrilla warfare of schoolboy misdemeanors; and, from an æsthetic point of view, instead of seeing three or four hundred boys rush pell-mell from the playgrounds to the bath-rooms and from there to the dining-halls, with no apparent design, but each with a determination to outstrip his neighbor, is it not a more beautiful sight to see them in accurate lines, with measured step, forms erect, chest expanded, head thrown back, quietly marching from one post of duty to another? Any one who has witnessed both these scenes would not hesitate to give his testimony in favor of the latter; and we, who have tried the efficiency of both methods, have good reason to be satisfied with this our late innovation.

"We design to make this decidedly a military school, the companies to be properly organized and officered from their own numbers, but cannot fully carry out our plans until we can be furnished with arms and equipments; then they can be taught the manual of arms; and they will begin to see that we "mean business," and will enter into the work with more spirit and earnestness. We most sincerely hope that

some provision may be made for furnishing us with the necessary equipments at an early day."

DISCHARGES.

For the successful, practical working of the "badge system" the entire credit is due the discharging committee, for the careful judgment, wise discretion and firmness displayed by them in the exercise of the discharging power. The difficult, perplexing and annoying duties of this committee have been patiently, faithfully and admirably performed.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The various repairs and improvements made during the year by the building and repair committee have been prosecuted with a just regard to the best interests of the State and with the greatest possible advantage to the institution; economy, energy, judgment, taste and skill have marked their every action.

SANITARY.

To the professional skill and ability of the physician, and to his assiduous and humane attention to the sick and the faithful performance of his every duty, is due, in a great measure, the very favorable sanitary report we are enabled to make.

I cannot forego this opportunity of paying a just tribute to the Christian zeal manifested by the chaplain. Admirably qualified as he is for the religious instruction of youth, the broad lessons of morality, free from all taint of sectarianism, inculcated by him, have given general satisfaction, and have been listened to with interest by those to whom they were addressed.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I feel that it would be incomplete did I fail to express my high sense of the zeal, energy and intelligent performance of duty which characterizes every officer of the institution. Their hearty co-operation in carrying out all measures calculated to increase the efficiency of

the House of Refuge as a reformatory agent, demands and receives a cordial acknowledgment. All have been faithful and efficient, and merit my unqualified approbation.

I would again most respectfully beg leave to acknowledge the many obligations I am under to your honorable board for your uniform kindness and for the counsel and assistance you have so cordially rendered me in conducting the affairs of this institution during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI S. FULTON,

Superintendent.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 1, 1873.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge.

GENTLEMEN. — The undersigned respectfully submits the following report of the schools of the first division :

The number of pupils in the school, January 1, 1872.....	221
The number admitted during the year.....	86
The number in attendance.....	307
The number gone out.....	100
The number remaining at present.....	207

The scholastic grades are exhibited by the following tables :

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT.	History.	Geography.	Mental arithmetic.	Written arithmetic.	Fourth reader.	Third reader.	Second reader.	Spelling.	Write on slates.	Write on paper.	Sixth grade.	Fifth.	Fourth grade.	Promoted.
Number of classes	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	7	1	2	18	20	70	80
Number in each class.....	18	53	73	63	38	70	41	149	21	128	18	20	70	80

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.	Mental arithmetic.	Can add and subtract.	Count readily.	First reader.	Second reader.	Primer.	Write on slates.	Write their names.	Draw on slates.	Callispheric.	Second grade.	First grade.
	15	50	50	20	13	28	36	36	80	80	33	28

The following table shows the attainments of those admitted during the year :

Entered the fourth reader.....	2
Entered the third reader	20
Entered the second reader.....	26

Entered the first reader.....	15
Knew the alphabet only.....	13
Did not know the alphabet	10
Could not write.....	50
Ignorant of arithmetic.....	55

The following table shows the attainments of those discharged :

From the fourth reader.....	31
From the third reader.....	45
From the second reader.....	24
From the first reader.....	2
From history	20
From geography.....	60
From arithmetic.....	88

The preceding tables show the present standing of the schools, also the classification of pupils when received and discharged. We feel pleased to state that the improvement made has not been confined to their studies alone, but to their general deportment also. We have noticed particularly the advancement made by those discharged during the past year; as it may be seen the majority were members of the higher classes, these satisfactory results can but encourage us in our future efforts for their improvement. During the past year the primary department of this division has undergone changes similar to those made in the other school-rooms the previous year; and, although the improvements here have been left until the last, they are by no means the least. Its walls no longer stare at us, a cold, blank space, but, instead, stretch away in colors warm and bright. It is said surroundings, in a very great degree, mould our character and shape our destiny, and, if we grow to be what we look upon, who shall estimate the amount of influence exerted for good by those cheerful surroundings, especially upon this younger class of boys?

The choice and appropriate selections of mottoes, so admirably arranged and adapted to the school-room, we feel sure cannot fail to influence in the right direction, and to awaken in

their minds a love for the beautiful. Already many of these little ones have tried their "prentice hands" at copying these designs with a good deal of credit to themselves, showing that they are also a stimulus to any artistic talent they may possess. We take a just pride in saying we believe this department cannot be surpassed, as a school-room, in arrangement and beauty of adornment, and which goes very far to aid and encourage the teacher in her work. We would give honor to whom honor is due, and express our unqualified thanks to our superintendent, Mr. Fulton, for the indefatigable efforts he has exerted to secure these long wished for and much needed results. The teachers associated with me have my thanks for their earnest and continued efforts for the advancement and improvement in this department.

ALBERT BACKUS,
Principal First Division.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge :

GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the school in the second division of this institution :

The number of pupils in the school January 1st, 1872	207
The number admitted during the year	102
The number in attendance	309
The number discharged.....	115
The number transferred to first division.....	5
The number remaining January 1st, 1873.....	<u>189</u>

Of those admitted during the year—

Two were ignorant of the alphabet
 Thirty-three could not write their names.
 Three could spell easy words.
 Twenty-one could read easy lessons.
 Forty-four could read imperfectly.
 Twenty-four could read readily.
 Eight could read fluently.
 Fifty-two entered the fifth grade.
 Twenty-one entered the sixth grade.
 Twenty-three entered the seventh grade.
 Six entered the eighth grade.

Of those discharged during the year—

Forty-five were from the eighth grade.
 Forty-one were from the seventh grade.
 Twenty were from the sixth grade.
 Nine were from the fifth grade.

Of those received during the year—

Ninety-four were confessedly in the habit of using profane language.
 Thirty-nine were in the habit of using tobacco.
 Twenty-six were in the habit of using intoxicating liquors.

The present division into classes is exhibited by the following table:

	Natural philosophy.	History of the U. S.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Reading	Spelling.	Writing.	Eighth grade.	Seventh grade.	Sixth grade.	Fifth grade.	Total.
Number of classes.....	1	1	5	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	6	23
Number in classes.....	26	28	169	189	189	189	189	28	49	50	55	189

The condition of the school and the advancement of the boys under my charge, during the past year, has been a source of much gratification to me. When a marked change for the better becomes apparent to one who is brought continually in contact with our boys, there are certainly the very best of reasons for believing that a good work is being accomplished. Reform, that is, a fashioning anew a boy's character, obliterating, so to speak, the old ear-marks by which he was known and distinguished among his vicious associates, can only be accomplished by unwearied patience and unswerving application.

Speaking generally, the whole previous life of boys received here has been such as to dwarf their moral growth, blunt their perceptions of right and wrong, and degrade their ideas of life to a mere acquisition of the means to keep body and soul together and to gratify their unholy passions.

They are only fit to go forth from us when a radical change has been wrought in their hearts, when they realize that there are lives, for them, kindred to other lives about them and which they can but revere and honor. They are to be taught to reverence the great and sacred name of God, which they have known only to profane. They must be brought to recognize the necessity of industrious habits, and their necessary subservience to the rules and restrictions which govern all enlightened communities. They are to be made to realize that they have hearts and minds susceptible of that development which will fit them to occupy any position in society.

Of the first importance in this work is their education in

the various branches of study, which, however, merely opens to their view the vast amount there is for them to learn, since, with every item of knowledge obtained, additional capacity for obtaining is given us, together with a more comprehensive view of what is to be learned. To assist them, to direct their minds in search of truths, to stimulate their ambition, and to strive to evoke a love for study, is our vocation. We meet with many, very many encouragements, but also with some discouragements. A retrospect of a year's labor, however, shows, in its net results, only the most gratifying conclusions, that our labors here have been successful beyond what we had any reason to expect.

On the fifteenth day of last June I was obliged to part with one of my assistant teachers, Miss Emily E. Joslyn, who felt compelled to resign her position on account of ill-health. While I parted with her with many regrets, I feel that I have been particularly fortunate in the selection of her successor, Miss Anna M. Thomas, who was transferred from the school of the first division.

The rhetorical exercises, mentioned in my last report, has been continued during the year, evidently with the most beneficial effect.

I would cheerfully make mention of the earnestness and fidelity with which my associate teachers have labored during the entire year; the alacrity with which they have entered into any plan to enhance the interests of the school, and the devotedness and sagacity they have brought to their duties. To say that I am fully satisfied with them, expresses no more than I feel.

I would tender my thanks to the superintendent for the interest he has taken in this department, and for his earnest support throughout the year. In the future, as in the past, my earnest endeavors shall be to merit the approval and support I have ever received from your honorable board.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. H. WHITING,
Principal.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

It can never be too often impressed upon the public mind that the institution in which your chaplain finds it a great privilege to be put in trust by you with a department of duty, is in its design not a penal institution, degrading the boys committed to it into the ranks of felons and affixing a brand and stigma to discourage their hope and blight their prospects in free life, but a refuge from the danger of such a fate.

Its design and purpose is prevention, both as regards those within and without its walls; prevention, not vindictive punishment. Its ideal purpose is to form character and habits which may make the boys safe and useful to society, and fit to use liberty to their own advantage; and from year to year its entire administration has been shaped and conducted more and more with this ideal clearly in view. The spirit of it is the spirit of the administration and of the officers, and is developed in all the plans and methods of the chapel, the school-room, the workshop, the play-ground, and the system of discipline. All the principal officers have long been in charge here, and work together to realize this ideal with an interest which money cannot purchase.

It will be very evident to any mind at all conversant with such questions, that a prison for the mere restraint and safe-keeping and punishment of vicious youth—and for keeping them at labor—could be carried on at a very moderate outlay of money, compared to what is demanded by a system whose first aim is the formation of virtuous character and useful habits. In a mere prison everything might be cheapened. The offices might be given to the lowest bidders; the school-room, with all its attendant instruments and appliances, might be virtually dispensed with; and so might the invaluable presence and power of Christian women in the class-room—women

of culture, experience in teaching, and, what is more, of experience in life and with these boys—and the cost of their salaries might be deducted from the yearly expenses. The officers who preside in the school-rooms, and share in the entire discipline, and who add to high qualifications as teachers, and mature experience in life, the invaluable element of long study and practice in this special work and warm devotion to it; for these cheaper men might be substituted, to serve simply as custodians and taskmasters.

Now, a mere prison should cost in all the elements of buildings and administration much less than half what is demanded by the ideal recognized by those in charge of the Western House of Refuge. And all wise judgments on questions of economy in its administration must be guided by these considerations.

The history of every year attests two momentous facts for the guidance of tax-payers and legislators.

1. That nothing costs the State like crime. From the petty mischiefs of ill-bred children in the streets, the license of wild passion in men and women in society, the felonies of mature scholars in crime in our jails and penitentiaries, and the broken trusts of public officers, to the gigantic mischiefs of conspiracy against the life of a State in civil wars, nothing costs the State like crime.

And, on the other hand, nothing builds and saves the State like private integrity and industry and virtuous homes.

2. That, therefore, no outlay pays so well to the State, or is so truly in the line of wise economy, as the outlay for the prevention of crime, and the restoration of criminals to industry and virtue.

At the same time, a State cannot live long which does not punish crime, and which does not punish it with certainty and with promptness.

For punishment will fall by an inevitable law upon the head and life of any community, great or small, which does not punish crime in its members.

Your chaplain writes with full adhesion to these principles, and he is well aware that the element of punishment is to a large extent inseparable from all the processes of reformation in nature and in society as an incident of these processes.

But mere punishment, alone and by itself, precludes reformation, and is reserved by society for cases where reformation is hopeless, and where restoration to free life in the criminal is forbidden by the quality of the crime and the safety of society; and the motive of prevention then looks to an influence on others than the criminal himself.

But in all other cases, and pre-eminently in our Refuge and its inmates, prevention is nine parts in ten of the work set us to do.

And your chaplain has only to add that any expense in the administration which really helps to make this work successful is as really a wise economy and a richly paying outlay.

CHAPEL WORSHIP.

The devotional exercises for the chapel and school-room have been in precomposed forms, and, to the best of the chaplain's ability, adapted to the circumstances, and made level to the comprehension of the boys.

He has sought to make them an epitome of Christian belief and rules of duty—a means of fostering affectionate interest in home and kindred, a light and an ally to conscience, and a help to a life of cheerful and grateful industry and virtuous citizenship.

And this aim has guided him in the selection of the hymns for use in our religious worship as well.

The purely emotional character of most of the hymns in popular manuals for the young, their exalted profession of religious sentiment and experience, and their sad lack both of reverence to the divine majesty and of regard to real daily life, above all the life of our boys, have long been topics of remark and dissatisfaction among judicious divines of all persuasions.

The very difficult task of providing more suitable ones has

been attempted by your chaplain, and the result is submitted in the little manual entitled *Book of Prayer and Praise*, now used in our chapel services and the school-room.

This he has printed as an experiment, and with a double purpose. 1. To enlist the boys in reasonable acts of worship and to imprint the motives of life and conduct in the memory. 2. That all may be able to know and judge of the nature and quality of the religious teachings now given in the Refuge.

This manual is made up of materials nearly all of which are 1,000 years old, and only modified to adapt them to the needs and circumstances of those for whose use they were designed.

EVERY-DAY SONG BOOK.

To supplant the use, and, if possible, to expel or antidote the poison, of the legion of obscene song books, your chaplain has also printed, for the use of the boys, a little book of every-day songs. They are mostly taken from a copyright series (Nos. 1, 2 and 3), one of the latest works of that prince of song, Dr. Lowell Mason, entitled "*The Song Garden*," and designed for the home, the school, the play-ground and the merry-making. Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., of Boston, the owners of the copyright, kindly and promptly gave permission to print portions of the work for this special purpose only.

This little book has found a hearty welcome with the boys.

THE PROBLEM OF REFORMATION AND ITS CONDITIONS.

The problem of the restoration of our wards to free life is the hardest of all to solve.

When a boy leaves the Refuge he wants three things: 1. A home. 2. Honest, remunerative employment. 3. Companions and recreations. He has had all these in the Refuge.

The old apprentice system gave the first two, and supplied a responsible oversight under the sanctions of the law binding both master and apprentice;* and it gave also the elements of patiently working out a fixed term in one place, without

* The names of master and apprentice, and the very ideas of the duties and advantages divinely connected with them, seem to have been remitted to the pages of the Bible, and to the vocabularies of the common law and of Freemasonry.

roving, and of personal ties often lasting through life, and sometimes ending in business partnerships.

How many of our best citizens and most successful business men owe their habits and their present position to the old apprenticeship system. Especially did it shut out that passion for perpetual change, and that mania for roving, which is the bane to vigorous character and of success as well.

But that system is unknown among us and cannot now be restored.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

What are the chances for a steady place and employment in skilled labor, to one of our boys when sent out with acquired skill in some part of a trade?

The answer opens up the whole question of capital and labor. When I speak of capital, I mean both capital in money, and capital in that more rare and important talent which builds up a business and creates employment and pay for labor. Now, every one knows and regrets that the present relations of capital and labor are almost those of armed hostility. The avenues to the market for skilled labor can only be entered by the permission of organized bodies, who dictate the conditions of admission. Whether this be right or necessary, I do not here discuss. But its bearing on the hopes and interests of our boys is obvious. He cannot enter a workshop unless he belongs to an organization; and he cannot enter the organization because its rules exclude him. It is a hard penalty for the faults or misfortunes of boyhood that the skill in mechanical arts given to our boys should not avail them for getting a place or employment in the workshops of manufacturing industry; and that the solitary labors of the farm or the employments of the stable and the canal alone seem open to them. How directly such a state of things tempts to a roving life and its fatal consequences is plain, and too well attested in the story of many boys. Perhaps all this is a necessary penalty, to be brought home to heedless or unfaithful parents and young children. At any rate, it is the lesson of fact and

reality ; and it should be known and noted in every home and family, to enforce the lesson that it is not schooling and head-knowledge but fixed good habits which will make a man of a boy.*

It is for society and not for your board to find a full solution for this grave problem. But to be good and to be idle are contradictions ; useful employment and plenty of it is an indispensable condition of virtue ; and the attention of society and the State cannot be too often called to this most vital element in the process of restoring to good citizenship the criminal, the erring and the weak.

The way of transgressors is hard, and even the smoothest and swiftest down-grades of that way fetch up in deep quicksands and dark pitfalls ; but it does not become smooth and easy at once when he turns about to climb the hill. When he does, it is our interest, as well as duty, to be patient with his weakness, to encourage him and to cheer him on.

Two conditions seem to be absolutely essential to the development of virtuous character :

1. Liberty of the will and choices.
2. Examples of virtue ; and of these the higher the better.

I. As to the first of these, the very fact of bodily restraint and confinement would seem to shut out the possibility of the exercise of liberty of choice. But it does not. For no condition of life is free from restraints which limit liberty, as the school boy soon learns and all of us feel every day.

And yet, if it were not so, I should not dare to abate my statement of the principle. Absolute duress is incompatible with moral development and growth. †In such a state, two passions, by turns, rule supreme and alone. These are fear and the love of liberty ; and the power of the last of these often works miracles of ingenuity and achievement.

* Some one has said—it is not the three R's—but the three M's—which tell ; for **MAN- NERS MAKE THE MAN** !

† To an extent only, not unlimited, civil law absolves from responsibility for engagements made under duress. Why is this, if not because in that condition the moral nature is not the ruler of the will and choices ; is not, in fact, in exercise ?

“Ease will recant vows made in pain.”

All that can be done, therefore, under any system which involves confinement, to let in the principle of liberty of choice and freedom of the will (discretion), to give this element play and to reward right uses of it, is clear and certain gain, for nothing can be done without its presence, and therefore the wisest administration of prevention and reform must be that which invents safe methods to admit this element most largely.

II. The second requisite is, examples of high character. For, the first witness on the side of virtue in a soul is a profound faith that there are really good people in the world. Without this faith, conscience is paralyzed or manacled, and no efforts are made to obey its salutary voice. Few are aware, I imagine, to what an extent certain classes scout the very idea of such a faith as idiotic.

Now, this faith is never vigorous, if indeed it be ever formed, except in opportunities for the closest inspection of living examples in the most intimate intercourse. Hence, its germs are implanted by good mothers, almost in every case.* It is their incomparable privilege.

My limits forbid enlargement, and only two or three obvious inferences will be given.

1. That for the most part (there are many bright exceptions) we have not this faith to work upon. Our wards have been born and bred under the misfortune of the absence or very imperfect presence of this condition; and so our work is not that of reforming those once well formed, but lapsed and gone out of form. It is that of forming the deformed.

2. That all hopes of success must therefore turn upon the character of those placed in intimate daily contact and converse with those to be reformed, as everywhere, so pre-eminently in our institution.

3. That, in the character and tone, and in the intelligence,

* One of the most eminent and pure of the great American jurists of the last generation, after listening to a pulpit argument for the doctrine of "innate, total depravity," was heard to say to himself as he paced his room, "Yes, yes; for men it may be true. God knows I'm bad enough. But my Sally—my Sally totally depraved? Never!"

experience and devotion of the officers in chief charge of our boys, and in their long and steady tenure of their places, without change, lies one main secret of the success we have achieved.

4. That the more our boys can have, on every day of the seven, at any reasonable cost, of the presence and influence of Christian women of the right stamp, the better. And if your chaplain may venture to express such a judgment without overstepping the limits of his place, he will add that the power visibly exerted by those of this honored class who have so long been on our staff of teachers, indicates that their number may well be much increased, and the appliances, opportunities and conveniences for their full influence enlarged.

These are the chief suggestions which have occurred as essential for this report. Many details which spring out of them will be obvious, without mention to the experienced in this subject, and are omitted.

The chaplain is far from satisfied with his own share in what has been done in the year past, and feels that a great deal more time than is expected of or given by him might and ought to be bestowed by whoever holds the place of chaplain, and that the place has fully taxed all his powers. As to the plan and matter of his teaching, he has faithfully taught the science of Christian life, and enforced its practice, upon the principles always and everywhere recognized by Christians as catholic, and not sectarian; and of these he has kept back nothing that was applicable to the needs of his charge.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge :

GENTLEMEN.—I take pleasure in reporting that no death has occurred in the institution during the past year. There have been eleven cases of typhoid fever, two cases of scarlet fever, several cases of pneumonia, dysentery, erysipelas, inflammatory rheumatism, intermittent fever and diphtheria; one case of cerebro-spinal meningitis; two surgical cases requiring amputation of digits, and three fractures of arm and fore-arm. The sanitary condition is now excellent. The building and grounds are kept thoroughly policed, the inmates cleanly, neatly and warmly clad, and have a proper diet. Every care is taken to avoid sickness and epidemic or contagious diseases. Vaccination is carefully attended to, and in cases of sickness every possible care and attention is given. The hospital is properly heated and ventilated, and has every convenience for the comfort of its inmates. The hospital nurse has been faithful in the performance of her duties, and I am under many obligations to the superintendent for prompt enforcement of necessary hygienic rules and regulations.

Respectfully submitted.

AZEL BACKUS,

Attending Physician.

APPENDIX.

THE BADGE SYSTEM.

The following rules having received the approval of the discharging committee were unanimously approved and adopted, and ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the board:

A record shall be kept of the conduct of every inmate of the house in a book designated as the "badge book," in which No. 1 indicates correct deportment for the week. Any violation of the rules of the house shall be indicated by Nos. 2, 3 and 4, according to the magnitude of the offense. A book shall also be kept in which a record shall be made, stating what the offense was for which a change from No. 1 was made.

Any inmate of the house continuing in grade No. 1 for sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the first class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge, for the first division, is a copper shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Onward," across its face; for the second division it is a brass shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Onward," on its face.

Any member of the first class of honor continuing in grade No. 1, a second period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the second class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge for the first division is a brass shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Upward," across its face; for the second division it is a German-silver shield with a copper coat of arms of the State of New in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge," "Upward."



3D BADGE—2D DIVISION.



3D BADGE—1ST DIVISION.

Any member of the second class of honor continuing in grade No. 1, a third period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the third class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge for the first division is a German-silver shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Excelsior" across its face; for the second division it is a German-silver shield with a silver coat of arms of the State of New York in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge," "Excelsior."

This is the highest or graduating class, and, when attained, an application for discharge of the inmate will be entertained by the discharging committee.

Any member of the third class of honor continuing in grade No. 1, a fourth period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be entitled to his discharge from the house when a proper home is provided for him, subject to the approval of the discharging committee.

Any member of the third class of honor entitled to his discharge, must remain No. 1, until a suitable home is provided for him and he be discharged. If for any violation of the rules of the house his grade is changed from No. 1, he must regain his standing by remaining No. 1, another period of sixteen weeks in succession, before he can be discharged.

Every offense committed by any member of either of the "classes of honor," whereby his grade would be changed from No. 1, must be reported in full in writing to the superintendent, who will investigate the charges and either forgive the offense, or direct a change of grade from No. 1, as he may deem for the greatest good of the inmate, and for the best interests of the institution.

For gross or continued misconduct on the part of any member of either "class of honor," his badge may be taken from him at the discretion of the superintendent.

DISCHARGES.

When an inmate has earned his discharge by a continued course of good conduct in compliance with the foregoing rules, his friends are written to, informing them of the fact, and requesting them, if they desire to have the boy with them, to furnish satisfactory evidence to the discharging committee that they can furnish him a good home where he will be furnished with steady employment, and receive proper instruction and care. If they are not able to do this themselves, and desire to have the boy near them and can procure him a home, and furnish evidence, as above, that the party who proposes to take him is a suitable person to have the care and training of a boy, and that he has suitable and constant employment for him; on receipt of such evidence, the boy is placed in the care of such person, to remain during good behavior, but in case of delinquency to be returned to the house.

CIRCULAR TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., 1873. }

Mr.——,

DEAR SIR.—The managers of the Western House of Refuge take this method of informing you that has been received as an inmate of this institution, to remain during minority, unless sooner placed by them in the custody of some proper person, to remain during good behavior, but in case of delinquency to be returned to the house to remain until he becomes of age, or is discharged by due process of law.

For your information, the managers deem it proper to state that the institution is not designed to be a prison or place of punishment, but rather a reform school, where the inmates may receive that instruction and discipline calculated to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry and advance them in those branches of education usually taught in the best common schools of the State.

They are provided with a pleasant and comfortable home, have an abundance of wholesome and nutritious food, are well clothed, and when sick carefully nursed and attended by an experienced physician, are furnished with steady employment of a kind to enable them to earn their own support after their discharge; have appropriate seasons of recreation; attend school a portion of each week-day, under the direction of competent and efficient teachers, and, on the Sabbath, employ their time in Bible-class exercises, reading suitable books, and attendance of religious services in the chapel.

In order to accomplish the end desired, the inmates should remain a sufficient time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil habits, and establish them in correct principles. The managers will, therefore, be guided in their decisions as to the time inmates shall be retained, by their previous history as well as conduct while in the house, and prolong and shorten their period according to circumstances.

Petitions for the discharge of inmates are frequently made a few months after their commitment; such applications will not be entertained. In ordinary cases a period of two years will be short enough to accomplish the object; and in cases of greater delinquency or recommitment, a longer period will be necessary, and in no instance will a boy be discharged until the managers are assured that he will be provided with a suitable home.

Parents, guardians and relatives, residing in the city, are permitted to see and converse with their boys, on the first Monday in January, April, July and October, between the hours of one and five o'clock in the afternoon. Those from a distance will be permitted to see them at any time, provided their visits are not oftener than one in three months. The boys are required to write to their friends every three months, and are frequently permitted to

write oftener if they desire to do so. In cases of serious illness, of any boy, his friends will be informed of it at once.

Very respectfully yours,

LEVI S. FULTON,
Superintendent.

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York.

PASSED May 8, 1846.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Governor of the State of New York, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall, during the present session of the Legislature, appoint three commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site on which to be erected "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents;" and the said commissioners shall, within four weeks from the time of their appointment, proceed to examine and determine upon the site aforesaid, and shall locate the same at some suitable place in the interior or western portion of the State. In determining such location, the said commissioners shall take into consideration any proposition which may be made to them, and of the performance of which they shall have satisfactory assurance, to give to the State the lands necessary for the site of said House of Refuge, or any materials or money to aid in the erection thereof; any bond or other obligation executed to the people of this State, and delivered to said commissioners to secure any such site, money or materials, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be valid and binding upon the parties executing the same.

§ 2. If the said commissioners shall procure by purchase (or voluntary cession) the site for said House of Refuge, the deed thereof shall be duly executed to the people of this State and delivered to the Comptroller; and thereupon the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the grantor or grantors of whom the said site shall be purchased, such sum or sums of money as may be required to pay for the site agreeable to the contract of said commissioners, not exceeding three thousand dollars.

§ 3. At any time not exceeding two months after the said site shall be obtained by the said commissioners (who are hereby empowered to contract for the same), the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller shall appoint three commissioners to contract for the erection and inclosure of the said House of Refuge, on such plan and such terms as they may deem just and proper; provided the said plan and the terms of said contract shall be approved by the said Governor and Lieutenant-Governor; and provided,

also, that said House of Refuge shall be built in a plain manner, and that said Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall approve no plan for the erection of the building of said House of Refuge which shall, in their judgment, require more than twenty thousand dollars for the completion of such building ; and the said commissioners shall select and designate one of their number who shall superintend the building of the said House of Refuge with a view to a due execution of the work on the part of those with whom the said commissioners shall contract for the erection and inclosure thereof.

§ 4. The said commissioners last mentioned, before they enter on the duties of their office, shall each give his bond to the people of this State, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the Comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by this act.

§ 5. The Treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the said commissioners, on the warrant of the Comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require for the building of the said House of Refuge, not exceeding such sum as will, with the sum drawn and paid for the site of said House of Refuge, amount to twenty-two thousand dollars, at such time as the same may be wanted by said commissioners, in sums not exceeding five thousand dollars at any one time ; and the expenditure of at least four thousand dollars thereof shall be accounted for to the Comptroller before any other sum shall be advanced.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to make a detailed report of all the moneys received and expended by them by virtue of this act, and of the progress which shall have been made in the erection and inclosure of the said buildings, to the Comptroller of this State, on or before the first day of January next, and as often thereafter as the Comptroller shall, or may, from time to time require.

§ 7. Each of the said commissioners, first mentioned in this act, shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his appointment, the sum of two dollars per day, and at the rate of two dollars for every thirty miles necessary travel in the performance of the duties required by this act.

§ 8. Each of the said commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this act, to contract for and superintend the building of the said House of Refuge, shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his office, the sum of two dollars per day.

§ 9. The said commissioners shall, for six weeks, advertise in a newspaper published in each of the cities of Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, and in the villages of Syracuse and Canandaigua, for sealed proposals for erecting and completing the said buildings and inclosure, and shall make a contract for the same with the lowest bidder or bidders, provided such bidder or bidders shall give satisfactory security for the performance of this or

their contract or contracts; provided, such contract or contracts and such security shall be approved by the vice-chancellor of the eighth circuit, or the Lieutenant-Governor. No such bid shall be received unless the same shall be accompanied by a bond to the people of this State, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, executed by the person making such bid and by two sureties (whose sufficiency shall be certified by the Comptroller or the first judge of the county in which such sureties reside), conditional that the person making such bid will, within twenty days after such bid shall be accepted, enter into a contract according to such bid, and give such security as is above required for the full and faithful performance thereof. In case the condition of such bond shall be broken, the Comptroller shall cause such bond to be prosecuted whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the State shall require it; and in the suit brought thereon, the people of this State shall be entitled to recover the difference between the bid mentioned in the condition of said bond, and the sum mentioned in the bid upon which a contract shall be finally made, and also any other damages which the State may sustain by the breach of the condition of such bond.

§ 10. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller shall appoint, by writing, under their hands and seals, fifteen discreet men, who shall act as managers of the House of Refuge established by virtue of this act, and who shall, on the acceptance of their respective appointments, perform the duties required of them by virtue of this act, without any compensation for their services.

§ 11. The said managers shall be divided by the officers appointing them into three classes of five each, and the class to which each of such managers shall belong shall be set forth in the certificate of their appointment. The terms of office of the first class shall expire on the first Tuesday in February in the year succeeding their appointment; of the second class, on the first Tuesday in February in the next year thereafter; and of the third class, on the first Tuesday in February of the next succeeding year. Whenever vacancies shall occur in the said board of managers, such vacancies shall be filled by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate; the terms of office of such managers shall be such that they shall hold their office for the term of three years, as near as may be; and that the terms of office of one-third thereof shall expire on the first Tuesday of February in each year. Such managers shall have power to make all such rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws, for the government, discipline and management of said House of Refuge, and the inmates and officers thereof, as to them may appear just and proper.

§ 12. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of the said House of Refuge, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management; and the said managers shall make a detailed report to the Legislature of the performance of their duty, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year.

§ 13. The said managers and superintendent shall receive and take into the said House of Refuge all male children under the age of eighteen, and all female children under the age of seventeen, who shall be legally committed to the said House of Refuge as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, by any court having authority to make such commitments; the said managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of such children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as shall be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as, in their judgments, will be most for the reformation and amendment, and the future benefit and advantage of such children; provided that the charge and power of said managers upon and over the said children shall not extend, in the case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years; or, in the case of males, beyond the age of twenty-one years.

§ 14. All and singular the clauses and provisions contained in the fourth title of chapter eight of the second part of the Revised Statutes, relating to the covenants to be inserted in the indentures of apprentices and servants, made by the overseer of the poor, shall apply to the apprentices and servants, and the persons to whom they may be bound, under and by virtue of this act.

§ 15. Whenever the said House of Refuge shall, in the opinion of the commissioners authorized to be appointed by the third section of this act, be in readiness for the reception of persons committed thereto, the said commissioners shall make, under their hands and seals, duplicate certificates thereof; one of which they shall transmit by mail to the Governor of this State, and the other of which they shall cause to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such House of Refuge shall be situated. The Governor, on receiving such certificate, shall make an order designating the counties which shall hereafter be authorized to send juvenile delinquents to the said House of Refuge, and shall file the certificate of such commissioners, and his said order in the office of Secretary of State. The said Secretary of State shall transmit by mail to the first judge and county clerk of each of the counties designated in said order, a certified copy of such certificate and order.

§ 16. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in said order shall sentence to said House of Refuge every male under the age of eighteen years, and every female under the age of seventeen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts and the several magistrates of the said counties may, in their discretion, sentence to the said House of Refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them of any petit larceny, and the courts and magistrates of the county

where such House of Refuge may be located may also, in their discretion, send to said House of Refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them as a vagrant. The board of supervisors of each of said counties, at their annual meeting, shall raise such a sum as shall, in their opinion, be sufficient to pay the treasurer of said House of Refuge fifty cents per week for the support, maintenance and care of every person sentenced in their county to confinement therein; and the treasurer of the said county shall quarterly pay, on the drafts of the treasurer of the said House of Refuge, the said sum of fifty cents a week for each person supported in said House of Refuge, under a conviction had in such county.

§ 17. For the purpose of reimbursing to the general fund the moneys advanced therefrom under the provisions of this act, the Comptroller shall, on or before the first day of June next, apportion to and among the several counties in this State, in proportion to the corrected aggregate valuation of the real and personal estate of said counties, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the said sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and the interest thereon, from the time of the advance thereof, on the first day of June to the first day of April then next; and the board of supervisors of the several counties of this State shall, at their next annual meeting, cause the sum so apportioned to their counties respectively to be levied and collected upon the taxable property of their counties in the manner that other State and county taxes are collected. The said moneys, when collected, shall be paid to the county treasurer of said counties, and such county treasurer shall, immediately on the receipt thereof, pay over the same to the Treasurer of this State, and take his receipt therefor, and then shall procure such receipt to be countersigned by the Comptroller.

§ 18. All provisions or existing laws requiring the courts of any of the countries which shall be named in the order to be made by the Governor, under the provisions of the fifteenth section of this act, to sentence persons to the House of Refuge in the city of New York, shall be, from and after the making of the said order, repealed so far as the same relates to the countries named in the said order, and shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

§ 19. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

To amend "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846.

PASSED April 10, 1850.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in

Western New York," passed May 8, 1846, is hereby amended by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the word "sixteen" and by striking out the words "and every female under the age of seventeen years," so that the first part of the section shall read as follows:

"From and after the making of such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several countries designated in such order shall sentence to such House of Refuge every male under the age of sixteen years who shall be convicted before such court of any felony."

§ 2. And said section shall be further amended by striking out the words "or female," whenever they occur in conjunction.

§ 3. This act shall not affect any sentence already passed.

AN ACT

To amend the "Act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846.

PASSED April 16, 1852.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. So much of the sixteenth section of the act hereby amended as provides for the raising, collecting and payment to the treasurer of the said House of Refuge of fifty cents per week for the support, maintenance and care of persons sentenced to confinement therein, shall be and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the several counties, which now are or shall be hereafter designated as the counties from which juvenile delinquents are to be sent to the said House of Refuge, to ascertain, by such proof as may be in their power, the age of every delinquent by them respectively sentenced to the said House of Refuge, and to insert such age in the order of commitment; and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 3. In case where any such court shall omit to insert in the order of commitment the age of any delinquent committed to the said House of Refuge, the managers shall, as soon as may be after such delinquent shall be received by them, ascertain his age by the best means in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated by them for the purpose. And the age of such delinquent thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of October next.

AN ACT

To amend the act passed May 8, 1846, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York."

PASSED April 17, 1861; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall appear to the managers of the Western House of Refuge that any of the delinquents therein confined shall have been found guilty of attempting willfully to set fire to any building belonging to the institution, or any combustible matter for the purpose of setting fire to any such building, or that any delinquent shall have been guilty of openly resisting the lawful authority of the officers of the institution, or of attempting by threats or otherwise to excite others to do so, or shall by gross or habitual misconduct exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other delinquents, it shall be lawful for them to submit a written statement of the facts in any such case to a judge of the Supreme Court, or to the county judge of the county of Monroe, and thereupon to apply to him for an order authorizing the temporary confinement of such delinquent for correction in the Monroe county penitentiary.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the judge forthwith summarily to inquire into the facts of the case, and if it shall appear to him that the statement is substantially true, and that the case is one in which the ends designed to be accomplished by the institution will be best promoted by it, he shall thereupon make an order authorizing the confinement of the delinquent in the said penitentiary for a limited period, to be expressed in the order; and the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary is hereby authorized and required to receive such delinquent and detain him during the period expressed in such order, unless the managers shall previously direct him to be returned to the said House of Refuge.

§ 3. At the expiration of the period limited by the said order, or sooner, if the said managers shall direct it, the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary shall return such delinquent to the custody and care of the superintendent of the said House of Refuge, to be further dealt with according to the laws, rules and regulations ordained for its government.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

SESSION LAWS, 1859, CHAPTER 254, PAGE 553.

AN ACT

Empowering the board of supervisors, in the respective counties of this State, to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed for the conveyance of Juvenile Delinquents to Houses of Refuge, and Insane Criminals to Insane Asylums.

PASSED April 12, 1859; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of supervisors in the respective counties of this State are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty, annually to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed and paid to officers for the conveyance of juvenile delinquents to the houses of refuge, and of lunatics to the insane asylums; and no other or greater amount than that so fixed and determined shall be allowed and paid for such service.

§ 2. So much of the seventeenth section of chapter two, title eight, part four of the Revised Statutes, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as well as all other laws conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

MAGISTRATE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR PETIT LARCENCY.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County, } ss.:
Town of

To any constable of the said county, and to the superintendent of "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents," in the city of Rochester, State of New York.

Whereas, at a court of special sessions, held this day, at.....in the said county, before me, one of the justices of the peace, of the town of....., in the said county,was proven before me to be of the age of....years, and was convicted of having on the..... day of....., 187 , feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from.....of the value of..... the property of the said.....and upon such conviction the said court did adjudge and determine that the said..... should be committed to the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in the city of Rochester.

These are, therefore, to command you, the said constable, forthwith to convey and deliver the said.....into the custody of the superintendent of the said Western House of Refuge. And you, the said

superintendent, are hereby required to receive the said.....
 into your custody, in the said House of Refuge, and keep him until he be
 discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal at.....the.....
 day of....., 187 .

.....
Justice of the Peace.

FOR VAGRANCY.

If the commitment is for *vagrancy* (which can be from Monroe county only), after the word *convicted* in the commitment above, insert as follows:
 "of being a vagrant, for that he, the said....., being an idle person, and not having visible means to maintain himself, lives without employment."

TWENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS

OF THE

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 11, 1874.

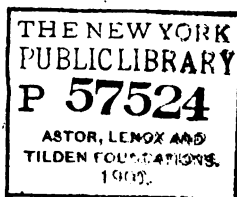
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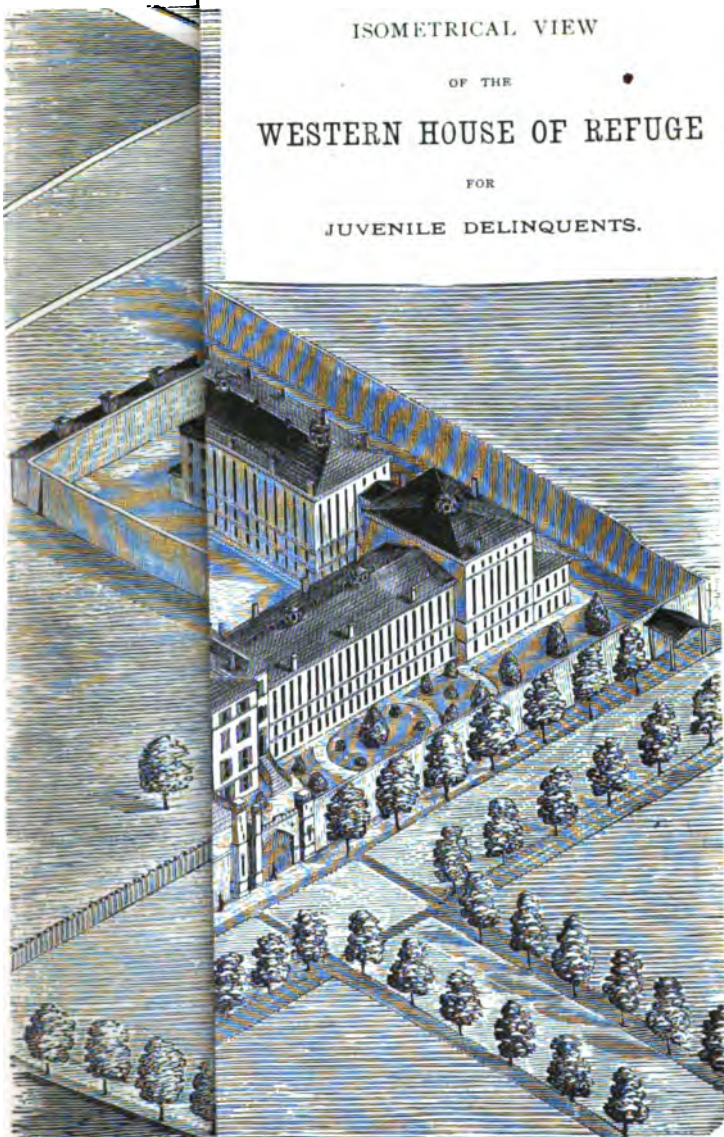
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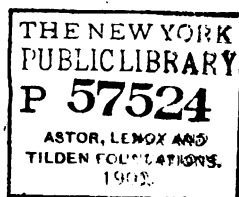
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ISOMETRICAL VIEW
OF THE
WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE
FOR
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.



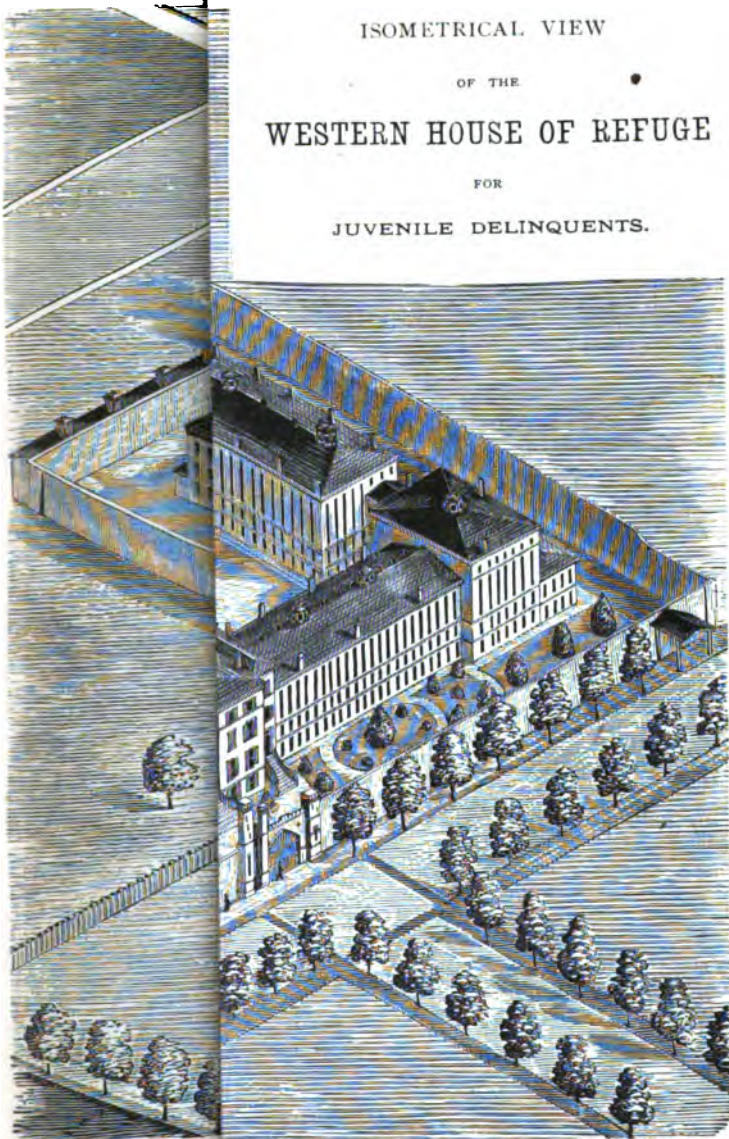


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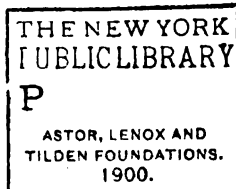
ASTOR, LENOX AND
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ISOMETRICAL VIEW
OF THE
WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE
FOR
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.



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DESCRIPTION.

The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, a very accurate view of which is here presented, is one of the finest edifices in western New York.

The farm belonging to the institution, on a portion of which the buildings are located, contains forty-two acres of excellent land, and lies about one mile and a quarter north from the central part of the city of Rochester, on a slight elevation, between the Erie canal on the west, and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee river on the east. Six and a half acres are surrounded by a stone wall twenty-two feet in height, within which stand all the buildings belonging to the institution, except the barns. Twenty acres are inclosed by a stockade fence nine feet in height, formed of cedar posts connected together by iron rods. This inclosure, and some six acres besides, are under constant cultivation. The remaining ten acres are appropriated to pasturage. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out into walks, play grounds and lawns, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which add greatly to the beauty of the place and the comfort of the inmates.

The center building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty-six feet wide, sixty feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement. There are two wings extending to the north and south, each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and two stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities which are three stories in height. The whole front of the buildings, it will be seen, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, and extending directly westward, are connected with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the center building are a kitchen for the superintendent, dining-room and store-rooms, and also similar apartments for the subordinate officers. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting-rooms of the superintendent, manager's room and the office; on the second floor are rooms for the superintendent's family and for the assistant superintendent, and on the third floor, occupying the area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and furnished, and affording abundant room for five hundred persons.

In the basement of the north wing is a washing-room for boys, furnished with a plunging-bath twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide and three and a quarter feet deep, with a perforated steam-pipe

passing around on the bottom for the purpose of warming the water on bathing days, and with water-pipes so arranged that every one can perform his ablutions under running water, and free from interruption by others. There is also a large store-room in this wing. On the first floor is a laundry, seamstress' room and apartments for officers and employes. The north-west wing has in its basement a spacious dining-room, with cook-room adjoining, a band-room and reading-room, and on the first floor a large, fine school-room. The basement and first floors of the south and south-west wings have a wash-room, dining-room cook-room and school-room corresponding to those on the north side; also a sewing-room where the sheets, shirts, towels, stockings, etc., of the inmates are made and repaired.

The upper floors of all the wings are arranged into dormitories for the inmates, and furnish separate sleeping accommodations for five hundred boys.

In the north-west and south-west corners of the inclosure are two workshops, built of brick, each forty-five feet by one hundred feet, and three stories in height, affording abundant room for the employment of five hundred boys.

The hospital on the south side of the premises, and connected with the corridor which unites the south and west wings, is built of brick, thirty-three by forty-one feet, and two stories above the basement. The ceilings are sixteen feet in height, and the whole is ventilated and heated on the most approved plan.

A new fire proof boiler-house has been built in rear of the center building, thirty-two by forty-two feet, ceiling twelve feet in the clear, walls of brick and stone, roof of iron, chimney eighty-five feet high, with a forty-two inch flue.

The boiler-house contains three tubular boilers each of twenty-five horse power, a tank of boiler iron to receive the return water from the pipes, the product of condensation.

Throughout the building the pipe forms a perfect network, twisting its tortuous way into every nook and cranny where heating may be a necessity.

The main pipe, leading from the boilers to the basement hall, is five inches in diameter. Branching in each direction from the center building, smaller pipes convey the steam to the various connections in either wing. About 30,000 linear feet of pipe have been used; and of radiating surface we have some 10,000 square feet, distributed through about 1,000,000 cubic feet of space. The water condensed in the basement pipe flows to tanks beneath the kitchen floors, in either division, and is used for cleansing purposes; thus avoiding the expense of heating water by means of live steam. The arrangement for disposing of the air in the pipes, and returning the water in the upper part of the building, is as complete as the disposal of the same in the basement pipes. The water returns to the tank in the boiler-house, and is again used for the boilers. All the steam used throughout the building is generated here, there being connections to the kitchens of each division, as well as to the laundry.

The dormitory halls, sewing-rooms, officers' rooms, laundry and upper hospital are furnished with "pedestal box coils." The school, dining, bath and visiting rooms, house-shoe and tailor shops have pipes extending about the rooms against the walls, commonly called "circulation coils." The center building and lower hospital have been provided with Morse's patent vertical tube radiators.

Due regard has been paid to the necessity of having the pipes in the different rooms act independently of each other. The apparatus in each apartment can be used without necessitating the use of that in any other, and portions, or all, can be used conjointly.

The most noticeable feature, and the one most to be commended in connection with this method of heating, is the perfection with which ventilation is secured. By means of a moderate head of steam the rooms are kept at a perfectly even temperature, while, through the medium of open ventilators and windows slightly lowered, the air is kept pure and fresh without reducing the temperature below the desired degree. Thus do we arrive at the two "desiderata" so necessary where such numbers of boys are congregated together; even temperature and thorough ventilation going further to preserve the health of our little community than would a whole college of physicians.

A stone wall eight feet high extends from the center of the buildings to the rear inclosure wall, dividing the buildings and grounds into two equal corresponding parts; one for the larger boys and the other for the smaller boys, who are thus entirely separated.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FIRST CLASS.

[illegible]

SECOND CLASS.

JOHN O'DONAHUE, LOUIS CHAPIN,
GEORGE J. WHITNEY, LOUIS ERNST,
 CHARLES H. MONELL.

THIRD CLASS.

WILLIAM OTIS,
JEROME KEYES,
WILLIAM PURCELL,
WILLIAM C. SLAYTON,
WILLIAM N. SAGE.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.
M. F. REYNOLDS.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
C. H. MONELL.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
WM. C. ROWLEY.

BUILDING AND REPAIR COMMITTEE.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY, JOHN O'DONAHUE,
M. F. REYNOLDS.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

WM. OTIS,
E. R. ANDREWS,

WM. C. SLAYTON,
P. MALONE.

DISCHARGING COMMITTEE.

WM. H. BRIGGS, LOUIS ERNST,
LOUIS CHAPIN.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

P. MALONE, WILLIAM PURCELL,
JEROME KEYES.

ACTING COMMITTEE.

WM. OTIS, JEROME KEYES,
JOHN O'DONAHUE, M. F. REYNOLDS,
WM. C. ROWLEY.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

SUPERINTENDENT.

LEVI S. FULTON.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

FRANCIS A. BAKER.

CHAPLAIN.

DR. J. V. VAN INGEN.

PHYSICIAN.

AZEL BACKUS.

SCHOOLS.

FIRST DIVISION.

ALBERT BACKUS, *Principal.*

ELIZA J. ALLEYN, *Assistant.*

ADDIE L. WOOD, *Assistant.*

MRS. S. J. NICHOLS, *S. S. Teacher.*

SECOND DIVISION.

WILLIAM H. WHITING, *Principal.*

R. MARIA ALLEYN, *Assistant.*

MARY GILLMAN, *Assistant.*

ANNA THOMAS, *Assistant.*

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT — FIRST DIVISION.

ANNA M. HOLLENBECK, *Principal.*

WILLIAM W. REED, *Steward Second Division.*

ROBERT O. FULTON, *Baker and Steward First Division.*

DANIEL MARSHALL, *Gardener.*

THOMAS HOLMAN, *Gate-keeper.*

CORNELIUS H. FLYNN, *Hall-man.*

JESSE SALMON, *Tailor.*

JAMES FLYNN, *Watchman.*

JOSEPH WECHTER, *Watchman.*

THOMAS J. CURTIN, *Patrolman.*

JOHN H. BIRD, *Overseer and Band Instructor.*

WINSLOW W. WATERS, *Carpenter.*

MATTHEW CHRISMAN, *Foreman Flag shop.*

WILLIAM MATHER, *Foreman Cane shop.*

WALTER J. PERRY, *Foreman Shoe shop.*

J. A. HAIGHT, *Cook.*

GEORGE CANNON, *Engineer.*

ELIZABETH A. TAYLOR, *Matron.*

ANNA GIBSON, *Seamstress.*

MARGARET DONALDSON, *Hospital nurse.*

MARY TIERNEY, *Laundress.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 48.

IN SENATE,

February 11, 1874.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WESTERN
HOUSE OF REFUGE.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE,
ROCHESTER, February 2, 1874. }

To the Hon. J. C. ROBINSON,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR—I have the honor, herewith, to transmit the twenty-fifth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of New York to the legislature.

Most respectfully yours,

GEORGE J. WHITNEY,

President of the Board of Managers.

[Sen. Doc. No. 48.]

27

17

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :

GENTLEMEN — The managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in compliance with the requirements of the act of incorporation, respectfully present their twenty-fifth annual report, being for the year ending December 31, 1873.

The first inmate received into this institution was on the 11th day of August, 1849 ; since that time, 3,892 boys have enjoyed its benefits and been returned to society, a large proportion of whom are believed to be living honest, useful lives. The good thus accomplished for community is incalculable.

The number of boys in the institution on the 1st day of January, 1873, was 397 ; the number received during the year, 210 ; the number discharged by order of the discharging committee, 227 ; died, 2 ; escaped, 4 ; remaining in the house December 31, 1873, 373.

The sanitary condition of the institution was never better, the grounds and building are kept thoroughly clean, the tables at all times supplied with an abundance of healthful and nutritious food, the inmates well clothed, contented, cheerful and happy, and their educational, moral and industrial training is receiving proper attention.

FINANCES.

The financial condition of the institution is exhibited in detail in the accompanying report of the treasurer. By an examination of that statement, it will be seen that there was received, during the year, from the comptroller : Annual appropriation for ordinary support of the house, \$40,000 ; special appropriation for deficit of last year, \$16,000 ; from the earnings of the institutions, \$16,815.52. The expenditures for the same period were as follows, viz. : Ordinary expenses for the support of the house, \$65,529.72 ; paid treasurer's note discounted last year, \$15,000 ; discount, \$551.25 ; overdraft of last year, \$933.56. Total receipts, \$72,815.52 ; total disbursements, \$82,014.53 ; deficit, \$9,199.01.

In preparing their annual report for the year 1872, your managers, after a careful estimate, decided that \$50,000 would be necessary, in addition to the earnings of the boys, to pay the ordinary expenses of the institution for the year 1873, and asked for that amount. Only \$40,000 was appropriated. The strictest care and

economy have been exercised in its use, and the result of the year's business has demonstrated that their calculations were correct; and had the appropriation been for the \$50,000 asked, instead of the \$40,000 received, we should have been saved the disagreeable necessity of asking, at this time, an appropriation for a deficit of \$9,199.01.

The institution belongs to the state, is dependent on the munificence of the legislature for its support, its management intrusted to our care. In the discharge of the responsible duties thus imposed, your managers have been governed by the strictest rules of economy consistent with the best interests of the institution, disbursing its funds prudently and on as strict principles of economy as characterize us in the management of our own private affairs. And, while they are compelled to make large demands upon the liberality of the legislature, they trust those demands will meet with a cheerful response, so that the management may not be embarrassed for want of funds to meet the current expenses of the institution as they accrue.

REPAIRS.

Nothing has been done in the way of repairs the past year but what was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the buildings, and consists principally in repairing roofs, gutters, floors, painting, whitening walls, glazing, etc. True economy demands a more thorough prosecution of this work, and the resumption of the system of repairs inaugurated something over three years since, which should be continued until the entire premises have been thoroughly repaired and put to rights.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year we have made very great improvements in our facilities for washing. The wash-room has been entirely refitted and supplied with washing machinery of the latest and most approved kind; a mangle has been put in for ironing sheets, pillow-cases, towels and table spreads; the whole machinery is driven by a steam engine.

By the aid of these improvements we are enabled to do more work and do it better, with three boys two days in a week, than could be done under the old system with twelve boys five days in a week.

A patent power meat-chopper has been put in the cooking department, run by the same engine that runs the washing machinery. This machine is used for cutting meat and potatoes for hash, which is used for breakfast.

There having been no conveniences for making coffee except to make it in iron kettles, we have purchased two large copper patent condensing coffee urns, holding thirty gallons each, and placed one in the first division dining-room, the other in the second division

dining-room. Their use proves a great convenience, beside greatly improving the quality of the coffee.

EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES.

We have been exceedingly fortunate in having for contractors for the labor of boys, men of such financial ability as to enable them to keep our boys fully employed through the late panic, while other manufacturers have in many instances suspended labor entirely.

Messrs. Brooks & Reynolds employ, in the manufacture of women's shoes, an average of about 126 boys, who learn the business with facility, and qualify themselves while here to enter any of our large shoe manufacturing establishments and earn an honest livelihood after leaving the institution.

Messrs. Charles I. Hayden & Co. employ, in cane and flag-seating chairs, 138 boys. This department of industry furnishes convenient and suitable employment for the younger class of inmates; the work is clean and light, and serves to teach them to be active and industrious.

The house tailor-shop employs twenty-eight boys in making caps and in manufacturing and mending clothing for the inmates. They are thoroughly and carefully instructed in this trade, and on leaving the institution are competent to make a common garment that would be creditable to mechanics of riper years and larger experience.

Thirteen small boys of the first division are employed in the sewing-room, making and mending, shirts, sheets, pillow-cases, towels, and knitting and mending stockings.

The remainder are employed in baking, cooking, cleaning, carpentering, farming, painting, steam-fitting and other labor required in the care of the institution.

In the employment of our boys, a greater variety of trades or mechanical pursuits would be desirable. We hope in time to be instrumental in introducing more, firmly believing they would prove profitable to the employer as well as beneficial to the inmate. Skilled mechanics are becoming scarce. The supply might be increased by introducing the various mechanical pursuits that might profitably be pursued in our reformatory institutions, and instructing boys thoroughly in such trades as are best suited to their tastes or inclinations, so that when they were released they might find remunerative employment, and become honest as well as industrious citizens, and rise to a respectable position in society.

DISCHARGES.

The badge system, adopted some two years since, is still in force, and meets our entire approbation. By this system boys must advance to the highest class of honor by a continued course of meritorious conduct before they can be released; and until the requisite standing is so attained, the efforts of influential friends, with numerous letters and lengthy petitions, will, as heretofore, be

fruitless, as the discharging committee in their action will be governed strictly by this system, and not by the persistent efforts of influential friends.

IMPROVEMENTS DESIRED.

A new front entrance and gate lodge is a much needed improvement. The present entrance through the enclosure wall presents an unsightly and gloomy appearance, resembling the entrance to a vault in some rural cemetery, rather than the entrance to one of the noblest educational and reformatory institutions of the Empire State.

This improvement should be made without delay. A neat, substantial structure should be erected, in keeping with the other buildings, and in a style befitting a state institution.

Our play-grounds should be properly graded and covered with patent asphalt cement. The saving in clothing and shoes would in a short time pay the whole cost, beside it would aid greatly in keeping the entire premises, as well as the persons and clothing of the inmates, clean and in good order.

Nearly the entire enclosure wall, except the front, should be thoroughly repainted the coming season. This work should not be delayed. The walls are in bad condition, and will be greatly damaged if longer neglected.

MILITARY.

We heartily indorse the suggestions of the superintendent, that this be made a thorough military school, firmly believing that the drill and discipline would benefit all, and that many of our inmates who might not otherwise become good citizens would develop a taste for military, turn out good soldiers, enlist and be of more service to their country in the army than spending their lives in penal institutions.

MUSIC.

Our band, still under the instruction of Mr. J. H. Bird, has afforded a vast amount of pleasure to guests as well as to the inmates of the institution. Their performances in public have received very flattering commendation. This, one of the most pleasing and attractive features of the institution, should be continued, although subject to many discouragements, the chief one being the constant change of members necessarily in institutions like ours, requiring great patience, perseverance and tact on the part of the instructor to maintain at all times a passable degree of excellence.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The report of the treasurer gives a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year, and exhibits in a clear and concise form the financial condition of the institution.

The report of the superintendent contains statistical tables showing the sources from whence the boys were received, the offenses, ages, social relations, occupation, parentage, etc. Also exhibits the condition of the schools and the progress of the boys in intellectual attainments during the year.

The report of the chaplain contains information in relation to the moral and religious condition of the inmates.

The report of the physician gives information as to the excellent sanitary condition of the house.

DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS.

We cannot close this report without again calling your attention to the immediate necessity of a department for girls, and, perhaps, cannot do better than to repeat the language of our last annual report on this subject:

Subjoined to the report of 1867, a memorial was submitted to the legislature, signed by the president, secretary and treasurer of this board, requesting the repeal of the amendment to the act of May 8, 1846, virtually restoring the provisions made for the reception of girls to the Western House of Refuge, and to make an appropriation for the erection of a suitable building for their accommodation on the state land.

"It seems to us not only advisable, but exceedingly appropriate, again to present this matter to the consideration of your honorable body.

"The need of a reformatory for girls has never been more apparent here than now. Our streets at night are simply a promenade, in which girls, varying in age from ten to sixteen years, most of whom have either already entered upon a life of crime, or are in a course of preparation for it, are seeking companions in vice, and are doing much to corrupt the result of the youth with whom they come in contact. There being no institution accessible to offenders of this character in western New York, local magistrates are perfectly powerless to relieve society of this class of evil-doers, nor can any steps be taken for their reformation. Many of them are presented to the courts for small offenses, such as petit larceny, vagrancy, street-walking and offenses of this nature, for which there is no adequate punishment or mode of restraint, their ages rendering confinement in the penitentiary a matter of impossibility. Accordingly, these girls who, as a matter of youth and inexperience, are leading such lives, when the mind is so impressionable, and before the heart has become calloused by participation in crime, when a little care, kindness and protection might easily rescue them from a life of infamy, are allowed to cling to their evil courses. The hand of hope, rich with the promise of reformation and usefulness, is never once held forth to them. No hand arrests their progress until the strong one of justice flings open to them the criminal cell. Crime has become a second nature to them, years have familiarized them with the process in its various gradations, and the disgrace of open exposure

has broken down the last barrier of self-respect, leaving them utterly reckless and abandoned.

"As in the physical nature, to successfully combat disease, we must not wait until the constitution be undermined; so in the moral nature, we must not quietly look on until the whole moral being is infected, until conscience has suspended its functions, and the living fountains of the will have run dry.

"The social evil is attracting considerable attention throughout the western part of New York. Houses of prostitution are continually being invaded by the officers of justice, the inmates and visitors arrested, heavy fines imposed, and, in some cases, imprisonment is resorted to. It would seem that the community is entitled to assistance in the work, at least so far as is possible by a barricade of the avenues from which those houses are supplied with inmates. Magistrates feel the necessity of a reformatory of this kind, and say that after the arrest of these girls, knowing them to be a social pest, they are obliged to discharge them for want of some proper place to which they may be legally committed."

The commissioners of public charities of the State of New York, in their last annual report, say: "All these are details subordinate to the great fact that an urgent necessity exists, and a solemn responsibility rests upon the State to meet it at the earliest possible moment.

To this matter we would again most earnestly invite your attention, and trust that you will not close the labors of the present session without the necessary legislation for the early accomplishment of the object desired.

APPROPRIATIONS.

We would most respectfully ask your honorable body to appropriate the sum of \$55,000 to pay the ordinary expenses of the house for the year 1874; \$9,199.29 to pay overdraft of last year; \$10,000 to build new front entrance and gate lodge; \$10,000 for cementing yards; \$1,000 for repointing enclosure walls.

Appropriations for the above named objects are eminently fit to be made, and should be made cheerfully in full for every object specified, the money will be judiciously and carefully expended, the State's property improved and preserved from waste and dilapidation.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we again commend this institution to your kind and fostering care, fully believing that it is accomplishing the objects contemplated by its projectors, in teaching industry and good morals, eradicating vicious habits, awakening and stimulating self-respect, and finally returning its wards to society to become in many instances, useful and respectable citizens, an honor to their friends and to the institution that gave them shelter.

An institution so beneficent in design, accomplishing so much for

humanity, we feel assured will receive a liberal support at the hand of a wise and beneficent legislature.

The zeal with which the superintendent, Levi S. Fulton, Esq., has discharged the laborious and delicate duties of his position, and the almost parental interest which he has ever manifested in endeavoring to arouse and cultivate an honorable ambition in the inmates to become useful members of society, meets with the hearty approval of every member of the board of managers. We are also happy to state, that in these efforts he has been earnestly supported by all of his assistants in the various departments, and that harmony has prevailed throughout the year.

All of which is most respectfully submitted,
ROCHESTER, *February 2, 1874.*

GEORGE J. WHITNEY,
President.
M. F. REYNOLDS,
First Vice-President.
CHARLES H. MONELI,
Second Vice-President.
WILLIAM C. ROWLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*Western House of Refuge, in account with William C. Rowley,
Treasurer.*

Dr.

1873.

Jan.	1.	To balance overdraft last year.....	\$933 56
"	6.	To draft of acting committee.....	4, 987 37
"	23.	To Miss H. Van Ingen, per resolution of acting committee	100 00
"	27.	To Treasurer's note, discounted Nov. 30, 1872	15, 000 00
Feb.	3.	To W. C. Rowley, salary, etc., resolution of the board.....	591 30
"	6.	To draft of acting committee No. 2.....	4, 843 27
"	17.	To W. C. Rowley.....	58 70
March	3.	To draft of acting committee No. 3.....	6, 836 26
"	25.	To Treasurer's note, discounted Jan. 25, 1873	15, 000 00
April	10.	To draft of acting committee No. 4.....	3, 422 46
May	7.	To draft of acting committee No. 5.....	4, 594 50
"	31.	To Treasurer's note, discounted March 25, 1873	15, 000 00
June	7.	To draft of acting committee No. 6.....	5, 928 36
July	7.	To draft of acting committee No. 7.....	5, 528 29
"	12.	To Louis Chapin, rent, per resolution of the board	120 00
Aug.	1.	To treasurer's note, discounted May 31, 1873,	15, 000 00
"	5.	To draft of acting committee No. 8.....	1, 701 83
"	18.	To Curtis, Morey & Co., printing, resolu- tion of the board.....	246 11
Sept.	8.	To draft of acting committee No. 9.....	7, 036 27
Oct.	6.	To draft of acting committee No. 10.....	6, 472 70
"	11.	To J. M. Phelon & Co., fire annihilators, resolutions of the board.....	240 00
No.	15.	To draft of acting committee No. 11.....	1, 628 84
Dec.	13.	To draft of acting committee No. 12.....	10, 693 46
"	15.	To W. C. Rowley, salary, resolution of act- ing committee.....	500 00

\$126, 463 28

Cr.

Jan.	6.	By draft on comptroller	\$10,000 00
"	8.	By Bangs & Co., for labor of boys	107 82
"	9.	By Daniel Marshall, for pigs	12 00
"	25.	By Treasurer's note for \$15,000, discounted,	14,816 25
Feb.	3.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	642 00
March	1.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	685 80
"	7.	By Chas. J. Hayden & Co., labor of boys	1,207 92
"	25.	By Treasurer's note for \$15,000, discounted,	14,816 25
April	4.	By draft on comptroller	10,000 00
"	4.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	758 70
May	2.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	735 90
"	19.	By Charles J. Hayden & Co., labor of boys,	1,127 65
"	20.	By S. Marshall, pig	10 00
"	31.	By Treasurer's note for \$15,000, discounted,	14,816 25
June	3.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	837 90
July	2.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	973 30
"	2.	By Charles J. Hayden & Co., labor of boys,	639 27
"	5.	By draft on comptroller	10,000 00
"	24.	By draft on comptroller, special appropriation	16,000 00
Aug.	1.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	754 40
Sept.	10.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	810 40
"	10.	By Loder & Chapin, for bones	30 22
"	10.	By Chas. J. Hayden & Co., labor of boys ..	850 97
"	10.	By Chas. J. Hayden & Co., labor of boys ..	523 68
Oct.	2.	By draft on comptroller	10,000 00
"	3.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	935 20
Nov.	3.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	1,003 60
"	14.	By Chas. J. Hayden & Co., labor of boys, ..	1,050 00
"	26.	By premium on draft, team at Western N. Y. Fair	20 00
Dec.	1.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	1,040 90
"	1.	By sale of old cutter	10 00
"	16.	By Chas. J. Hayden & Co., labor of boys ..	398 33
"	31.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys	955 50
"	31.	By Edwin Wayte, 5,060 lbs. pork	354 20
"	31.	By Levi Hay, for rags	109 86
"	31.	By balance, overdraft	9,199 01

\$126,463 28

The committee to examine the Treasurer's and Superintendent's accounts would respectfully submit the following report :

That they have found all the checks given for claims allowed by the board, or audited by the acting committee, to be correct and properly indorsed when paid ; and that they have found duplicate receipts for all claims so paid, except one of September 8, of Wm. S. Thompson, for \$308.60.

ROCHESTER, *February 5, 1874.*

LOUIS CHAPIN,
WM. C. SLAYTON.

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.

Earnings of the institution	\$16,815 52
Appropriation for deficit of 1872.....	16,000 00
Appropriation for current expenses, 1873.....	40,000 00
Deficit.....	9,199 01
	<hr/>
	\$82,014 53

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$17,304 13
Provisions.....	18,600 87
General expenses.....	5,811 15
Ordinary repairs	2,697 33
Extraordinary repairs.....	1,835 10
Furniture	1,033 75
Clothing.....	7,144 75
Fuel.....	5,814 73
Lights	1,911 35
Steam heating	1,653 12
Books and stationery.....	569 53
Engine and fixtures.....	651 87
Drugs and medicines	231 28
Bedding	270 76
Treasurer's note.....	15,000 00
Discounts	551 25
Deficit of last year	933 56
	<hr/>
	\$82,014 53

ROCHESTER, *February 2, 1874.*

W. C. ROWLEY,
Treasurer.

STATEMENT showing the disbursements and the purposes for which they were made, by the monthly audits of the accounts against the institution allowed and ordered to be paid by the acting committee.

January 6, 1873.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1, 708 16
Bill for sundries.....	81 14
Chambers	50 00
Combs, etc.....	13 25
Water, lime, etc.....	12 00
Musical instruments, etc.....	126 28
Wire screens for windows	38 05
Cider	24 15
Tin-ware and repairing.....	54 20
Beans	72 00
Flour	30 25
Sewing machine.....	75 00
Drain file	79 62
Flour and feed.....	721 74
Tinware	19 15
Groceries.....	573 86
Groceries.....	563 03
Paints, oil and varnish	139 46
Meat	428 75
Repairing roofs, etc.....	177 28
	<hr/>
	\$4, 987 37

February 6, 1873.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1, 737 16
Bill for sundries.....	92 74
Hay	84 87
Meat	418 69
Tinware and stove repairs.....	22 00
Blacksmithing	78 22
Pork barrels.....	17 50
Soap	78 60
Thread, needles, etc.....	54 05
Dry goods.....	540 44
Hardware	116 33
Lime	6 30
Repairing sleigh	16 57
Coffee	67 00
Flour and meal	91 50
Repairing tools	7 75
Leather	73 76
Groceries.....	9 77
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$3, 513 25

Brought forward	\$3,513 25
Bill for Repairing knitting machines.....	9 05
Subscription	16 00
Flour and feed.....	736 97
Lumber	141 51
Books and stationery.....	99 09
Groceries.....	327 40
	<hr/>
	\$4,843 27
	<hr/>

March 6, 1873.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,715 98
Bill for flour.....	545 95
Repairing roofs, etc.....	577 40
Combs.....	16 50
Steam fixtures	338 52
Meat	377 00
Gas	796 60
Paint, oil, varnish, etc.	166 18
Groceries.....	6 05
Iron columns	39 90
Coal	2,256 18
	<hr/>
	\$6,836 26
	<hr/>

April 10, 1873.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,695 66
Bill for sundries.....	74 20
Repairing wagon, etc	13 50
Iron work.....	26 76
Power meat chopper.....	105 00
Meat	416 44
Hay.....	36 82
Milk	16 80
Tin-ware, etc	13 00
Badges.....	45 00
Beans.....	40 62
Garden seeds	22 60
Flour and feed.....	622 92
Leather belting.....	35 94
Hardware	45 58
Paints, oil, varnish, etc.....	211 62
	<hr/>
	\$3,422 46
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May 7, 1873.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,695 66
Bill for sundries	107 90
Straw	45 81
Steam fixtures	107 32
Pulleys and shafting	142 30
Flour and feed	544 20
Tin-ware and rep. stoves	20 50
Meat	419 81
Apples	18 00
Coffee	70 50
Marbles, etc	29 20
Printing	9 00
Paint, oil, varnish, etc	44 35
Coal	1,339 95
	<hr/>
	\$4,594 50

June 7, 1873.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,656 66
Bill for sundries	99 81
Beans	83 65
Gas	439 25
Hay	14 61
Meat	430 31
Sodding	20 83
Groceries	8 85
Flour	671 53
Lumber	122 91
Books and stationery	408 04
Drygoods	1,017 65
Repairing harness	15 75
Flour	26 00
Bolts	9 23
Repairing pumps	4 75
Books and stationery	40 63
Fire-grate	31 75
Shoes	132 20
Paint, oil and varnish	93 95
Horses	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$5, 928 36

July 7, 1873.

Officers' pay roll	\$1, 631 32
Bill for sundries	25 32
Meat	407 31
Potatoes	48 75
Repairing roofs and plumbing	204 21
Drugs and medicines	112 30
Flour and feed	448 00
Books and stationery	43 00
Groceries	387 63
Paints, oils, etc.	41 62
Repairing furniture, etc	22 66
Blacksmithing	40 22
Potatoes	48 30
Repairing mower	11 00
Moulding	21 50
Clock, etc.	8 50
Lumber	38 63
Medical services	10 00
Woolen cloth	651 20
Steam pressure gauge	75 00
Groceries	1, 251 82
	<hr/>
	\$5, 528 29

August 5, 1873.

Officers' pay roll	\$1, 701 83
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September 8, 1873.

Officers' pay roll	\$1, 693 16
Bill for sundries	83 86
Oats, etc.	72 90
Ice	41 76
Crockery, etc.	308 60
Meat	890 63
Paint, oil, varnish, etc.	93 68
Steam fixtures, etc.	113 12
Groceries	911 73
Lumber	125 20
Flour and meal	229 45
Tinware, rep. stoves, etc.	75 50
Advertising	10 00
Hardware	76 83
Cap fronts	54 00
Groceries	13 47
Crockery	157 58
Engine and fixtures	493 74

Carried forward \$5, 445 21

Brought forward	\$5,445 21
Bill for Flour and feed	817 93
Lamps	18 50
Keys and repairing locks	38 60
Stone work	37 00
Potatoes	112 00
Undertakers and express charges	53 40
Furnace grates	41 82
Garden seeds	27 92
Gas	229 95
Rubber combs, etc	32 02
Lime	24 20
Repairing dies	3 26
Iron work	5 69
Repairing pumps	4 75
Shoes	78 00
Hay	62 02
Printing	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,036 27
	<hr/>

October 6, 1873.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,662 66
Bill for sundries	49 86
Groceries	353 62
Groceries	278 26
Tin ware, etc	4 25
Flour and feed	524 48
Paints, oils, etc	161 75
Shoes	123 00
Repairing wagons	143 51
Chambers	53 33
Meat	439 31
Coffee	121 60
Wood	199 75
Coal	778 96
Dry goods	1,556 86
Printing	2 50
Alcohol	19 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,472 70
	<hr/>

November 15, 1873.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,628 84
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December 13, 1873.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,639 84
Bill for sundries	85 56
Groceries	874 21
Drugs and medicines	118 98
Lumber	62 15

Carried forward	\$2,780 74
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Brought forward.....	\$2,780 74
Bill for Coffee	96 50
Rubber goods	28 57
Mittens	16 00
Plumbing	67 84
Flour, etc.....	1,619 25
Vinegar.....	55 25
Repair wagon.....	23 40
Repair wagon.....	7 25
Subscription	15 00
Ice	11 62
Shoes.....	1,161 30
Repairing knitting machine.....	3 75
Castings	5 10
Apples.....	173 25
Lime and sand	18 80
Flour and meal.....	182 46
Beans	91 94
Rope, twine, etc.....	27 55
Sundries	21 00
Thread, needles and rep. machines	63 33
Apples and oats	114 50
Gas	445 55
Steam fittings	25 13
Dry goods.....	742 42
Tin ware, etc.....	15 07
Coffee urns.....	193 35
Repairing and painting carriages.....	166 68
Leather	191 98
Meat	869 50
Coal.....	1,239 89
Carpets and oil cloth	83 82
Musical instruments and music.....	135 67
	<hr/>
	\$10,693 46
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SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents :

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave most respectfully to present my annual report for the year ending December 31, 1873.

There has been received into this institution since its opening, August 11, 1849, 3,892 boys.

Of this number there remained, January 1, 1873 396
Number received during the year 1873..... 210

Total number in the house during the year..... 606
Intrusted to care of parents and others by dis. com..... 227
Died 2
Escaped 4

233

Number remaining in the house, December 31, 1873..... 373

Of the 210 received during the year, 200 were first commitments, eight recommitments, one was returned by his mother, and one by his uncle.

The average daily number of inmates during the year was 382.
Total number of days' subsistence and clothing furnished, 139,438.
Cost, including clothing, provisions, salaries, and all other expenses, forty-seven cents per day, or two dollars twenty-nine cents per week.

FROM WHAT COURTS RECEIVED.

Justices' Court	74
Oyer and Terminer.....	12
Police Court.....	91
Recorder's Court.....	18
Sessions	8
Superior Court of Buffalo.....	2
United States Court.....	3
Returned by parent or guardian.....	2
<hr/> Total	<hr/> 210

FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.

Allegany county.....	Wellsville	1
Broome county	Binghamton.....	6
Cayuga county	Auburn.....	4
	Weedsport	1
Cattaraugus county ...	Olean.....	1
	Salamanca	3
Chautauqua county ...	Ellicott	1
	Pomfret	3
Chemung county	Elmira.....	5
Chenango county	Norwich	3
Cortland county	Cortlandville	1
Delaware county.....	Delhi	1
Erie county	Buffalo	32
Essex county.....	Elizabethtown	1
Franklin county.....	Malone	1
Genesee county	Batavia	1
	Le Roy	1
Herkimer county	Little Falls.....	4
Jefferson county.....	Adams	2
	Cape Vincent.....	1
	Watertown	3
Livingston county	Avon	3
	Geneseo	2
	Nunda.....	1
Madison county	Lenox	1
	Smithfield	1
	Cazenovia	1
Monroe county	Brighton.....	1
	Gates	1
	Hamlin	1
	Rochester.....	33
	Sweden	5
Montgomery county...	Amsterdam..	3
	Canajoharie	1
	Fonda	1
Niagara county.....	Niagara.....	1
	Pendleton.....	1
	Wilson	1
Onondaga county.....	Fayetteville	1
	Manlius	3
	Syracuse	23
Oneida county.....	Camden	1
	New Hartford	1
	Sangersfield	1
	Utica.....	6
	Verona	1
Ontario county	Manchester	3
	Naples.....	1
	Victor.....	1
Carried forward.....		176

Brought forward.....	173
Orleans county.....	Barry..... 2
	Murray..... 1
	Shelby..... 3
Oswego county.....	Constantia..... 1
	Mexico..... 1
	Oswego..... 1
	Schroeppe..... 1
Saratoga county.....	Saratoga Springs..... 3
Schenectady county...	Schenectady..... 2
Seneca county.....	Seneca Falls..... 3
Steuben county.....	Corning..... 2
	Hornellsville..... 2
Tioga county.....	Owego..... 4
Tompkins county.....	Ithaca..... 1
Warren county.....	Caldwell..... 1
	Queensbury..... 1
Washington county....	White Creek..... 2
Wayne county.....	Galen..... 1
	Huron..... 1
	Palmyra..... 1
Total.....	210

OFFENSES.

Assault with intent to kill.....	1
Burglary.....	9
Burglary and larceny.....	1
Forgery.....	1
Grand larceny.....	3
Larceny from the person.....	1
Malicious mischief.....	1
Manslaughter.....	1
Obtaining property by false pretenses.....	1
Petit larceny.....	173
Robbery.....	2
Stealing letters from post-office.....	3
Vagrancy.....	13
Total.....	210

AGES OF BOYS RECEIVED.

Seven years of age and less than eight.....	1
Eight years of age and less than nine.....	4
Nine years of age and less than ten.....	10
Ten years of age and less than eleven.....	9
Eleven years of age and less than twelve.....	27
Twelve years of age and less than thirteen.....	27
Thirteen years of age and less than fourteen.....	32
Fourteen years of age and less than fifteen.....	44
Fifteen years of age and less than sixteen.....	49

Carried forward..... 203

Brought forward.....	203
Sixteen years of age and less than seventeen.....	6
Seventeen years of age and less than eighteen	1
Total.....	<u>210</u>

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Had lost father	52
Had lost mother	20
Had lost both parents	13
Had step-father	19
Had step-mother.....	10
Parents had separated	18
Had intemperate father.....	48
Had intemperate mother.....	1
Father had been arrested.....	8
Brothers had been arrested	7
Brothers had been inmates of the house	6
Brothers are now inmates of the house	6
Homeless boys.....	13
Have been inmates of poor-house	3
Have been inmates of orphan asylum.....	3
Have been inmates of truant house.....	3
Have been inmates of Father Hine's school, Buffalo.....	6
Have been inmates of the Chicago reform school.....	2
Have been inmates of the Michigan reform school	2
Have been inmates of the penitentiary	3
Have been inmates of the Elmira home for the friendless	1
Have been inmates of the Five Points house of industry.....	1
Have been previously arrested once.....	47
Have been previously arrested twice	13
Have been previously arrested three times	4
Have been previously arrested four times.....	8
Have been previously arrested six times.....	2
Have been previously arrested eleven times.....	<u>1</u>

CONDITION OF CLOTHING.

Well clothed.....	26
Fairly clothed	63
Poorly clothed.....	101
Very ragged and filthy.....	20
Total	<u>210</u>

OCCUPATION OF BOYS RECEIVED.

Attending school	11
Boot-blacks	24
Carried forward.....	<u>35</u>

Brought forward.....	35
Bar tender	1
Canal drivers.....	17
Cane seaters.....	2
Check boys.....	2
Cigar makers.....	2
Common beggar	1
Errand boys.....	18
Farm laborer.....	11
Fruit peddler.....	3
Hotel bell-boy	2
News boys	16
Printers.....	2
Rag picker	1
Sailors.....	2
Shoemaker	1
Stone-cutter.....	1
Table waiter	1
Tanner	1
Teamsters.....	2
Worked in bell factory.....	1
Worked in cotton factory	2
Worked in glass factory.....	1
Worked in match factory.....	1
Worked in shawl factory.....	1
Worked in spice mill	1
Worked in nine-pin alley.....	2
Water carriers on railroad.....	2
Worked by the day at odd jobs.....	16
Worked in tobacco factory	1
Without occupation of any kind.....	61
Total.....	<u>210</u>

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Boarding-house keepers.....	3
Boatman.....	1
Book-keepers.....	2
Blacksmith.....	1
Brakeman.....	1
Butchers.....	2
Barber	1
Brewer	1
Carpenters	19
Cabinet makers.....	3
Cigar maker	1
Coachmen	2
Collector.....	1
Dentist.....	1
Doctor.....	2
Carried forward.....	<u>41</u>

Brought forward.....	41
Dress makers.....	6
Engineers on railroad	3
Farmers	12
Gardners.....	4
Gunsmith.....	1
Gamblers.....	1
Hatter.....	1
House keepers.....	7
Hotel keeper	1
Hotel waiters.....	3
Laborers.....	58
Liquor dealers.....	2
Masons	9
Marble polisher.....	1
Machinists.....	2
Millers	3
Moulders	2
Musician	1
Night watchman.....	1
Painters	3
Peddlers	2
Sawyer	1
Sailors	2
School teacher	1
Shoemakers	9
Seamstress	1
Stone-cutters	2
Tailors	3
Tanner	1
Traveling agents.....	4
Washerwomen.....	19
Upholsterer	1
Total.....	<u>209</u>

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

American	59
English.....	30
French	6
German	50
Irish	59
Polander.....	1
Scotch.....	5
Total.....	<u>210</u>

The following statistical table shows the whole number of commitments, the number of recommitments, the discharges, escapes and deaths; the number in the institution at the close of the year, and the average age for each year since the opening of the institution.

YEAR.	Whole number received.	Number of recommitments.	Number of discharges.	Number escaped.	Number of deaths.	Number at the end of the year.	Average age of those received.
1849.....	38	...	...	1	...	37	14½ years.
1850.....	61	...	5	2	...	91	14 years.
1851.....	63	...	23	1	...	130	13½ years.
1852.....	69	2	26	4	4	165	13½ years.
1853.....	112	...	68	4	...	205	13 years.
1854.....	161	6	95	8	...	263	13½ years.
1855.....	128	6	92	6	4	289	14 years.
1856.....	165	3	112	14	2	326	13 years.
1857.....	172	9	147	5	1	345	13½ years.
1858.....	172	8	119	9	3	386	13½ years.
1859.....	169	14	126	...	3	426	13½ years.
1860.....	164	11	159	5	3	423	12½ years.
1861.....	145	11	176	2	1	389	13½ years.
1862.....	183	9	159	7	4	402	13½ years.
1863.....	205	4	145	8	3	451	13 years.
1864.....	230	3	199	3	8	471	12½ years.
1865.....	247	14	217	8	4	489	13½ years.
1866.....	257	15	216	11	9	510	13 years.
1867.....	226	22	269	12	7	448	13½ years.
1868.....	189	29	254	1	3	379	13 years.
1869.....	188	13	219	3	4	348	14 years.
1870.....	200	18	185	4	2	352	13½ years.
1871.....	192	15	113	...	3	428	12½ years.
1872.....	181	6	212	1	...	396	13 years.
1873.....	210	10	227	4	2	373	13 years.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

Baking and taking care of first division dining-room.....	10
Cooking and taking care of second division dining room.....	13
Cane seating chairs.....	104
Flag seating chairs.....	34
Carpenter work.....	1
Employed in officers' dining-room.....	3
Employed in superintendent's apartments.....	2
Farming and gardening.....	8
Manufacturing ladies' shoes.....	126
Manufacturing and mending shoes for house.....	3

Manufacturing and mending clothing	28
Manufacturing and mending shirts, sheets, stockings, etc.....	13
Steam-fitting and taking care of boiler-room.....	2
Taking care of dormitories, cleaning house, etc	20
Washing and ironing.....	6
Total.....	<u>373</u>

PRODUCT OF FARM AND GARDEN.

Six tons timothy hay, \$25.....	\$150 00
Eight tons corn fodder, \$18.....	144 00
1,200 bushels potatoes, 50c.	600 00
200 bushels carrots, 35c.	70 00
475 bushels turnips, 40c.	190 00
170 bushels beets, 50c.	85 00
45 bushels onions, \$1.....	45 00
160 bushels tomatoes, 50c.	80 00
150 bushels evergreen sweet corn, 75c.	112 50
62 bushels string beans, \$1.....	62 00
35 bushels green peas, \$1.....	35 00
1,500 heads cabbage, 5c.....	75 00
2,000 heads lettuce, 1c.....	20 00
5,422 cucumbers, \$2.50 per M.	13 65
661 radishes	3 00
1,000 lbs. Hubbard squash, 4c.....	40 00
15,759 lbs. pork, 7c.	1,103 13
23,430 quarts milk, 4c.....	937 20
Total	<u>\$3,785 38</u>

REPORTS OF TEACHERS AND CHAPLAIN.

In compliance with the instructions of your honorable board, that I embody in my report such portions of the reports of the teachers and chaplain as should be deemed proper, I beg leave, most respectfully, to present the following, viz.:

SCHOOLS — FIRST DIVISION.

MR. ALBERT BACKUS, PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

The following tables exhibit the condition of the schools and the progress of the boys in intellectual attainments during the year:

The number of pupils in the school January 1, 1873	207
The number admitted during the year.....	111
The number in attendance.....	318
The number discharged.....	117
The number remaining January 1, 1874.....	196

The scholastic grades are exhibited by the following tables:

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT.

	No. of classes.	No. in classes
History	1	20
Geography	3	63
Written arithmetic.....	3	69
Mental arithmetic.....	3	68
Fourth reader	2	40
Third reader	3	57
Second reader	2	40
Spelling	7	137
Write on paper	2	115
Write on slate	1	22
Fifth grade		40
Fourth grade.....		56
Third grade....		40
Promoted		75

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Arithmetic	20
Can add and subtract	40
Count readily	50
First reader	20
Second reader	11
Primer	28
Write on slate	40
Draw on slate	40
Calisthenics	59
Second grade	11
First grade	48
Promoted	27

The following table shows the attainments of those admitted during the year:

Entered the fourth reader	8
Entered the third reader	22
Entered the second reader	35
Entered the first reader	10
Entered the primer	25
Did not know the alphabet	11
Ignorant of arithmetic	80
Ignorant of geography	88
Could not write	75

The following table shows the attainments of those discharged:

From the fourth reader	38
From the third reader	61
From the second reader	23
From history	24
From arithmetic	113
From geography	67
Could write well	50
Could write legibly	62

The preceding tables show the present standing of the schools, also the classification of pupils when received and discharged.

As will be seen by the statistics, a large proportion of those who have entered this department of the school, the past year, were sadly deficient in education, showing that their mental training had been almost wholly neglected, their principal acquirements being the low language, and habits, picked up in the streets. The most encouraging feature in their favor being their extreme youth, which must render them susceptible to good, as well as evil influences.

SECOND DIVISION.

MR. WILLIAM H. WHITING, PRINCIPAL TEACHER.

The number of pupils in the school January 1, 1873	189
The number received during the year	112
The number in attendance	301
The number discharged	116
The number transferred to 1st division	8
The number remaining January 1, 1874	177

Of those admitted during the year, four were ignorant of the alphabet; eleven could spell easy words; sixteen could read easy lessons; forty-seven could read imperfectly; twenty-four could read readily; ten could read fluently; forty-nine entered the fifth grade; thirty entered the sixth grade; twenty-three entered the seventh grade; ten entered the eighth grade.

Of those discharged during the year, thirty-one were from the eighth grade; fifty-three were from the seventh grade; twenty-one were from the sixth grade; eleven were from the fifth grade.

Of those received during the year, thirty-four could not write their names; ninety-eight were in the habit of using profane language; forty-five were in the habit of using tobacco; twenty-six were in the habit of using intoxicating liquor.

The present classification is exhibited by the following table :

	No. of classes.	No. in classes.
Natural philosophy	1	27
History of the United States	1	27
Geography	5	159
Arithmetic	6	177
Reading	6	177
Spelling	6	177
Writing	4	177
Eighth grade	4	31
Seventh grade	6	42
Sixth grade	6	44
Fifth grade	6	60
Total	22	177

A retrospect of the labors of the past year, the encouragements we have received, and the comparatively few discouragements we have encountered, furnishes us, on the whole, with abundant reason for self-gratulation.

Success here is not the work of a day nor a month, and although at times we may feel nearly discouraged at the slowness of the progress made, still, when we can point to boy after boy and say, "That boy one year ago, or a year and a half, or even two years, as the case may be, could not read at all, could not write his name, knew nothing

whatever of arithmetic or geography, and now he is able to read fluently, writes very legibly, has advanced proportionally in all the other branches pursued here," it is certainly a subject for congratulation.

There are many such cases among the boys here.

A glance at the foregoing tables will show that the great majority of the boys who entered the school were received into the lower grades, while a proportionally large number of those discharged were from the higher grades. None were promoted, except they merited it.

There has never been, since my connection with the institution, a greater degree of interest felt in study, nor a more rapid advancement made, than is manifest in the school at the present time. In an intellectual point of view, the outlook for the future is exceedingly hopeful.

Messrs. Backus and Whiting desire to speak of the earnest, intelligent, christian labor of their associate teachers, and bear witness that their success is commensurate with the untiring energy of their efforts.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

REV. J. V. VAN INGEN, D. D., CHAPLAIN.

"What he has to say this year is submitted with deference to the acceptance of your honorable board, to whom a great state has committed one of the most weighty and delicate of its sacred trusts, viz.: The rescue and restoration to virtue and good citizenship of thousands of misguided youth. How large a share of responsibility for success herein must rest upon the chaplain appointed by you, he is but too keenly sensible.

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS.

"The principles which have guided him in the discharge of his sacred duties to the inmates, and the methods by which he has sought to put them into practice, have been fully recorded and detailed in former reports; to which he begs leave respectfully to refer, for whatever the opportunities of counsel with his fellow officers, and his own experience and reflection have taught him on the different topics there considered."

OFFICERS AND FEMALE INFLUENCE.

"The prevalence of system in the administration of the refuge and its reach to every department, is well known to your board, and may be truly named the genius of the place, as it is a characteristic of the chief officer."

"To its complete attainment nothing has more contributed than this, viz.: That for so many years the officers in charge of what pertains to the health, the schooling and the details of discipline, have been continued in their several services, have acted together, and have

made their work a study and a devotion. In this fact, in the judgment of your chaplain, lies one chief secret of the success attained.

"It has not only saved the management from the costly mistakes and crude experiments of inexperience, but from the disturbance and obstruction that attend them, while the services of the incumbents have thus, year by year, become more valuable. In the scope of this remark must especially be included the christian women who have so long been identified with the class-room and the hospital, and whose silent influence upon the boys (the fruit and proof of their interest in them) has been among the chief elements in the amelioration of their characters."

"To the chaplain's services in the chapel on Sunday afternoons, he has added, during a great part of the year, a visit to the school-rooms on the mornings of Sunday, and on week day evenings for familiar instruction, practice in sacred song and worship. In these visits as in the chapel service, he has been sustained, as a labor of love, by a member of his own family skilled in music."

"A congregation, varying in numbers of from fifty to one hundred, has in good weather added interest to the chapel services. It has consisted of parents and friends of the inmates, of leading citizens and of strangers temporarily in town, interested in the welfare of the boys. It is to the boys, as to us all, a welcome and a wholesome sight."

MILITARY.

In the twenty-second annual report the idea was suggested of making this a strictly military school; it has not been made such for want of the necessary arms and equipments, but we do not despair, and again call attention to the subject by repeating what we said on that occasion :

"Our boys have been drilled in marching to some extent the past season; they are paraded every day for the dining-halls, school-rooms and shops, and marched to and from each with a military step. On each of these parades, the absentees are taken; thus they are taught the necessity of being prompt and always in the right place.

"Experience has taught those having charge of and engaged in the instruction and management of large numbers of the boys, that nothing so ably seconds their efforts as military discipline. This is illustrated very pointedly by the fact of its adoption in many of our largest and best schools. The arguments in its favor are numerous; but far in advance of all others, and what is sufficiently important to at once decide the matter, is its conduciveness to health. The erect position and expanding of the chest gives the lungs the free play so essential after the cramped position necessary to the school-room and workshop. It performs a very active part, also, in the inculcating of habits of promptness, regularity and order, besides very materially aiding a teacher or officer in maintaining quiet; the boys taking a soldierly sort of pride in conducting themselves

like military heroes, rather than keeping up a guerilla warfare of schoolboy misdemeanors; and, from an æsthetic point of view, instead of seeing three or four hundred boys rush pell-mell from the playgrounds to the bath-rooms and from there to the dining-halls, with no apparent design, but each with a determination to outstrip his neighbor, is it not a more beautiful sight to see them in accurate lines, with measured step, forms erect, chest expanded, head thrown back, quietly marching from one post of duty to another? Any one who has witnessed both these scenes would not hesitate to give his testimony in favor of the latter; and we, who have tried the efficiency of both methods, have good reason to be satisfied with this our late innovation.

"We design to make this decidedly a military school, the companies to be properly organized and officered from their own numbers, but cannot fully carry out our plans until we can be furnished with arms and equipments; then they can be taught the manual of arms; and they will begin to see that we "mean business," and will enter into the work with more spirit and earnestness. We most sincerely hope that some provision may be made for furnishing us with the necessary equipments at an early day."

DISCHARGES.

Too much credit cannot be awarded the discharging committee for the wisdom, discretion and firmness displayed in the discharge of the delicate and annoying duties devolving on them. In all cases they have given a patient hearing, treating the applicant kindly, but firmly adhering to the rules of the badge system; also requiring, in every instance, satisfactory evidence that the boy will be furnished a good home and constant and suitable employment, before they consent to his release. The following is the form of certificate required, viz.:

Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge:

DEAR SIR — We, the undersigned, citizens of county of state of certify that we are well acquainted with a citizen of this place, a by occupation, whose son is an inmate of the Western House of Refuge. We know the said to be a man of good moral character, of temperate and industrious habits; that he has a good home; and that if his son should be intrusted to his care by the managers of said house of refuge, we believe he would properly clothe, feed, educate, care for and discipline him, and furnish him constant and suitable employment.

.....

The above certificate must be signed by at least three well-known reputable citizens — in cities, usually by the county judge, district

attorney and mayor; in towns, by the supervisor, justice of the peace and clergyman. Yet, with all this precaution, they are often imposed upon. Parents succeed in procuring the signatures required when they do not possess any of the requisites set forth in the certificate.

OUR WARDS.

What kind of citizens shall they be? Good citizens generally come from good homes. Adopting the sentiment, and governing ourselves accordingly, we endeavor to provide all the requisites of a good home for these unfortunate boys who have for a time been intrusted to our care, first, by having them made clean, comfortably clothed, furnished with a reasonable variety of innocent amusements, with good schools and school-rooms, good beds and pleasant sleeping apartments, an abundance of wholesome food and cheerful dining-rooms, excellent workshops, and just enough of labor to make them healthy and to teach them habits of industry, treating them with kind, parental care, but insisting at all times on implicit obedience to every rule of the institution. After the requisite time spent here, it is believed a large majority will go out hard-working, industrious boys, with well-regulated habits, easily finding encouragement and employment in our best families, and will eventually become good citizens.

CONCLUSION.

I desire to express my thanks to the officers and employees of the house, one and all, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective departments, and for the aid they have so cheerfully rendered in maintaining the discipline, cleanliness and good order of the institution.

In conclusion, I would most respectfully beg leave to acknowledge the many obligations I am under to your honorable board for the kind treatment I have ever received at your hands; for your counsel so willingly accorded, and for the assistance rendered me in conducting the affairs of the institution under my charge.

Respectfully submitted.

LEVI S. FULTON, *Superintendent.*

ROCHESTER, *February 2, 1874.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge :

GENTLEMEN — There is very little to communicate in regard to the sanitary condition of the institution. The inmates, during the past year, have been remarkably healthy ; no epidemic sickness, and but two (2) deaths, viz. :

April 5. James Rowe, consumption.

May 15. William Crouch, pneumonia.

I have noticed, in my daily visits, the unremitting care given by the officers of the house to the thorough cleanliness of the buildings and grounds ; and to this, as well as the regularity of diet, sleep, work and out-door play, and the attention given to personal cleanliness, may be attributed, in a great measure, the general good health of the inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

AZEL BACKUS,

Attending Physician.

APPENDIX.

THE BADGE SYSTEM.

The following rules having received the approval of the discharging committee were unanimously approved and adopted, and ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the board.

A record shall be kept of the conduct of every inmate of the house in a book designated as the "badge book," in which No. 1 indicates correct deportment for the week. Any violation of the rules of the house shall be indicated by Nos. 2, 3 and 4, according to the magnitude of the offense. A book shall also be kept in which a record shall be made, stating what the offense was for which a change from No. 1 was made.

Any inmate of the house continuing in grade No. 1 for sixteen weeks in succession shall be advanced to the first class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge, for the first division, is a copper shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Onward," across its face; for the second division it is a brass shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Onward," on its face.

Any member of the first class of honor continuing in grade No. 1, a second period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to second class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge for the first division is a brass shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Upward," across its face; for the second division it is a German silver shield with a copper coat of arms of the state of New York in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge," "Upward."



3D BADGE — 2D DIVISION.



3D BADGE — 1ST DIVISION.

same shall be accompanied by a bond to the people of this State, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, executed by the person making such bid and by two sureties (whose sufficiency shall be certified by the comptroller or the first judge of the county in which such sureties reside), conditional that the person making such bid will, within twenty days after such bid shall be accepted, enter into a contract according to such bid, and give such security as is above required for the full and faithful performance thereof. In case the condition of such bond shall be broken, the comptroller shall cause such bond to be prosecuted whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the state shall require it; and in the suit brought thereon, the people of this state shall be entitled to recover the difference between the bid mentioned in the condition of said bond, and the sum mentioned in the bid upon which a contract shall be finally made, and also any other damages which the State may sustain by the breach of the condition of such bond.

§ 10. The governor, lieutenant-governor and comptroller shall appoint, by writing, under their hands and seals, fifteen discreet men, who shall act as managers of the house of refuge established by virtue of this act, and who shall, on the acceptance of their respective appointments, perform the duties required of them by virtue of this act, without any compensation for their services.

§ 11. The said managers shall be divided by the officers appointing them into three classes of five each, and the class to which each of such managers shall belong shall be set forth in the certificate of their appointment. The terms of office of the first class shall expire on the first Tuesday in February in the year succeeding their appointment; of the second class, on the first Tuesday in February in the next year thereafter; and of the third class, on the first Tuesday in February of the next succeeding year. Whenever vacancies shall occur in the said board of managers, such vacancies shall be filled by the governor, with the consent of the senate; the terms of office of such managers shall be such that they shall hold their office for the term of three years, as near as may be; and that the terms of office of one-third thereof shall expire on the first Tuesday of February in each year. Such managers shall have power to make all such rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws, for the government, discipline and management of said house of refuge, and the inmates and officers thereof, as to them may appear just and proper.

§ 12. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of the said house of refuge, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management; and the said managers shall make a detailed report to the legislature of the performance of their duty, on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year.

§ 13. The said managers and superintendent shall receive and take into the said house of refuge all male children under the age of eighteen, and all female children under the age of seventeen,

who shall be legally committed to the said house of refuge as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, by any court having authority to make such commitments; the said managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of such children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as shall be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as, in their judgments, will be most for the reformation and amendment, and the future benefit and advantage of such children; provided that the charge and power of said managers upon and over the said children shall not extend, in the case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years; or in the case of males, beyond the age of twenty-one years.

§ 14. All and singular the clauses and provisions contained in the fourth title of chapter eight of the second part of the Revised Statutes, relating to the covenants to be inserted in the indentures of apprentices and servants, made by the overseer of the poor, shall apply to the apprentices and servants, and the persons to whom they may be bound, under and by virtue of this act.

§ 15. Whenever the said house of refuge shall, in the opinion of the commissioners authorized to be appointed by the third section of this act, be in readiness for the reception of persons committed thereto, the said commissioners shall make, under their hands and seals, duplicate certificates thereof; one of which they shall transmit by mail to the governor of this state, and the other of which they shall cause to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such house of refuge shall be situated. The governor, on receiving such certificate, shall make an order designating the counties which shall hereafter be authorized to send juvenile delinquents to the said house of refuge, and shall file the certificate of such commissioners, and his said order in the office of secretary of state. The said secretary of state shall transmit by mail to the first judge and county clerk of each of the counties designated in said order a certified copy of such certificate and order.

§ 16. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in said order shall sentence to said house of refuge every male under the age of eighteen years, and every female under the age of seventeen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts and the several magistrates of the said counties may, in their discretion, sentence to the said house of refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them of any petit larceny, and the courts and magistrates of the county where such House of Refuge may be located may also, in their discretion, send to said house of refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them as a vagrant. The board of supervisors of each of said counties, at their annual meeting, shall raise such a sum as

same shall be accompanied by a bond to the people of this State, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, executed by the person making such bid and by two sureties (whose sufficiency shall be certified by the comptroller or the first judge of the county in which such sureties reside), conditional that the person making such bid will, within twenty days after such bid shall be accepted, enter into a contract according to such bid, and give such security as is above required for the full and faithful performance thereof. In case the condition of such bond shall be broken, the comptroller shall cause such bond to be prosecuted whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the state shall require it; and in the suit brought thereon, the people of this state shall be entitled to recover the difference between the bid mentioned in the condition of said bond, and the sum mentioned in the bid upon which a contract shall be finally made, and also any other damages which the State may sustain by the breach of the condition of such bond.

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§ 14. All and singular the clauses and provisions contained in the fourth title of chapter eight of the second part of the Revised Statutes, relating to the covenants to be inserted in the indentures of apprentices and servants, made by the overseer of the poor, shall apply to the apprentices and servants, and the persons to whom they may be bound, under and by virtue of this act.

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§ 16. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in said order shall sentence to said house of refuge every male under the age of eighteen years, and every female under the age of seventeen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts and the several magistrates of the said counties may, in their discretion, sentence to the said house of refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them of any petit larceny, and the courts and magistrates of the county where such House of Refuge may be located may also, in their discretion, send to said house of refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them as a vagrant. The board of supervisors of each of said counties, at their annual meeting, shall raise such a sum as

shall, in their opinion, be sufficient to pay the treasurer of said house of refuge fifty cents per week for the support, maintenance and care of every person sentenced in their county to confinement therein; and the treasurer of the said county shall quarterly pay, on the drafts of the treasurer of the said house of refuge, the said sum of fifty cents a week for each person supported in said house of refuge, under a conviction had in such county.

§ 17. For the purpose of re-imbursing to the general fund the moneys advanced therefrom under the provisions of this act, the comptroller shall, on or before the first day of June next, apportion to and among the several counties in this state, in proportion to the corrected aggregate valuation of the real and personal estate of said counties, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the said sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and the interest thereon from the time of the advance thereof, on the first day of June to the first day of April then next; and the board of supervisors of the several counties of this state shall, at their next annual meeting, cause the sum so apportioned to their counties respectively to be levied and collected upon the taxable property of their counties, in the manner that other state and county taxes are collected. The said moneys, when collected, shall be paid to the county treasurer of said counties, and such county treasurer shall, immediately on the receipt thereof, pay over the same to the treasurer of this State, and take his receipt therefor, and then shall procure such receipt to be countersigned by the comptroller.

§ 18. All provisions or existing laws requiring the courts of any of the counties which shall be named in the order to be made by the governor, under the provisions of the fifteenth section of this act, to sentence persons to the house of refuge in the city of New York, shall be, from and after the making of the said order, repealed so far as the same relates to the counties named in the said order, and shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

§ 19. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

To amend "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846.

PASSED April 10, 1850.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846, is hereby amended by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the word "sixteen," and by striking out the words "and every female under the age of seventeen years," so that the first part of the section shall read as follows:

"From and after the making of such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in such order shall sentence to such house of refuge every male under the age of sixteen years who shall be convicted before such court of any felony."

§ 2. And said section shall be further amended by striking out the words "or female," whenever they occur in conjunction.

§ 3. This act shall not affect any sentence already passed.

AN ACT

To amend the "Act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846.

PASSED April 16, 1852

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. So much of the sixteenth section of the act hereby amended as provides for the raising, collecting and payment to the treasurer of the said house of refuge of fifty cents per week for the support, maintenance and care of persons sentenced to confinement therein, shall be and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the several counties, which now are or shall be hereafter designated as the counties from which juvenile delinquents are to be sent to the said house of refuge, to ascertain, by such proof as may be in their power, the age of every delinquent by them respectively sentenced to the said house of refuge, and to insert such age in the order of commitment; and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 3. In case where any such court shall omit to insert in the order of commitment the age of any delinquent committed to the said house of refuge, the managers shall, as soon as may be after such delinquent shall be received by them, ascertain his age by the best means in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated by them for the purpose; and the age of such delinquent thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of October next.

AN ACT

To amend the act passed May 8, 1846, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York."

PASSED April 17, 1861; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall appear to the managers of the Western House of Refuge that any of the delinquents therein confined shall have been found guilty of attempting willfully to set fire

to any building belonging to the institution, or any combustible matter for the purpose of setting fire to any such building, or that any delinquent shall have been guilty of openly resisting the lawful authority of the officers of the institution, or of attempting by threats or otherwise to excite others to do so, or shall, by gross or habitual misconduct, exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other delinquents, it shall be lawful for them to submit a written statement of the facts in any such case to a judge of the supreme court, or to the county judge of the county of Monroe, and thereupon to apply to him for an order authorizing the temporary confinement of such delinquent for correction in the Monroe county penitentiary.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the judge forthwith summarily to inquire into the facts of the case, and if it shall appear to him that the statement is substantially true, and that the case is one in which the ends designed to be accomplished by the institution will be best promoted by it, he shall thereupon make an order authorizing the confinement of the delinquent in the said penitentiary for a limited period, to be expressed in the order; and the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary is hereby authorized and required to receive such delinquent and detain him during the period expressed in such order, unless the managers shall previously direct him to be returned to the said house of refuge.

§ 3. At the expiration of the period limited by the said order, or sooner if the said managers shall direct it, the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary shall return such delinquent to the custody and care of the superintendent of the said house of refuge, to be further dealt with according to the laws, rules and regulations ordained for its government.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

SESSION LAWS 1859, CHAPTER 254, PAGE 553.

AN ACT

Empowering the board of supervisors, in the respective counties of this state, to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed for the conveyance of juvenile delinquents to houses of refuge, and insane criminals to insane asylums.

PASSED April 12, 1859; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of supervisors in the respective counties of this state are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty, annually to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed and paid to officers for the conveyance of juvenile delinquents to the houses of refuge, and of lunatics to the insane asylums; and no other or greater amount than that so fixed and determined shall be allowed and paid for such service.

§ 2. So much of the seventeenth section of chapter two, title eight, part four of the Revised Statutes, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as well as all other laws conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

MAGISTRATE'S WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR PETIT LARCENY.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
County,) ss.:
Town of

To any constable of the said county, and to the superintendent of "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents," in the city of Rochester, state of New York.

Whereas, at a court of special sessions, held this day, at.....
.....in the said county, before me, one of the justices of the peace, of the town of....., in the said county,
.....was proven before me to be of the age of... years, and was convicted of having on the..... day of....., 187 , feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from..... of the value of..... the property of the said.....
....., and upon such conviction the said court did adjudge and determine that the said..... should be committed to Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in the city of Rochester.

These are, therefore, to command you, the said constable, forthwith to convey and deliver the said..... into the custody of the superintendent of the said Western House of Refuge. And you, the said superintendent, are hereby required to receive the said..... into your custody, in the said house of refuge, and keep him until he be discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal at..... the..... day of....., 187 .

.....
Justice of the Peace.

FOR VAGRANCY.

If the commitment is for *vagrancy* (which can be from Monroe county only), after the word *convicted* in the commitment above, insert as follows: "of being a vagrant, for that he, the said.....
....., being an idle person, and not having visible means to maintain himself, lives without employment."

TWENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE

FOR

Juvenile Delinquents.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 15, 1876.

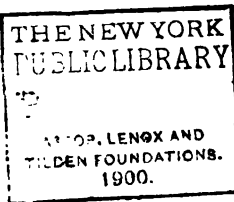
ALBANY:

WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1875.

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DESCRIPTION.

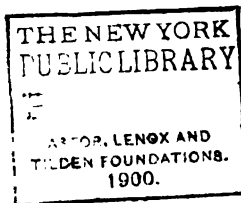
The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, a very fine view of which is here presented, is one of the finest edifices in New York.

The farm belonging to the institution, on a portion of which the buildings are located, contains forty-two acres of excellent land, and is about one mile and a quarter north from the central part of the city of Rochester, on a slight elevation, between the Erie canal on the west and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee river on the east.

Six and a half acres are surrounded by a stone wall twenty-two feet in height, within which stand all the buildings belonging to the institution, except the barns. Twenty acres are inclosed by a stockade nine feet in height, formed of cedar posts connected together by iron rods. This inclosure, and some six acres besides, are under cultivation. The remaining ten acres are appropriated to a park. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out into play grounds and lawns, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery which add greatly to the beauty of the place and the comfort of the inmates.

The center building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty feet wide, sixty feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement. There are two wings extending to the north and south, one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities which are three stories in height. The whole front buildings, it will be seen, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, and extending to the westward, are connected with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the center building are a kitchen for the superintendent, a dining-room and store rooms, and also similar apartments for the inmate officers. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting-room of the superintendent, manager's room and the office; on the second floor are rooms for the superintendent's family and for the superintendent, and on the third floor, occupying the area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and furnished, and affording a room for five hundred persons.

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The center building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty-six feet wide, sixty feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement. There are two wings extending to the north and south, each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and two stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities which are three stories in height. The whole front of the buildings, it will be seen, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, and extending directly westward, are connected with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the center building are a kitchen for the superintendent, dining-room and store rooms, and also similar apartments for the subordinate officers. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting-rooms of the superintendent, manager's room and the office; on the second floor are rooms for the superintendent's family and for the assistant superintendent, and on the third floor, occupying the area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and furnished, and affording abundant room for five hundred persons.

In the basement of the north wing is a washing-room for boys, furnished with a plunging-bath twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide and three and a quarter feet deep, with a perforated steam pipe passing around on the bottom for the purpose of warming the water on bathing days, and with water pipes so arranged that every one can perform his ablutions under running water, and free from interruption by others. There is also a large store-room in this wing. On the first floor is a laundry, seamstress' room and apartments for officers and employees. The north-west wing has in its basement a spacious dining-room, with cook-room adjoining, a band-room and reading-room, and on the first floor a large, fine school-room. The basement and first floors of the south and south-west wings have a wash-room, dining-room, cook-room and school-room, corresponding to those on the north side; also a sewing-room where the sheets, shirts, towels, stockings, etc., of the inmates are made and repaired.

The upper floors of all the wings are arranged into dormitories for the inmates, and furnish separate sleeping accommodations for five hundred boys.

In the north-west and south-west corners of the inclosure are two workshops, built of brick, each forty-five feet by one hundred feet, and three stories in height, affording abundant room for the employment of five hundred boys.

The hospital on the south side of the premises, and connected with the corridor which unites the south and west wings, is built of brick thirty-three by forty-one feet, and two stories above the basement. The ceilings are sixteen feet in height, and the whole is ventilated and heated on the most approved plan.

A new fire proof boiler-house has been built in rear of the center building, thirty-two by forty-two feet, ceiling twelve feet in the clear, walls of brick and stone, roof of iron, chimney eighty-five feet high, with a forty-two inch flue.

The boiler-house contains three tubular boilers each of twenty-five horse power, a tank of boiler iron to receive the return water from the pipes, the product of condensation.

Throughout the building the pipe forms a perfect net work, twisting its tortuous way into every nook and cranny where heating may be a necessity.

The main pipe, leading from the boilers to the basement hall, is five inches in diameter. Branching in each direction from the center building, smaller pipes convey the steam to the various connections in either wing. About 80,000 linear feet of pipe have been used; and of radiating surface we have some 10,000 square feet, distributed through about 1,000,000 cubic feet of space. The water condensed in the basement pipe flows to tanks beneath the kitchen floors, in either division, and

is used for cleansing purposes; thus avoiding the expense of heating water by means of live steam. The arrangement for disposing of the air in the pipes, and returning the water in the upper part of the building, is as complete as the disposal of the same in the basement pipes. The water returns to the tank in the boiler-house, and is again used for the boilers. All the steam used throughout the building is generated here, there being connections to the kitchens of each division, as well as to the laundry.

The dormitory halls, sewing-rooms, officers' rooms, laundry and upper hospital are furnished with "pedestal box coils." The school dining, bath and visiting rooms, house-shoe and tailor shops have pipes extending about the rooms against the walls, commonly called "circulation coils." The center building and lower hospital have been provided with Morse's patent vertical tube radiators.

Due regard has been paid to the necessity of having the pipes in the different rooms act independently of each other. The apparatus in each apartment can be used without necessitating the use of that in any other, and portions, or all, can be used conjointly.

The most noticeable feature, and the one most to be commended in connection with this method of heating, is the perfection with which ventilation is secured. By means of a moderate head of steam the rooms are kept at a perfectly even temperature, while through the medium of open ventilators and windows slightly lowered, the air is kept pure and fresh without reducing the temperature below the desired degree. Thus do we arrive at the two "desiderata" so necessary where such numbers of boys are congregated together; even temperature and thorough ventilation going further to preserve the health of our little community than would a whole college of physicians.

A stone wall eight feet high extends from the center of the buildings to the rear inclosure wall, dividing the buildings and grounds into two equal corresponding parts; one for the larger boys and the other for the smaller boys, who are thus entirely separated.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FIRST CLASS.

JOHN O'DONAHUE, LOUIS CHAPIN,
GEORGE J. WHITNEY, LOUIS ERNST,
CHARLES H. MONELL.

SECOND CLASS.

WILLIAM OTIS, WILLIAM PURCELL,
JEROME KEYES, WILLIAM C. SLAYTON,
WILLIAM N. SAGE.

THIRD CLASS.

WILLIAM C. ROWLEY, EZRA R. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM H. BRIGGS, P. MALONE,
MORTIMER F. REYNOLDS.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

PRESIDENT.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

M. F. REYNOLDS.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

C. H. MONELL.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

WM. C. ROWLEY.

BUILDING AND REPAIR COMMITTEE.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY, JOHN O'DONAHUE,
M. F. REYNOLDS.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

WM. OTIS, WM. C. SLAYTON,
E. R. ANDREWS, P. MALONE.

DISCHARGING COMMITTEE.

WM. H. BRIGGS, LOUIS ERNST,
LOUIS CHAPIN.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WM. PURCELL, P. MALONE,
JEROME KEYES.

ACTING COMMITTEE.

WM. PURCELL, M. F. REYNOLDS,
LOUIS ERNST, LOUIS CHAPIN,
WM. C. ROWLEY.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

SUPERINTENDENT.

LEVI S. FULTON.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

FRANCIS A. BAKER.

CHAPLAIN.

DR. T. C. REED.

PHYSICIAN.

AZEL BACKUS.

SCHOOLS.

FIRST DIVISION.

ALBERT BACKUS, *Principal*.

ELIZA J. ALLEYN, *Assistant*.

ADDIE L. WOOD, *Assistant*.

MRS. S. J. NICHOLS, *S. S. Teacher*.

SECOND DIVISION.

WILLIAM H. WHITING, *Principal*.

R. MARIA ALLEYN, *Assistant*.

MARY GILLMAN, *Assistant*.

ANNA THOMAS, *Assistant*.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT — FIRST DIVISION.

ANNA M. HOLLENBECK, *Principal*.

WILLIAM W. REED, *Steward Second Division*.

ROBERT O. FULTON, *Baker and Steward First Division*.

DANIEL MARSHALL, *Gardener*.

JOHN H. BIRD, *Overseer and Band Instructor*.

THOMAS CLARK, *Tailor*.

WINSLOW W. WATERS, *Carpenter*.

MATTHEW CHRISMAN, *Foreman Flag shop*.

WILLIAM MATHER, *Foreman Cane shop*.

WALTER J. PERRY, *Foreman Shoe shop*.

J. A. HAIGHT, *Cook*.

CORNELIUS H. FLYNN, *Hall-man*.

JAMES FLYNN, *Watchman*.

JOSEPH WECHESTER, *Watchman*.

THOMAS J. CURTIN, *Patrolman*.

DWIGHT PEASE, *Gatekeeper*.

GEORGE CANNON, *Engineer*.

ELIZABETH A. TAYLOR, *Matron*.

ANNA GIBSON, *Seamstress*.

MARGARET DONALDSON, *Hospital nurse*.

MARY TIERNEY, *Laundress*.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 14.

IN SENATE,

January 15, 1875.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE
FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE,
ROCHESTER, January 15, 1875. }

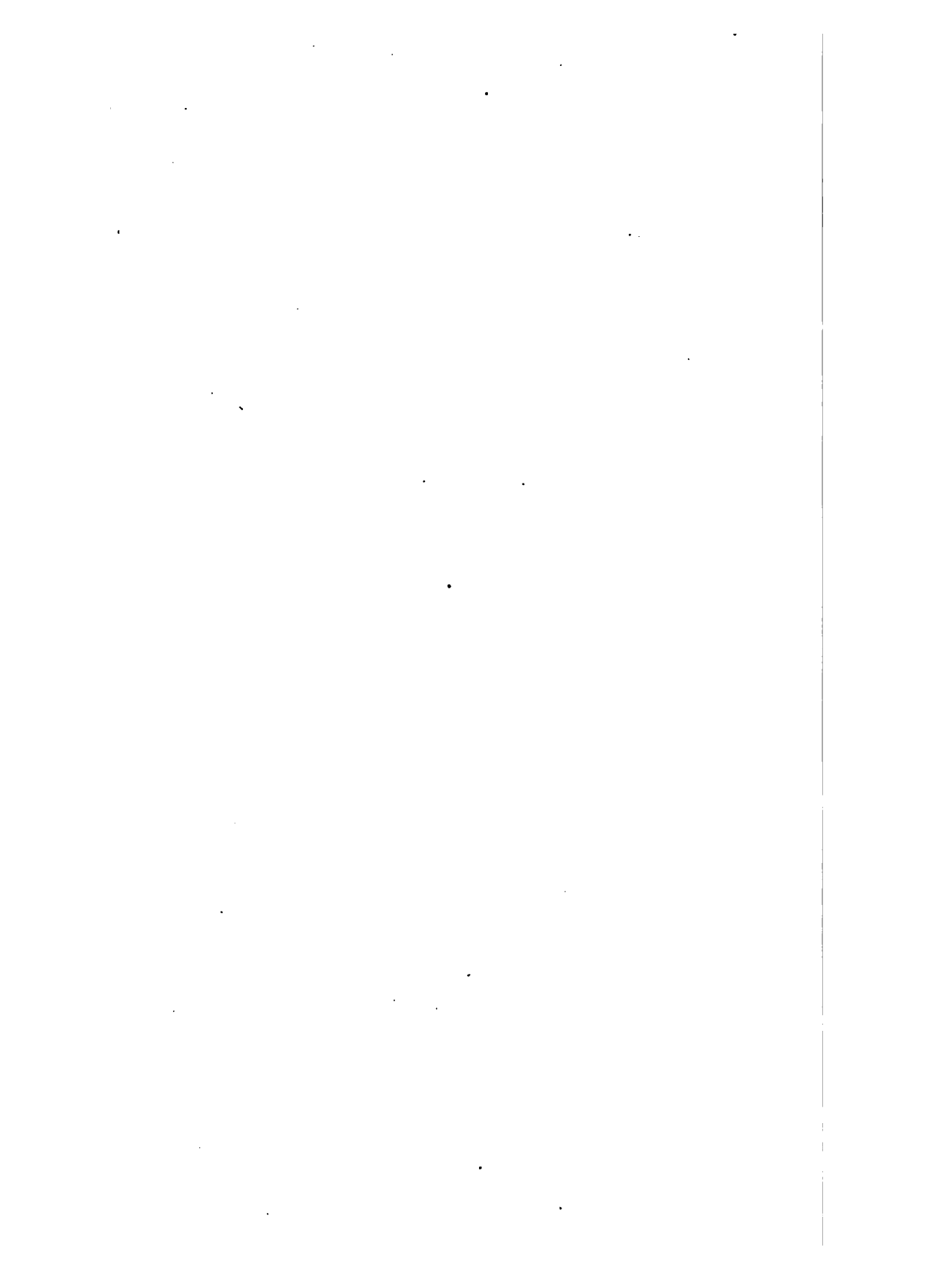
To the Hon WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR—I have the honor herewith to transmit the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of New York, to the Legislature.

Most respectfully yours,

GEORGE J. WHITNEY,
President of the Board of Managers.



REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

GENTLEMEN — In conformity with the requirements of the act of incorporation, passed May 8, 1846, the managers of the Western House of Refuge for juvenile delinquents, respectfully present their twenty-sixth annual report, being for the year ending December 31, 1874.

The number of boys in the institution on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, was three hundred and seventy-three; the number received during the year, two hundred and eleven. Of this number, one hundred and ninety-three were first commitments, eighteen recommitments, and one boy returned who escaped last year. The number discharged by order of the discharging committee was one hundred and ninety-two; on a writ of habeas corpus, two; transferred to the Monroe county penitentiary, one; died, three; leaving remaining in the house on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, three hundred and eighty-six.

Of those discharged, all have attained the requisite standing in compliance with the rules of the "Badge System," and if sent to their own homes their parents have been required to give satisfactory evidence to the discharging committee that they have good homes, and can furnish them constant and suitable employment; when such could not be furnished, we have endeavored to find suitable homes for them, and for homeless or orphan boys, with respectable farmers or mechanics, where they would have the requisite care, education and employment.

FINANCES.

The accompanying report of the treasurer exhibits in a clear and concise manner the financial condition of the institution at the close of the year. By an examination of these statements it will be seen that there was received during the year, from the comptroller: Annual appropriation for ordinary support of the house, \$40,000; special appropriation for deficit of last year, \$9,199.29; from the earnings of the institution, \$13,890.15. The expenditures for the same period were as follows, viz.: Ordinary expenses for the support of the house, \$61,528.05; for deficit of last year, \$9,199.01; for discount, exchange, etc., \$843.80. Total receipts, \$63,089.44; total disbursements, \$71,570.86; deficit, \$8,481.42.

Your managers have been governed by the strictest rules of economy consistent with the best interests of the institution in the disbursement of its funds, yet find themselves again compelled to report a deficit; this they exceedingly regret, and have made careful examinations, but can find no point where they could economize and make expenses less without doing injustice to the inmates. The improvement of their condition, and the prevention of crime, it seems to us, are matters of far greater importance than cost.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

The boys have been employed in manufacturing ladies' shoes for Messrs. Brooks and Reynolds; seating chairs for Messrs. Charles J. Hayden & Co.; manufacturing and mending clothing for the inmates; doing the labor of the farm and garden, cleaning the buildings, cooking the food, and caring for the dining-rooms and kitchen.

They have all been constantly employed, but in consequence of a general depression in business we have been compelled to make a liberal deduction from former prices; consequently our revenue from labor this year will be somewhat reduced, yet we consider ourselves extremely fortunate in having been able to keep our boys constantly employed, believing that it would be far preferable that they work for nothing rather than remain idle.

SCHOOLS.

Our school rooms are large, light, airy, well ventilated, and furnished with the most approved style of modern school furniture, the walls beautifully ornamented with choice mottoes, and are not excelled for comfort, convenience and general appearance by any school-rooms in the state. The schools have been in session three and one-half hours each day in summer and three hours in winter, five days each week, for forty-eight weeks during the year. The teachers, both male and female, have manifested a great interest in their work, and have discharged their duties faithfully, and the inmates have made commendable progress in their studies.

SANITARY.

The entire premises are kept scrupulously clean, the various apartments well ventilated, the food is healthy, nutritious and abundant. No epidemic or contagious disease has prevailed, and the health of the inmates has been generally good during the entire year.

REPAIRS.

In the way of repairs very little has been done except such as was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the buildings, such as painting, graining, whitening ceilings, repairing roofs, gutters, floors, ceilings, etc., etc., and putting a new gravel cement roof on the hog house.

During the coming year it will be necessary to renew the floors on both bath-rooms, and to thoroughly repoint the enclosure wall, this last-named repair, although it involves quite a large expenditure, cannot longer be delayed without great damage to the structure.

DEPARTMENT FOR GIRLS.

We cannot close this report without again calling your attention to the immediate necessity of a department for girls, and perhaps cannot do better than to repeat the language of our last annual report on this subject:

"Subjoined to the report of 1867, a memorial was submitted to the legislature, signed by the president, secretary and treasurer of this board, requesting the repeal of the amendment to the act of May 8, 1846; virtually restoring the provisions made for the reception of girls at the Western House of Refuge, and to make an appropriation for the erection of a suitable building for their accommodation on the state land.

"It seems to us not only advisable, but exceedingly appropriate, again to present this matter to the consideration of your honorable body.

"The need of a reformatory for girls has never been more apparent here than now. Our streets at night are simply a promenade, in which girls, varying in age from ten to sixteen years, most of whom have either already entered upon a life of crime, or are in a course of preparation for it, are seeking companions in vice, and are doing much to corrupt the morals of the youth with whom they come in contact. There being no institution accessible to offenders of this character in western New York, local magistrates are perfectly powerless to relieve society of this class of evil-doers, nor can any steps be taken for their reformation. Many of them are presented to the courts for small offenses, such as petit larceny, vagrancy, street walking, and offenses of this nature, for which there is no adequate punishment or mode of restraint, their ages rendering confinement in the penitentiary a matter of impossibility. Accordingly these girls, who as a result of youth and inexperience, are leading such lives; when the mind is so impressionable, and before the heart has become calloused by participating in crime, when a little care, kindness and protection might easily rescue them from a life of infamy, are allowed to cling to their evil courses. The hand of hope, rich with the promise of reformation and future usefulness, is never once held forth to them. No hand arrests their progress until the strong one of justice flings open to them the criminal cell. Crime has become a second nature to them, years have familiarized them with the process in its various gradations, and the disgrace or open exposure has broken down the last barrier of self-respect, leaving them utterly reckless and abandoned.

"As in the physical nature, to successfully combat disease we must not wait until the constitution be undermined ; so in the moral nature, we must not quietly look on until the whole moral being is infected, until conscience has suspended its functions, and the living fountains of the will have run dry.

"The social evil is attracting considerable attention throughout the western part of New York. Houses of prostitution are continually being invaded by the officers of justice, the inmates and visitors arrested, heavy fines imposed, and in some cases imprisonment is resorted to. It would seem that the community is entitled to assistance in the work, at least so far as is possible by a barricade of the avenues from which these houses are supplied with inmates. Magistrates feel the necessity of a reformatory of this kind, and say that after the arrest of these girls, knowing them to be a social pest, they are obliged to discharge them for want of some proper place to which they may be legally committed."

The commissioners of public charities of the state of New York, in their last annual report, say ;

"Ample provision seems everywhere to have been made for the safe-keeping and reformation of *male* juvenile delinquents. In the house of refuge on Randall's Island, there are accommodations for over 700, and the western house of refuge will accommodate some 500. It is evident, therefore, that the public mind is fully aware of the urgent necessity of institutions of this kind, where youth may be reclaimed in the earliest stages of its delinquency, rehabilitated with moral character, and confirmed in the determination to lead a future life of industry, thrift and self-respect. There can be no exaggeration of the value of such reformatories. When the single fact that a boy is there taught the art of self-support and the habit of self-reliance is taken into account, apart even from the higher moral elements which are also inculcated, it will be seen that few of the many so-called christian firesides do as much for their children as these homes of reformation. Surrounded by all the sweet charities of love, justice and mercy, with the material advantages superadded of instruction in some profitable trade, and the development of an honest ambition to excel in it, we can point to

no better illustration of the humane solicitude of the state, in its parental relations to its citizens, than is here afforded. It is true, perhaps, that this charity is not wholly spontaneous, and that its objects must first bring themselves within the penal observation of the state before these reformatory measures can be employed in their behalf. But even as it is the sick and not the well who need the physician's ministrations, so in respect to these juvenile delinquents; it is their moral sickness which calls for the intervention of the state as a moral physician.

"The offenses which bring those young culprits into the hands of a reforming institution are more or less specially designated by statute. They are reckoned as minor, in the general scale of crimes against the moral order of society, and so far as boys are concerned do not tend necessarily to entail permanent degradation upon them. There are offenses which may be frequently committed without destroying the springs of self-regeneration. They reduce and demoralize, but they leave no ineradicable sting behind them. In this respect the male sex has a decided advantage over the female. It must be remembered that the loss of virtue, like the loss of a member, is an irreparable injury. Reform may be as complete as possible, and the subsequent life void of offense, but this does not act retrospectively to restore what has been lost; it only guarantees a more prudent and circumspect behavior in the future. The great point of all, in the problem of moral guardianship, is to prevent the first wrong step in the child. In all our populous towns, as well as in our large cities, sources of contamination exist, and these sources being ineradicable, the only remaining course to pursue is that of withdrawing young girls altogether from the possibility of temptation.

"The public mind, as elsewhere said, is fully impressed with the necessity that exists for more reformatories or houses of refuge. In the western part of our state, in particular, several important meetings have been held, and reports made of the extreme urgency of this necessity. Such a necessity, like the outbreak of an epidemic, should be met at once, and in all sections where it exists. It would not be difficult to show, therefore, that one, certainly, if not two

houses of refuge for girls are immediately needed in the western parts of the state. Exactly where, we shall not pretend to indicate, since that is a question to be decided under the light of population, accessibility and economy of construction and support; nor as to the particular ages within which alone girls should be permitted to enter such institutions. All these are details subordinate to the great fact that an urgent necessity exists, and a solemn responsibility rests upon the state to meet it at the earliest possible moment."

We also quote the following from the *Rochester Union and Advertiser*, of December 14, 1874:

"THE GREAT NECESSITY OF THE DAY — A GIRL REFORMATORY.

"In May, 1846, the act of the Legislature establishing the Western House of Refuge in this city was passed. The original design was that the house should receive juvenile delinquents of both sexes, and the act provided for the sentencing to it of 'all male children under the age of eighteen, and all female children under the age of seventeen, as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, by any court having authority to make such commitments.' But the first managers, looking only to the treatment of the two sexes under the same roof, and judging correctly that it was impossible to succeed with such a union of male and female delinquents, petitioned the legislature to strike out the provision with regard to girls, which was done shortly after the institution opened, in 1850. The thought of a building for the female department, separated, in fact, from the building for the males, as much as if it were located hundreds of miles away, does not seem to have occurred to the first managers, or if it did, they did not deem the project necessary, as comparatively, it may not have been at that time. But, however, this may be, experience and the present state of society in the cities and large towns of western New York, prove to every man at all conversant with the subject that a reformatory for young girls is the great demand of the hour in this section of the state. Our attention is now called to the matter by the following note from Hon. A. G. Wheeler, the police magistrate of this city:

"POLICE JUSTICE OFFICE,
"ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1874. }

"DEAR SIR — I beg that the *Union*, as a lever of public opinion, will raise up again this winter and press to a successful issue, the project for a reformatory for youthful delinquents of the female sex. It is a great misfortune to this class of offenders, and to community, that the scheme for such a reformatory embraced in the law establishing the Western House of Refuge in this city was not carried out. None can know or appreciate the want so well as magistrates before whom wayward girls are brought for all grades of offenses, and who are powerless to sentence them to any place of imprisonment. Girls under sixteen may, for instance, be brought before me and convicted of vagrancy, prostitution, petit larceny, etc., but there is no prison to which I can send them. As a consequence they must be set free again, and become substantially outlaws in the midst and face of society. You can do no greater public service than by bringing the subject before the people, and before the legislature at its approaching session. An effort was made two years ago, and failed through some local opposition or rivalry from another part of the state. That ought not to be the case now, for the necessity for the reformatory is doubly greater than then.

"Respectfully yours,

"A. G. WHEELER.

"It is true as remarked by Justice Wheeler, that an effort to restore to the law establishing the Western House of Refuge the provision for a female department, was made in the legislature of 1872, and after having passed the assembly, failed in the senate because of the rivalry or opposition of a locality that thought some advantage would accrue from having the institution placed in it. It is hoped that no such petty and unworthy motive will actuate any member of the legislature this winter. Of the absolute necessity for a reformatory for young females there is and can be no question. The experience of magistrates and newspaper representatives among the criminal classes here is their experience everywhere. In a former discussion of the subject the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* said: 'From every side come appeals to save young girls from ruin,

'for their own sake, and because of the ruin brought to youth of the other sex. Those who read the police reports in the daily papers cannot fail to see the necessity of providing a house of refuge for the young girls from twelve to sixteen years of age who are so frequently arrested as vagrants or worse and turned upon the streets again to pursue the sinful paths which lead to an early and shameful death. If such a refuge is to be established it would be wise to put it under management and influences that have been tried and found good. We sincerely hope, therefore, that the bill of which we have spoken will become a law.'

"The *Utica Observer* said: 'That this class of girls is growing more and more numerous is a fact well known to the police, and at which no one will wonder who observes the promenaders of our busy streets in the evening and notes the great numbers of young girls who, with their bold manuers, give evidence of the course on which they are entering. Surely, at this tender age, from twelve, to sixteen, there must be enough left of womanly nature to save them if the right method be adopted.'

"The *Albany Express* said: 'Of the nature of houses of refuge for boys, it is not necessary to speak. Their beneficent results are acknowledged by all. Habits of industry are acquired, and lessons of virtue are instilled, never to be forgotten, and many a respected citizen has become so through the training received in one of these institutions. There can be no reason why these blessings and benefits may not be more widely extended to the other sex. In conversation with Dr. Hoyt, the excellent secretary of the board of commissioners of public charities, we were informed that since the first of January he has received some twenty letters upon the subject, all urging the establishment of such an institution to accommodate the western part of the state. We trust the matter will receive the early and favorable attention of the legislature.'

"The *Bath Advocate* said: 'The demand for a reformatory for girls has been growing in its pressure upon the attention of our magistrates and judges until it seems strange that the thing should have run along until the present with so little attention. There is

‘ a class of girls who are too large and too vicious for our orphan
‘ asylums and truant homes, and who from the sheer neglect of our
‘ christian (?) society, and the baneful training of ‘ the world, the
‘ flesh, and the devil,’ gravitate to houses of ill-fame and penitentiaries.
‘ Our Davenport asylum has already had one such case that was
‘ utterly beyond the reach of the refined and tender treatment that
‘ is there bestowed, and needed instead a reforming influence to lift
‘ from inbred and instilled vice, but was of necessity permitted to
‘ drift away from its control. We trust that the legislature may
‘ have sense and humanity enough to push forward to completion a
‘ bill that will be of such great benefit to community, and a blessing
‘ to hundreds of unfortunate girls who may be saved from a life of
‘ vice and disgrace.’

“ We might multiply these evidences of *necessity*, but the above will suffice. It is hardly possible that there is a single member of the legislature who is not sensible of it. The necessity for a reformatory for girls is even greater than that for a reformatory for boys. And it would, indeed, be more in conformity to justice and reason to abolish the reformatory for boys and turn them loose as licensed outlaws to commit the lower grades of crime with impunity, than to refuse to provide a reformatory for girls who *are* such outlaws, and who enjoy such freedom of offense.

“ If it can be demonstrated that in any other place than Rochester, a girl’s reformatory may be more economically established or more successfully managed, by all means let the establishment and the management go there. But we think it can be readily shown that the advantage upon every point is in restoring the act of 1846, providing for the Western House of Refuge to its original scope and provision. The state now owns or possesses in our house all the requisites for a girl’s department, save alone the building and necessary furniture, and the female assistance indispensable to the interior conduct of affairs. These requisites, involving the greatest cost of such an establishment, would all have to be provided elsewhere. What was a farm, forty-two acres, when the Western House of Refuge was built upon it, is now most valuable city property, lying within a mile and a half of the court-house and centre of

the city, built up and settled all around by industrious citizens. The land alone is worth a quarter of a million of dollars. But six and a half of the forty-two acres are inclosed and used for the present house for boys. Around these six and a half acres is a massive stone wall, twenty-two feet in height, within which all the buildings stand, and which completely isolates the inmates. Here, then, are thirty-five and a half acres of land — city property, now owned by the state, and too valuable to be used merely as a garden patch, the whole or any part of which might be devoted to a girl's department, entirely separate from that of the boys, but under the same general management, superintendence and service of all the varied appliances necessary to the running of such an institution which are now in hand and could be utilized without the expenditure of an additional dollar.

"We earnestly commend this subject to the attention of the incoming executive and legislative departments of the state government."

To this matter we would again most earnestly invite your careful attention, and trust you will not close the labors of the present session without the necessary legislation for the early accomplishment of the object desired.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

You are respectfully referred to the reports of the officers of the house for other valuable and interesting information. To the report of the treasurer, for information as to the financial condition; of the superintendent, for statistical tables and other general information; of the chaplain, for information as to the moral and religious advancement of the inmates; of the physician, for the sanitary condition of the house; and of the teachers, for the educational condition and advancement in their departments.

APPROPRIATIONS.

We would most respectfully ask your honorable body to appropriate the sum of \$55,000 to pay the ordinary expenses of the house for the year 1875, \$10,000 to pay overdraft of last year, \$10,000

for repointing inclosure walls, and taking down and rebuilding a portion of the same, \$10,000 for cementing yards. These appropriations should be made cheerfully and in full for every object specified; the money will be judiciously and carefully expended and the state's property improved and preserved from waste and dilapidation.

CONCLUSION.

Never has the institution been productive of more decided improvement in the condition of the inmates, mental, morally and physically. Our boys are healthy, cheerful, contented and happy, and at no time have we witnessed greater improvements in manners, habits and general deportment than during the past year.

It is with pleasure that the board of managers again commend the action of the superintendent, Levi S. Fulton, Esq. The board consider themselves fortunate in having been able to retain his services. To his untiring labors for the welfare of the inmates, and in the interests of the institution, are due in a very great degree the success which has attended the management during the year just closed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. J. WHITNEY, *President.*

M. F. REYNOLDS, *First V.-Pres't.*

C. H. MONELL, *Second V.-Pres't.*

WM. C. ROWLEY, *Sec. and Treas.*

ROCHESTER, *January 14, 1875.*

ROWLEY, *Treasurer.*

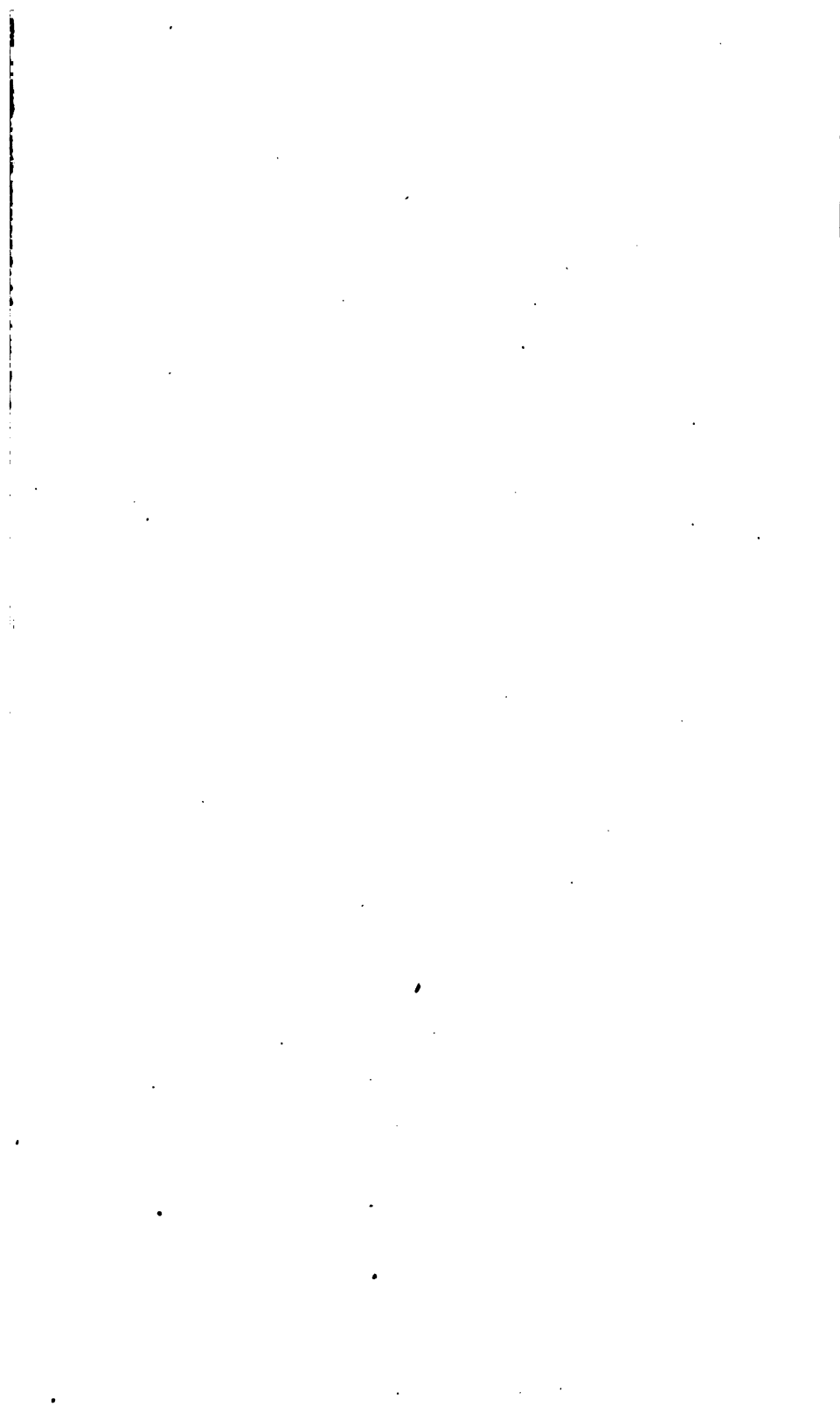
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J	roller.....	\$10,000 00
	for \$10,000, discounted.....	9,877 50
B	olds, labor of boys.....	510 80
B	olds, labor of boys.....	610 40
	for \$10,000, discounted.....	9,858 06
A	olds, labor of boys.....	610 20
B	roller.....	10,000 00
J	olds, labor of boys.....	589 80
	& Co., labor of boys.....	1,953 89
J	olds, labor of boys.....	777 50
	for \$10,000, discounted.....	9,935 83
	roller.....	10,000 00
A	olds, labor of boys.....	819 00
	for \$10,000, discounted.....	9,819 17
S	roller.....	5,000 00
	olds, labor of boys.....	1,636 50
	roller.....	10,000 00
	for \$10,000, discounted.....	9,819 17
O	olds, labor of boys.....	1,699 50
	olds, labor of boys.....	867 50
N	& Co., labor of boys.....	2,286 21
H	roller.....	4,199 29
	& Co., labor of boys.....	535 98
	olds, labor of boys.....	875 25
	.....	117 62
		<u>\$112,399 17</u>

Expenditures.

	\$16,241 30
	7,920 92
	926 93
	954 92
	6,601 65
	402 09
	211 38
	3,323 47
	799 22
	19,295 65
	4,850 52
	9,199 01
	843 80
	<hr/>
	\$71,570 86

WILLIAM C. ROWLEY,
Treasurer.



DISBURSEMENTS

Statement showing the disbursements and the purposes for which they were made, by the monthly audits of the accounts against the institution, allowed and ordered to be paid by the executive committee.

January 5, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,646 34
Bill for sundries.....	14 40
Hardware	66 87
Groceries	316 07
Groceries	630 04
Lumber....	5 30
Dry goods.....	161 70
Flour and feed.....	332 55
Tinware etc.....	91 00
Flour.....	57 00
Furniture	94 29
	<hr/>
	\$3,415 56

February 7, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,679 99
Bill for sundries.....	100 31
Hay.....	146 16
Paints, oils, brushes etc.....	158 51
Iron work.....	10 00
Thread, needles, etc.....	10 95
Mason work.....	21 18
Repairing furniture.....	14 78
Fruit.....	10 93
Coffee	54 00
Lumber.....	87 00
Tin ware and repairing stoves.....	23 63
Groceries.....	25 57
Flour and feed.....	589 88
Blacksmithing.....	58 72
Groceries.....	803 47
	<hr/>
	\$3,295 03

March 10, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,699 34
Bill for meat.....	1,314 06
Coffee	83 00
Apples and beans.....	74 00
Soap.....	56 25
Gas.....	788 55
Drugs and medicines.....	66 26
Badges.....	62 00
Music and instruments.....	58 75
Repairing harness.....	27 66
Subscription	16 00
Flour and feed.....	429 50
Ice.....	28 77
Paints, oils, brushes etc.....	48 38
Dry goods.....	293 43
	<hr/>
	\$5,045 95

April 7, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,693 34
Bill for sundries.....	35 22
Dry goods.....	519 64
Meat.....	456 69
Lumber.....	34 33
Hay	33 72
Undertaking.....	16 00
Flour and feed.....	474 78
Tin ware and repairing stoves.....	28 70
Groceries.....	8 27
Coffee	108 00
Flour and meal.....	180 77
Coal.....	2,902 83
Steam fixtures.....	66 45
	<hr/>
	\$6,558 74

May 8, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,693 33
Bill for sundries.....	97 30
Thread.....	5 62
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$1,796 25

OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

25

Brought forward.....	\$1,796 25
Bill for Hardware.....	66 92
Repairing roofs.....	82 26
Paints, oils, brushes etc.....	94 53
Groceries.....	560 88
Flour and feed.....	423 75
Soap.....	6 00
Thread, needles etc.....	12 47
Pump and repairing.....	21 00
Rubber combs etc.....	29 50
Groceries.....	328 76
Meat.....	445 75
Stationery.....	18 27
Soap.....	59 05
Coffee.....	52 00
Gas.....	395 15
Coal.....	460 20
Cap fronts.....	27 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,879 74

June 13, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,697 33
Bill for sundries.....	307 60
Flour and feed.....	611 61
	<hr/>
	\$2,616 54

July 11, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,688 33
Bill for sundries.....	43 66
Meat.....	914 00
Cementing roofs.....	140 17
Hay.....	76 98
Steam fitting.....	231 72
Potatoes.....	23 50
Potatoes.....	74 00
Type etc.....	193 82
Coffee.....	93 00
Leather and findings.....	227 73
Groceries.....	1,038 40
Shoes.....	151 55
Hardware.....	39 48
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$4,936 34

Brought forward.....	\$4,936 84
Bill for Repairing wagons, harrows, etc.....	14 49
Printers' materials.....	30 71
Chambers.....	48 00
Furniture, lumber etc.....	189 81
Tinware and repairing stoves.....	28 35
Soap.....	87 00
Flour and feed.....	241 59
Groceries.....	5 84
Dry goods.....	177 74
Paints, oils, brushes, glass etc.....	97 37
Drugs and medicines.....	86 69
Tinware.....	45 50
Cherries.....	10 90
Books and stationery.....	357 40
Gas.....	177 33
Repairing furniture.....	63 10
Wood.....	25 500
Repairing clocks.....	8 00
Flour and feed.....	423 75
Printing press.....	80 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,864 10 <hr/>

August 10, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,706 33
Bill for Flour and feed.....	478 32
	<hr/>
	\$2,184 65 <hr/>

September 9, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,694 33
Bill for sundries.....	46 20
Ice.....	20 68
Harness and repairing.....	41 20
Groceries.....	7 96
Gas.....	137 70
Flour and feed.....	559 07
Groceries.....	624 34
Dry goods.....	205 88
Meat.....	922 10
Thread and needles.....	12 95
	<hr/>
Carried forward.....	\$4,272 41

OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

27

Brought forward.....	\$4,272 41
Bill for Yeast.....	32 90
Paints, oils, glass, etc.....	141 79
Blacksmithing.....	54 97
Blank books etc.....	20 85
New wheels on wagon.....	51 50
Rope twine, etc.....	32 68
Cloth.....	849 75
Leather and findings.....	73 25
Scales....	18 00
Repairing looks.....	13 05
Lumber.....	40 59
Books and stationery.....	79 31
Soap.....	105 00
Brushes.....	21 00
Fireworks.....	136 87
Tinware etc.....	12 27
Garden seeds.....	42 03
Coffee.....	93 00
Groceries.....	256 57
	<hr/>
	\$6,347 79

October 5, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,746 33
Bill for sundries.....	339 35
Flour and feed.....	201 53
Crockery.....	300 71
Wood carpet.....	137 79
Mason work.....	374 63
Cloth.....	1,142 25
Drugs and medicines.....	61 93
Groceries.....	400 03
Paints, oils, brushes etc.....	15 12
Tinware etc.....	6 40
Groceries.....	6 06
Gas.....	99 90
Roofing hog house.....	322 92
Pounding barrels.....	8 00
Hardware.....	71 57
Meat.....	453 31
Flour and feed.....	515 41
	<hr/>
	\$6,203 24

November 20, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,738 33
Bill for sundries.....	56 47
Cloth.....	1,246 02
Meat.....	501 19
Blanks etc.....	30 00
Printers' stock.....	38 53
Dry goods.....	803 69
Soap.....	65 94
Gas.....	153 60
Flour and feed.....	488 00
Repairing roof.....	26 27
Tinware etc.....	34 90
Yeast.....	12 60
Cap fronts.....	13 50
Plumbing.....	123 46
Castings.....	44 82
Sewer pipe etc.....	13 76
Lumber.....	73 74
Dry goods.....	617 57
Coffee.....	62 00
Carpets, door mats etc.....	190 97
Groceries.....	407 66
Flour.....	43 25
Paints, oils etc.....	90 99
Mouldings.....	20 46
Printers' materials.....	11 25
Repairing.....	21 09
Shoes.....	1,053 80
Coal.....	1,032 52
Services rendered as teacher.....	60 00
	<u>\$9,075 38</u>

December 5, 1874.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,744 83
Bill for sundries.....	19 50
Dry goods.....	53 70
Tinware, stove etc.....	46 50
Groceries.....	222 99
Wire screens and plow.....	30 61
Lumber.....	19 50
Carried forward.....	<u>\$2,137 63</u>

OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

29

Brought forward.....	\$2,137 63
Bill for Ash holders.....	14 25
Blacksmithing.....	16 37
Paints, oils etc.....	27 04
Gas.....	184 50
Meat.....	464 87
Flour and feed.....	471 58
Hay for cows.....	175 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,491 24
	<hr/>

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents :

GENTLEMEN — I beg leave, most respectfully, to present my report for the year ending December 31, 1874.

There has been received into this institution since its opening, August 11, 1843, 4,083 boys.

Of this number there remained, January 1, 1874..... 373

Number received during the year 1873..... 211

Total number in the house during the year..... 584

Intrusted to care of parents and others by discharging committee..... 192

Discharged on habeas corpus..... 2

Transferred to the penitentiary..... 1

Died..... 3

198

Number remaining in the house December 31, 1874..... 386

Of the 211 received during the year, 192 were first commitments, 18 were re-commitments, and one, a boy, who escaped last year, was captured and returned this year.

The average daily number of inmates during the year was 367. Total number of days' subsistence furnished, 133,842. Cost, including clothing, provisions, salaries, repairs, improvements, and all other expenses \$61,528.05.

FROM WHAT COURTS RECEIVED.

Justices' Court..... 61

Oyer and Terminer..... 12

Police Court..... 100

Recorder's Court..... 25

Sessions..... 12

Recaptured, having escaped last year..... 1

Total..... 211

FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.

Allegany county	Hume	1	
		<u>1</u>	1
Broome county	Binghamton	4	
		<u>4</u>	4
Cayuga county	Auburn	6	
	Weedsport	1	
		<u>7</u>	7
Cattaraugus county	Randolph	1	
		<u>1</u>	1
Chautauqua county	Mayville	1	
	Pomfret	1	
		<u>2</u>	2
Chemung county.	Chemung	1	
	Elmira	2	
		<u>3</u>	3
Chenango county	Norwich	1	
	Oxford	1	
	Sherburne	2	
		<u>4</u>	4
Clinton county	Plattsburgh	1	
		<u>1</u>	1
Delaware county	Walton	2	
		<u>2</u>	2
Erie county	Black Rock	1	
	Buffalo	32	
	Tonawanda	2	
		<u>35</u>	35
Essex county	Elizabethtown	1	
		<u>1</u>	1
Franklin county	Moir	1	
		<u>1</u>	1
Herkimer county	Herkimer	3	
	Ilion	4	
		<u>7</u>	7
Jefferson county	Adams	1	
	Carthage	1	
	Watertown	8	
		<u>10</u>	10
Lewis county	Lowville	2	
	New Bremen	1	
		<u>3</u>	3
Livingston county	Geneseo	1	
		<u>1</u>	1
Madison county	Eaton	2	
	Hamilton	3	
	Lenox	3	
		<u>8</u>	8

Monroe county.....	Rochester.....	16	
	Brockport.....	1	
	Rush.....	1	
	Parma.....	1	19
Montgomery county....	Amsterdam.....	1	
			1
Niagara county.....	Lockport.....	3	
	Niagara.....	1	4
Onondaga county.....	Lysander.....	1	
	Manlius.....	2	
	Syracuse.....	24	27
Oneida county.....	Camden.....	1	
	Rome.....	3	
	Utica.....	10	14
Ontario county.....	Canandaigua.....	2	
	Geneva.....	3	
	Phelps.....	3	8
Orleans county.....	Barry.....	1	
	Murray.....	2	3
Oswego county.....	Hastings.....	1	
	Oswego.....	3	
	Pulaski.....	1	5
Otsego county.....	Cooperstown.....	1	
	Oneonta.....	2	
	Schuyler Lake.....	1	4
Saratoga county.....	Saratoga Springs.....	3	
	Moreau.....	1	
	Waterford.....	1	5
Schenectady county....	Schenectady.....	1	1
Seneca county.....	Ovid.....	1	
	Waterloo.....	4	5
Steuben county.....	Bath.....	2	
	Corning.....	1	
	Hornellsville.....	5	8
St. Lawrence county...	Ogdensburgh.....	5	
	Potsdam.....	1	6

OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

33

Tompkins county.....	Ithaca.....	3	
		<u>3</u>	3
Washington county	Whitehall.....	3	
		<u>3</u>	3
Wyoming county	Perry.....	1	
	Warsaw.....	1	
		<u>2</u>	2
Yates county	Milo.....	1	
		<u>1</u>	1
		210	
Total.....		<u>210</u>	<u>210</u>

OFFENSES.

Attempt to commit a rape.....	1
Burglary.....	4
Burglary and larceny.....	2
Grand larceny.....	7
Petit larceny	192
Robbery.....	1
Vagrancy.	3
Escaped last year and returned this	1
Total.....	<u>211</u>

AGE OF BOYS RECEIVED.

Seven years of age and less than eight.....	3
Eight years of age and less than nine.....	4
Nine years of age and less than ten.....	9
Ten years of age and less than eleven.....	13
Eleven years of age and less than twelve.....	16
Twelve years of age and less than thirteen.....	16
Thirteen years of age and less than fourteen.....	25
Fourteen years of age and less than fifteen	53
Fifteen years of age and less than sixteen	49
Sixteen years of age and less than seventeen.....	22
Seventeen years of age and less than eighteen.....	1
Total.....	<u>211</u>

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Had lost father.....	48
Had lost mother.....	20
Had lost both parents.....	23
Had step-father.....	17
Had step-mother.....	7
Parents had separated.....	15
Had intemperate father.....	45
Had intemperate mother.....	2
Deserted by parents.....	7
Father had been arrested.....	9
Brother had been arrested.....	14
Brothers had been inmates of the house.....	11
Brothers are now inmates of the house.....	4
Homeless boys.....	9
Have been inmates of poor-house.....	2
Have been inmates of orphan asylum.....	11
Have been inmates of Father Hines' school, Buffalo.....	1
Have been inmates of the penitentiary.....	4
Have been previously arrested once.....	46
Have been previously arrested twice.....	25
Have been previously arrested three times.....	9
Have been previously arrested four times.....	10
Have been previously arrested five times.....	2
Have been previously arrested six times.....	3

CONDITION OF CLOTHING.

Well clothed.....	7
Fairly clothed.....	50
Poorly clothed.....	129
Very ragged and filthy.....	25
Total.....	211

OCCUPATION OF BOYS.

Attended school.....	4
Basket maker.....	1
Boot-blacks.....	29
Butcher.....	1
Canal driver.....	12
Candy maker.....	1
Carpenter.....	1

OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

35

Cooper.....	1
Common beggar	8
Errand boys.....	19
Farm laborers.....	14
Fruit peddlers.....	4
Hotel bell-boys.....	2
Hostlers.....	4
Mason.....	1
Moulder.....	1
News boys.....	16
Printer.....	1
Teamsters.....	2
Worked in cotton factory.....	2
Worked in buckle factory.....	1
Worked in paper mill.....	1
Worked in pottery.....	1
Worked in tobacco factory.....	3
Worked by the day at odd jobs.....	31
Without occupation of any kind.....	50
Total.....	<u>211</u>

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

Architect.....	1
Bakers.....	2
Basket maker.....	1
Boarding-house keepers.....	4
Barbers.....	2
Boatman.....	2
Book-keeper.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	5
Brewer.....	1
Broom maker.....	1
Brick maker.....	1
Butchers.....	3
Carpenters.....	7
Cabinet maker.....	1
Carriage trimmer.....	1
Clerks.....	3
Coachmen.....	2
Cooper.....	1
Conductor, railroad.....	1
Doctor.....	1

Dressmaker	1
Dyer	1
Engineer on railroad	3
Farmers	11
Fireman on railroad.....	1
Gardeners.....	3
Gunsmiths	2
Housekeepers.....	5
Hotel waiters.....	2
Jewelers	2
Laborers	70
Masons	6
Marble polisher.....	1
Nurse	1
Painters	3
Potters	1
Saloon keepers.....	3
Shoemakers	8
Store-keepers	2
Seamstress	2
Switchman on railroad	1
Tailors	2
Teamsters.....	8
Washerwomen	16
Unknown	16
Total	<u>211</u>

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

American	80
English.....	9
French	8
German.....	40
Irish	69
Italian	1
Scotch	4
Total	<u>211</u>

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

Baking, cooking and taking care of first division dining-room...	13
Cooking and taking care of second division dining-room.....	12
Cane-seating chairs	90
Flag-seating chairs.....	32

Carpenter work.....	1
Printing	1
Employed in officers' dining-rooms.....	3
Employed in superintendent's apartments.....	2
Employed in the office.....	1
Farming and gardening.....	6
Taking care of yards	2
Manufacturing ladies' shoes	148
Manufacturing and mending shoes for the house.....	2
Manufacturing and mending clothing for the house	29
Manufacturing and mending shirts, stockings, etc.....	13
Steam-fitting and taking care of boiler-room	2
Taking care of dormitories, cleaning house, etc.....	23
Washing and ironing.....	6
Total	<u>386</u>

PRODUCT OF FARM AND GARDEN.

5 tons timothy hay at \$16.....	\$80 00
6 tons corn fodder at \$8	48 00
713 bushels potatoes at 50c.....	356 50
182 bushels carrots at 35c.....	63 70
135 bushels turnips at 40c.....	54 00
114 bushels beets at 50c.....	57 00
105 bushels onions at \$1	105 00
50 bushels tomatoes at 50c.....	25 00
450 bushels evergreen sweet corn at 50c.....	225 00
70 bushels string beans at \$1.....	70 00
75 bushels green peas at \$1.....	75 00
1,500 heads cabbage at 5c.....	75 00
2,000 heads lettuce at 1c.....	20 00
4,500 bunches celery at 3c.....	135 00
12,000 cucumbers at \$2.50 per M.....	30 00
5 bushels red peppers at \$2.....	10 00
1,000 pounds Hubbard squash at 4c.....	40 00
10,804 pounds pork at 10c.....	1,080 40
12,960 quarts milk at 4c.....	518 40
8 loads pumpkins at \$2.50.....	20 00
45 bushels pears at 50c.....	22 50
Total	<u>\$3,110 50</u>

Dressmaker	1
Dyer	1
Engineer on railroad	3
Farmers	11
Fireman on railroad	1
Gardeners	2
Gunsmiths	2
Housekeepers	5
Hotel waiters	2
Jewelers	2
Laborers	70
Masons	6
Marble polisher	1
Nurse	1
Painters	3
Potters	1
Saloon keepers	3
Shoemakers	8
Store-keepers	2
Seamstress	2
Switchman on railroad	1
Tailors	2
Teamsters	8
Washerwomen	16
Unknown	16
Total	<u>211</u>

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English	9
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Irish	69
Italian	1
Scotch	4
Total	<u>211</u>

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

Baking, cooking and taking care of first division dining-room...	13
Cooking and taking care of second division dining-room	12
Cane-seating chairs	90
Flag-seating chairs	32

OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

37

Carpenter work.....	1
Printing	1
Employed in officers' dining-rooms.....	3
Employed in superintendent's apartments.....	2
Employed in the office.....	1
Farming and gardening.....	6
Taking care of yards.....	2
Manufacturing ladies' shoes	148
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Total	<u>\$3,110 50</u>

Dressmaker	1
Dyer	1
Engineer on railroad	3
Farmers	11
Fireman on railroad	1
Gardeners	2
Gunsmiths	2
Housekeepers	5
Hotel waiters	2
Jewelers	2
Laborers	70
Masons	6
Marble polisher	1
Nurse	1
Painters	3
Potters	1
Saloon keepers	3
Shoemakers	8
Store-keepers	2
Seamstress	2
Switchman on railroad	1
Tailors	2
Teamsters	8
Washerwomen	16
Unknown	16
Total	<u>211</u>

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American	80
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Total	<u>211</u>

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

Baking, cooking and taking care of first division dining-room...	13
Cooking and taking care of second division dining-room	12
Cane-seating chairs	90
Flag-seating chairs	32

Carpenter work.....	1
Printing.....	1
Employed in officers' dining-rooms.....	3
Employed in superintendent's apartments.....	2
Employed in the office.....	1
Farming and gardening.....	6
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Manufacturing and mending clothing for the house.....	29
Manufacturing and mending shirts, stockings, etc.....	13
Steam-fitting and taking care of boiler-room.....	2
Taking care of dormitories, cleaning house, etc.....	23
Washing and ironing.....	6
Total	386

PRODUCT OF FARM AND GARDEN.

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Dyer	1
Engineer on railroad	3
Farmers	11
Fireman on railroad	1
Gardeners	2
Gunsmiths	2
Housekeepers	5
Hotel waiters	2
Jewelers	2
Laborers	70
Masons	6
Marble polisher	1
Nurse	1
Painters	3
Potters	1
Saloon keepers	3
Shoemakers	8
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Seamstress	2
Switchman on railroad	1
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Baking, cooking and taking care of first division dining-room...	13
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Cane-seating chairs	90
Flag-seating chairs	32

OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE.

37

Carpenter work.....	1
Printing	1
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45 bushels pears at 50c.....	22 50
Total	<u>\$3,110 50</u>

schoolboy misdemeanors; and, from an æsthetic point of view, instead of seeing three or four hundred boys rush pell-mell from the playgrounds to the bath-rooms and from there to the dining-halls, with no apparent design, but each with a determination to outstrip his neighbor, is it not a more beautiful sight to see them in accurate lines, with measured step, forms erect, chest expanded, head thrown back, quietly marching from one post of duty to another? Any one who has witnessed both these scenes would not hesitate to give his testimony in favor of the latter; and we, who have tried the efficiency of both methods, have good reason to be satisfied with this our late innovation.

"We design to make this decidedly a military school, the companies to be properly organized and officered from their own numbers, but cannot fully carry out our plans until we can be furnished with arms and equipments; then they can be taught the manual of arms; and they will begin to see that we 'mean business,' and will enter into the work with more spirit and earnestness. We most sincerely hope that some provision may be made for furnishing us with the necessary equipments at an early day."

DISCHARGES.

For the successful, practical working of the "badge system" the entire credit is due the discharging committee, for the careful judgment, wise discretion and firmness displayed by them in the exercise of the discharging power. The difficult, perplexing and annoying duties of this committee have been patiently, faithfully and admirably performed.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The various repairs and improvements made during the year by the building and repair committee have been prosecuted with a just regard to the best interests of the State and with the greatest possible advantage to the institution; economy, energy, judgment, taste and skill have marked their every action.

SANITARY.

To the professional skill and ability of the physician, and to his assiduous and humane attention to the sick, and the faithful performance of his every duty, is due, in a great measure, the very favorable sanitary report we are enabled to make.

I cannot forego this opportunity of paying a just tribute to the christian zeal manifested by the chaplain. Admirably qualified as he is for the religious instruction of youth, the broad lessons of

morality, free from all taint of sectarianism, inculcated by him, have given general satisfaction, and have been listened to with interest by those to whom they were addressed.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I feel that it would be incomplete did I fail to express my high sense of the zeal, energy and intelligent performance of duty which characterizes every officer of the institution. Their hearty co-operation in carrying out all measures calculated to increase the efficiency of the House of Refuge as a reformatory agent, demands and receives a cordial acknowledgment. All have been faithful and efficient, and merit my unqualified approbation.

I would again most respectfully beg leave to acknowledge the many obligations I am under to your honorable board for your uniform kindness and for the counsel and assistance you have so cordially rendered me in conducting the affairs of this institution during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LEVI S. FULTON,

Superintendent.

ROCHESTER, *January 13, 1875.*

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To LEVI S. FULTON, *Superintendent* :

The following tables exhibit the condition of the schools and progress of the boys in intellectual attainments during the year :

The number of pupils in the school, January 1, 1874.....	196
The number admitted during the year.....	98
The number in attendance	294
The number discharged.....	113
The number remaining, January 1, 1875.....	181

The present classification is shown by the following tables :

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT.

	No. of classes.	No. in classes.
History	1	20
Geography	2	50
Written arithmetic.....	4	85
Mental arithmetic.....	2	44
Fourth reader	2	44
Third reader	2	46
Second reader	2	39
Spelling	6	129
Write on paper	2	104
Write on slate	1	25

CLASSIFICATION.

Fifth grade	44
Fourth grade	46
Third grade.....	39
.....	129

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Arithmetic	20
Can add and subtract	40
Count readily	50
First reader	25

Second reader	8
Primer	19
Write on slate	35
Draw on slate	35
Calisthenics	52
Promoted	25

The following table shows the attainments of those admitted during the year:

Entered the fourth reader.....	6
Entered the third reader	26
Entered the second reader.....	27
Entered the first reader.....	22
Entered the primer	10
Did not know the alphabet.....	7
Ignorant of arithmetic	66
Ignorant of geography	70
Could not write.....	60

The following table shows the attainments of those discharged:

From the fourth reader	27
From the third reader	63
From second reader	23
From history	20
From arithmetic	111
From geography	65
Could write well.....	68
Could write legibly.....	45

The preceding tables show the present standing of the schools; also the classification of pupils when received and discharged.

At the close of another year we feel pleased to be able to say, that our efforts have been attended with marked success in the general improvement of the youth intrusted to our care, thereby encouraging us to renewed effort in the future for their advancement. I would here thank the teachers associated with me for the promptness and fidelity shown in the discharge of their respective duties.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT BACKUS,

Principal First Division.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To LEVI S. FULTON, *Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents:*

GENTLEMEN — I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the school in the second division of this institution :

The number of boys in the school January 1, 1874.....	177
The number received during the year.....	133
The number in attendance	310
The number discharged.....	97
The number deceased.....	2
The number transferred to first division	5
The number transferred to M. C. P	1
The number remaining January 1, 1875	205

Of those admitted during the year, eight were ignorant of the alphabet; nineteen could spell easy words; thirty-two could read easy lessons; fifty-one could read imperfectly; nineteen could read readily; four could read fluently; fifty-eight entered the fifth grade; fifty-one entered the sixth grade; twenty entered the seventh grade; four entered the eighth grade.

Of those discharged during the year, twenty-nine were from the eighth grade; fifty-three were from the seventh grade; twenty-six were from the sixth grade; twenty-five were from the fifth grade.

Of those received during the year, forty-nine could not write their own names; one hundred and eleven were in the habit of using profane language; sixty-four were in the habit of using tobacco; forty were in the habit of using intoxicating liquor.

The present classification is exhibited by the following table:

	Natural philosophy.	History of the U. S.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Eighth grade.	Seventh grade.	Sixth grade.	Fifth grade.	Total.
Number of classes.....	1	1	5	6	6	6	4	4	6	6	6	39
Number in classes... ..	31	31	169	206	206	206	206	35	49	59	62	205

The character and former training of the boys composing our school, when first received here, is too well known to you to need any mention from me; there is, generally, no deficiency of intellect, but a gross perversion of faculties, both moral and intellectual, and the success we have met with during the past year, in trying to straighten these bent, warped characters, is not only very satisfactory, but, indeed, exceedingly gratifying to us.

The interest in school and in study has been sustained during the entire year, and the progress made is more marked than at any time since my connection with the institution.

My assistants have labored most faithfully with me in every thing pertaining to the school, and I most cheerfully bear witness to their efficiency and zeal and the marked results of their labor which are very cheering.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. WHITING,
Principal.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge :

GENTLEMEN — But few remarks can be made as regards the sanitary condition of the House of Refuge. The ordinary amount of sickness with three (3) cases resulting in death, is all that can be reported during the past year.

DEATHS.

Willie G. Bowman, March 6, 1874, pneumonia (tubercular); Edward M. Mahon, March 23, 1874, inflammation of brain; Charles O'Brien, June 9, 1874, pneumonia double (previous debility from inflammation of hip-joint).

Respectfully submitted,

AZEL BACKUS, M.D.,

Attending Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ROCHESTER, *January 9, 1875.*

TO LEVI S. FULTON, Esq.,

Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge:

DEAR SIR—By the appointment of a committee of the board of managers of the Western House of Refuge I entered on the duties of chaplain of the institution early in July last; since which time I have held a service regularly on the afternoon of each Sunday.

It is natural to suppose that a person occupying such a position would be likely to find occasion for remarks, and perhaps suggestions. As to suggestions pointing to modifications in the present management of the institution, I have none to make. I am justified on the strength of a long experience in the care and training of boys, in saying that no part of the house has come under my notice, which has not given me unqualified satisfaction. The entire method of discipline as affecting the physical, mental and moral condition of the boys, is entitled to admiration.

Principles of the utmost importance and unquestionable soundness underlie the whole system. While the boys are not allowed to forget the reasons which have led to their confinement, the tone of the discipline is such as tends to elevate their thoughts, aspirations and hopes. They are treated by all the officers of the house, from the superintendent down to his lowest subordinate, as possessed of powers which may be made to promote "the glory of God and the relief of man's estate." "Faith, love and hope" seem to be the basis of the discipline of the institution. In the details of the management, these principles seem to be constantly recognized and applied. The day is spent in occupations, which, as they are all good, must, according to the Divine constitution of things, terminate in moral improvement, order, cleanliness, promptness, and all other qualities of thorough discipline, adapted to the formation and

fixing right habits; raising the character, and inspiring courage and hope, are such as to excite the surprise and wonder of those who visit the institution during the ordinary routine of every day and during the celebration of divine service on Sunday. The Sunday services are attended by visitors, in greater or less numbers, who are impressed by the decent and reverential demeanor of the boys, their hearty joining in the singing and responsive parts of the service and respectful attention to the exhortations which are given.

One, in any considerable degree familiar with the details of the institution, is struck with the excellence of the assistants, their constant and judicious kindness.

During the half year of my chaplaincy the healthfulness of so large a number of children has attracted my attention. Often not a boy has been absent from his place in the chapel, the result of the order, cleanliness and proper daily life.

Very respectfully yours,

TH. C. REED.

APPENDIX.

CIRCULAR TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

DEAR SIR—The managers of the Western House of Refuge take this method of informing you, that _____ has been received as an inmate of this institution, to remain during minority, unless sooner placed by them in the custody of some proper person, to remain during good behavior, but in case of delinquency, to be returned to the house to remain until he becomes of age, or is discharged by due process of law.

For your information, the managers deem it proper to state, that the institution is not designed to be a prison or place of punishment, but rather a reform school, where the inmates may receive that instruction and discipline calculated to form and perpetuate a virtuous character; to establish habits of industry and advance them in those branches of education usually taught in the best common schools of the State.

They are provided with a pleasant and comfortable home, have an abundance of wholesome and nutritious food, are well clothed, and when sick carefully nursed and attended by an experienced physician; are furnished with steady employment, of a kind to enable them to earn their own support after their discharge; have appropriate seasons of recreation; attend school a portion of each week-day, under the direction of competent and efficient teachers; and on the Sabbath, employ their time in Bible class exercises, reading suitable books, and attendance on religious services in the chapel.

In order to accomplish the end desired, the inmates should remain a sufficient time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil habits and establish them in correct principles. The managers will, therefore, be guided in their decisions as to the time inmates shall be retained, by their previous history as well as conduct while in the house, and prolong or shorten the period according to circumstances.

Parents, guardians and relatives, residing in the city, are permitted to see and converse with their boys on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October, between the hours of one and five o'clock, in

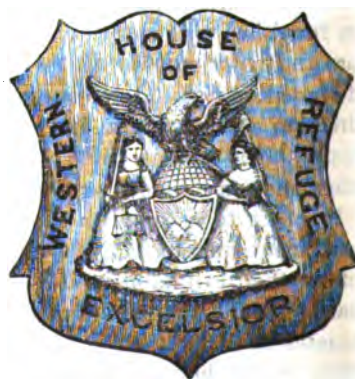
the afternoon. Those from a distance will be permitted to see them at any time, except on the Sabbath, provided their visits are not oftener than once in three months. The boys are required to write to their friends every three months, and are frequently permitted to write oftener, if they desire to do so. In case of serious illness of any boy, his friends will be informed of it at once.

The influence and effect of reading matter on the minds, habits and morals of boys is such, that we are constrained to say, for the benefit of those having friends here, that the practice of sending to these boys a style of literature commonly denominated "yellow-covered," has proved to us a source of very great annoyance. It is natural for youth, especially those of impressible natures, to emulate as far as possible the habits and manners of the leading spirit or hero of whatever story they may chance to read; hence, as a demoralizing agent, "flash" literature can hardly be said to have a rival, unless it be associates of thoroughly depraved natures. Aside from this it has a tendency to so vitiate the taste of the reader as to make simple, healthy stories wholly unattractive. It is not our purpose to discuss this matter to any great length, but simply to impress upon your minds the necessity for reform in this particular, and we would suggest the propriety of sending to your boys your religious and local papers, Harpers' Weekly, Hearth and Home, Rural New Yorker, Rural Home, and other papers of that class; and Harpers' Scribner's, Woods, St. Nicholas, and that class of magazines, as our superintendent is instructed to suppress all reading matter sent here, except such as is refining and elevating in its nature and influence.

THE BADGE SYSTEM.



3D BADGE — 1ST DIVISION.



3D BADGE — 2D DIVISION.

The following rules, having received the approval of the discharging committee, were unanimously approved and adopted, and ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the board:

A record shall be kept of the conduct of every inmate of the house, in a book designated as the "Badge Book," in which No. 1 indicates correct deportment for the week. Any violation of the rules of the house shall be indicated by Nos. 2, 3 and 4, according to the magnitude of the offense. A book shall also be kept in which a record shall be made, stating what the offense was for which a change from No. 1 was made.

Any inmate of the house continuing in grade No. 1 for sixteen weeks in succession shall be advanced to the first class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge, for the first division, is a copper shield, with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Onward," across its face; for the second division it is a brass shield, with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Onward," on its face.

Any member of the first class of honor, continuing in grade No. 1 a second period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the second class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge, for the first division, is a brass shield, with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Upward," across its face; for the second division, it is a German silver shield, with a copper coat of arms of the state of New York, in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge," "Upward."

Any member of the second class of honor, continuing in grade No. 1 a third period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the third class of honor and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge for the first division is a German silver shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Excelsior," across its face; for the second division it is a German silver shield with a silver coat of arms of the state of New York in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge," "Excelsior."

This is the highest or graduating class, and until attained, no application for discharge of the inmate will be entertained by the discharging committee.

Any member of the third class of honor continuing in grade No. 1 a fourth period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the fourth class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing, and shall be entitled to his discharge from the house when a proper "home is provided for him, subject to the approval of the discharging committee." This badge is of oriole, round, a figure four in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge, Class Four," and entitles the wearer to go to the tailor shop to be measured for a suit of clothes, to be made and in readiness for him to wear out when such home is provided.

Any member of the third class of honor, entitled to his discharge, must remain No. 1 until a suitable home is provided for him and he

be discharged. If for any violation of the rules of the house his grade is changed from No. 1, he must regain his standing by remaining No. 1 another period of sixteen weeks in succession, before he can be discharged.

Every offense committed by any member of either of the "Classes of Honor," whereby his grade would be changed from No. 1, must be reported in full in writing to the superintendent, who will investigate the charges and either forgive the offense, or direct a change of grade from No. 1, as he may deem for the greatest good of the inmate and for the best interests of the institution.

For gross or continued misconduct on the part of any member of either "Class of Honor," his badge may be taken from him at the discretion of the superintendent.

Very respectfully yours,

LEVI S. FULTON, *Supt.*

DISCHARGES.

When an inmate has earned his discharge by a continued course of good conduct in compliance with the foregoing rules, his friends are written to, informing them of the fact, and requesting them, if they desire to have the boy with them, to furnish satisfactory evidence to the discharging committee that they can furnish him a good home, where he will be furnished with steady employment, and receive proper instruction and care. If they are not able to do this themselves, and desire to have the boy near them and can procure him a home, and furnish evidence, as above, that the party who proposes to take him is a suitable person to have the care and training of a boy, and that he has suitable and constant employment for him; on receipt of such evidence, the boy is placed in the care of such person, to remain during good behavior, but in case of delinquency to be returned to the house.

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York.

PASSED May 8, 1846.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor of the state of New York, by and with the consent of the senate, shall, during the present session of the legislature, appoint three commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site on which to be erected "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents;" and the said commissioners shall, within four weeks from the time of their appointment, proceed to examine and determine upon the site aforesaid, and shall locate the same at some suitable place in the interior or western portion of the state. In determining such location, the said commissioners shall take into consideration any proposition which may be made to them, and of the performance of which they shall have satisfactory assurance, to give to the state the lands necessary for the site of said house of refuge, or any materials or money to aid in the erection thereof; any bond or other obligation executed to the people of this state, and delivered to said commissioners to secure any such site, money or materials, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be valid and binding upon the parties executing the same.

§ 2. If the said commissioners shall procure by purchase (or voluntary cession) the site for said house of refuge, the deed thereof shall be duly executed to the people of this state, and delivered to the comptroller; and thereupon the treasurer is hereby directed to pay, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the grantor or grantors of whom the said site shall be purchased, such sum or sums of money as may be required to pay for the site agreeable to the contract of said commissioners, not exceeding three thousand dollars.

§ 3. At any time not exceeding two months after the said site shall be obtained by the said commissioners (who are hereby empowered to contract for the same), the governor, lieutenant-governor and comptroller shall appoint three commissioners to contract for the erection and inclosure of the said house of refuge, on such plan and such terms as they may deem just and proper; provided the said plan and the terms of said contract shall be approved by the said governor and lieutenant-governor; and provided, also, that said house of refuge shall be built in a plain manner, and that said governor and lieutenant-governor shall approve no plan for the erection of the building of

said house of refuge which shall, in their judgment, require more than twenty thousand dollars for the completion of such building; and the said commissioners shall select and designate one of their number who shall superintend the building of the said house of refuge with a view to a due execution of the work on the part of those with whom the said commissioners shall contract for the erection and inclosure thereof.

§ 4. The said commissioners, last mentioned, before they enter on the duties of their office, shall each give his bond to the people of this state, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by this act.

§ 5. The treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the said commissioners, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require for the building of the said house of refuge, not exceeding such sum as will, with the sum drawn and paid for the site of said house of refuge, amount to twenty-two thousand dollars, at such time as the same may be wanted by said commissioners, in sums not exceeding five thousand dollars at any one time; and the expenditure of at least four thousand dollars thereof shall be accounted for to the comptroller before any other sum shall be advanced.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to make a detailed report of all the moneys received and expended by them by virtue of this act, and of the progress which shall have been made in the erection and inclosure of the said buildings, to the comptroller of this state, on or before the first day of January next, and as often thereafter as the comptroller shall, or may, from time to time require.

§ 7. Each of the said commissioners first mentioned in this act shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his appointment, the sum of two dollars per day, and at the rate of two dollars for every thirty miles necessary travel in the performance of the duties required by this act.

§ 8. Each of the said commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this act, to contract for and superintend the building of the said house of refuge, shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his office, the sum of two dollars per day.

§ 9. The said commissioners shall, for six weeks, advertise in a newspaper published in each of the cities of Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, and in the villages of Syracuse and Canandaigua, for sealed proposals for erecting and completing the said buildings and inclosure, and shall make a contract for the same with the lowest bidder or bidders, provided such bidder or bidders shall give satisfactory security for the

performance of his or their contract or contracts; provided, such contract or contracts and such security shall be approved by the vice-chancellor of the eighth circuit, or the lieutenant-governor. No such bid shall be received unless the same shall be accompanied by a bond to the people of this state, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, executed by the person making such bid and by two sureties (whose sufficiency shall be certified by the comptroller or the first judge of the county in which such sureties reside), conditional that the person making such bid will, within twenty days after such bid shall be accepted, enter into a contract according to such bid, and give such security as is above required for the full and faithful performance thereof. In case the condition of such bond shall be broken, the comptroller shall cause such bond to be prosecuted whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the state shall require it; and in the suit brought thereon the people of this state shall be entitled to recover the difference between the bid mentioned in the condition of said bond and the sum mentioned in the bid upon which a contract shall be finally made, and also any other damages which the state may sustain by the breach of the condition of such bond.

§ 10. The governor, lieutenant-governor and comptroller shall appoint, by writing, under their hands and seals, fifteen discreet men, who shall act as managers of the house of refuge established by virtue of this act, and who shall, on the acceptance of their respective appointments, perform the duties required of them by virtue of this act, without any compensation for their services.

§ 11. The said managers shall be divided by the officers appointing them into three classes of five each, and the class to which each of such managers shall belong shall be set forth in the certificate of their appointment. The terms of office of the first class shall expire on the first Tuesday in February in the year succeeding their appointment; of the second class, on the first Tuesday in February in the next year thereafter; and of the third class, on the first Tuesday in February of the next succeeding year. Whenever vacancies shall occur in the said board of managers, such vacancies shall be filled by the governor, with the consent of the senate; the terms of office of such managers shall be such that they shall hold their office for the term of three years, as near as may be; and that the terms of office of one-third thereof shall expire on the first Tuesday of February in each year. Such managers shall have power to make all such rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government, discipline and management of said house of refuge, and the inmates and officers thereof, as to them may appear just and proper.

§ 12. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of the said house of refuge, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for

the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management; and the said managers shall make a detailed report to the legislature of the performance of their duty on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year.

§ 13. The said managers and superintendents shall receive and take into the said house of refuge all male children under the age of eighteen, and all female children under the age of seventeen, who shall be legally committed to the said house of refuge as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, by any court having authority to make such commitments; the said managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of such children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as shall be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as, in their judgments, will be most for the reformation and amendment, and the future benefit and advantage of such children; provided that the charge and power of said managers upon and over the said children shall not extend, in the case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years; or, in the case of males, beyond the age of twenty-one years.

§ 14. All and singular the clauses and provisions contained in the fourth title of chapter eight of the second part of the revised statutes, relating to the covenants to be inserted in the indentures of apprentices and servants, made by the overseer of the poor, shall apply to the apprentices and servants, and the persons to whom they may be bound, under and by virtue of this act

§ 15. Whenever the said house of refuge shall, in the opinion of the commissioners authorized to be appointed by the third section of this act, be in readiness for the reception of persons committed thereto, the said commissioners shall make, under their hands and seals, duplicate certificates thereof; one of which they shall transmit by mail to the governor of this state, and the other of which they shall cause to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such house of refuge shall be situated. The governor, on receiving such certificate, shall make an order designating the counties which shall hereafter be authorized to send juvenile delinquents to the said house of refuge, and shall file the certificate of such commissioners, and his said order in the office of the secretary of state. The said secretary of state shall transmit by mail to the first judge and county clerk of each of the counties designated in said order, a certified copy of such certificate and order.

§ 16. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in said order shall sentence to said house of refuge every male under the age of eighteen years, and every female under the age of seventeen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts and the several magistrates of the said counties may, in their discretion, sentence to the said house of refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them of any petit larceny, and the courts and magistrates of the county where such house of refuge may be located may also, in their discretion, send to said house of refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them as a vagrant. The board of supervisors of each of said counties, at their annual meeting, shall raise such a sum as shall, in their opinion, be sufficient to pay the treasurer of said house of refuge fifty cents per week for the support, maintenance and care of every person sentenced in their county to confinement therein; and the treasurer of the said county shall quarterly pay, on the drafts of the treasurer of the said house of refuge, the said sum of fifty cents a week for each person supported in said house of refuge, under a conviction had in such county.

§ 17. For the purpose of reimbursing to the general fund the moneys advanced therefrom under the provisions of this act, the comptroller shall, on or before the first day of June next, apportion to and among the several counties in this state, in proportion to the corrected aggregate valuation of the real and personal estate of said counties, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the said sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and the interest thereon, from the time of the advance thereof, on the first day of June to the first day of April then next; and the board of supervisors of the several counties of this state shall, at their next annual meeting, cause the sum so apportioned to their counties respectively to be levied and collected upon the taxable property of their counties, in the manner that other state and county taxes are collected. The said moneys, when collected, shall be paid to the county treasurer of said counties, and such county treasurer shall, immediately on the receipt thereof, pay over the same to the treasurer of this state, and take his receipt therefor, and then shall procure such receipt to be countersigned by the comptroller.

§ 18. All provisions or existing laws requiring the courts of any of the counties which shall be named in the order to be made by the governor, under the provisions of the fifteenth section of this act, to sentence persons to the house of refuge in the city of New York, shall be from and after the making of the said order, repealed so far as the same relates to the counties named in the said order, and shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

§ 19. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

To amend "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846.

PASSED April 10, 1850.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846, is hereby amended by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the word "sixteen" and by striking out the words "and every female under the age of seventeen years," so that the first part of the section shall read as follows :

"From and after the making of such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in such order shall sentence to such house of refuge every male under the age of sixteen years who shall be convicted before such court of any felony."

§ 2. And said section shall be further amended by striking out the words "or female," whenever they occur in conjunction.

§ 3. This act shall not affect any sentence already passed.

AN ACT

To amend the "Act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846.

PASSED April 16, 1853.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. So much of the sixteenth section of the act hereby amended as provides for the raising, collecting and payment to the treasurer of the said house of refuge of fifty cents per week for the support, maintenance and care of persons sentenced to confinement therein, shall be and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the several counties, which now are or shall be hereafter designated as the counties from which juvenile delinquents are to be sent to the said house of refuge, to ascertain, by such proof as may be in their power, the age of every delinquent by them respectively sentenced to the said

TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE

FOR

Juvenile Delinquents.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 15, 1876.

ALBANY:
WEED, PARSONS AND COMPANY, PRINTERS.

1876.

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§ 2. And said section shall be further amended by striking out the words "or female," whenever they occur in conjunction.

§ 3. This act shall not affect any sentence already passed.

AN ACT

To amend the "Act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846.

PASSED April 16, 1852.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. So much of the sixteenth section of the act hereby amended as provides for the raising, collecting and payment to the treasurer of the said house of refuge of fifty cents per week for the support, maintenance and care of persons sentenced to confinement therein, shall be and is hereby repealed.

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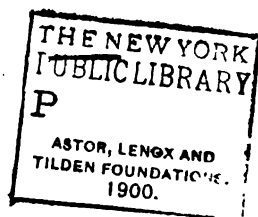
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ASTOR, LENOX AND
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DESCRIPTION.

Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, a very fine view of which is here presented, is one of the finest edifices in New York.

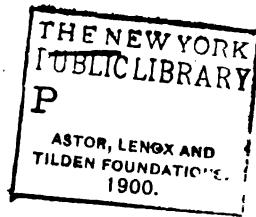
The farm belonging to the institution, on a portion of which the buildings are located, contains forty-two acres of excellent land, and extends out one mile and a quarter north from the central part of the

Rochester, on a slight elevation, between the Erie canal on the west and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee river on the east. Six and a half acres are surrounded by a stone wall twenty-two

feet high, within which stand all the buildings belonging to the institution, except the barns. Twenty acres are inclosed by a stockade nine feet in height, formed of cedar posts connected together by horizontal rails. This inclosure, and some six acres besides, are under cultivation. The remaining ten acres are appropriated to gardens. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out into play grounds and lawns, and ornamented with trees and shrubs which add greatly to the beauty of the place and the comfort of the inmates.

The center building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty feet wide, sixty feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement. There are two wings extending to the north and south, each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities which are three stories in height. The whole front buildings, it will be seen, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, and extending westward, are connected with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the center building are a kitchen for the superintendent, dining-room and store rooms, and also similar apartments for the visiting officers. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting-room of the superintendent, manager's room and the office; on the second floor are rooms for the superintendent's family and for the superintendent, and on the third floor, occupying the area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and furnished, and affording a room for five hundred persons.

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The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, a very accurate view of which is here presented, is one of the finest edifices in western New York.

The farm belonging to the institution, on a portion of which the buildings are located, contains forty-two acres of excellent land, and lies about one mile and a quarter north from the central part of the city of Rochester, on a slight elevation, between the Erie canal on the west, and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee river on the east. Six and a half acres are surrounded by a stone wall twenty-two feet in height, within which stand all the buildings belonging to the institution, except the barns. Twenty acres are inclosed by a stockade fence nine feet in height, formed of cedar posts connected together by iron rods. This inclosure, and some six acres besides, are under constant cultivation. The remaining ten acres are appropriated to pasturage. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out into walks, play grounds and lawns, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which add greatly to the beauty of the place and the comfort of the inmates.

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In the basement of the north wing is a washing-room for boys, furnished with a plunging-bath twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide and three and a quarter feet deep, with a perforated steam pipe passing around on the bottom for the purpose of warming the water on bathing days, and with water pipes so arranged that every one can perform his ablutions under running water, and free from interruption by others. There is also a large store-room in this wing. On the first floor is a laundry, seamstress' room and apartments for officers and employes. The north-west wing has in its basement a spacious dining-room, with cook-room adjoining, a band-room and reading-room, and on the first floor a large, fine school-room. The basement and first floors of the south and south-west wings have a wash-room, dining-room, cook-room and school-room, corresponding to those on the north side; also a sewing-room where the sheets, shirts, towels, stockings, etc., of the inmates are made and repaired.

The upper floors of all the wings are arranged into dormitories for the inmates, and furnish separate sleeping accommodations for five hundred boys.

In the north-west and south-west corners of the inclosure are two workshops, built of brick, each forty-five feet by one hundred feet, and three stories in height, affording abundant room for the employment of five hundred boys.

The hospital on the south side of the premises, and connected with the corridor which unites the south and west wings, is built of brick thirty-three by forty-one feet, and two stories above the basement. The ceilings are sixteen feet in height, and the whole is ventilated and heated on the most approved plan.

A new fire proof boiler-house has been built in rear of the center building, thirty-two by forty-two feet, ceiling twelve feet in the clear, walls of brick and stone, roof of iron, chimney eighty-five feet high, with a forty-two inch flue.

The boiler-house contains three tubular boilers each of twenty-five horse power, a tank of boiler iron to receive the return water from the pipes, the product of condensation.

Throughout the building the pipe forms a perfect net work, twisting its tortuous way into every nook and cranny where heating may be a necessity.

The main pipe, leading from the boilers to the basement hall, is five inches in diameter. Branching in each direction from the center building, smaller pipes convey the steam to the various connections in either wing. About 30,000 linear feet of pipe have been used; and of radiating surface we have some 10,000 square feet, distributed through about 1,000,000 cubic feet of space. The water condensed in the basement pipe flows to tanks beneath the kitchen floors, in either division, and

is used for cleansing purposes; thus avoiding the expense of heating water by means of live steam. The arrangement for disposing of the air in the pipes, and returning the water in the upper part of the building, is as complete as the disposal of the same in the basement pipes. The water returns to the tank in the boiler-house, and is again used for the boilers. All the steam used throughout the building is generated here, there being connections to the kitchens of each division, as well as to the laundry.

The dormitory halls, sewing-rooms, officers' rooms, laundry and upper hospital are furnished with "pedestal box coils." The school dining, bath and visiting rooms, house-shoe and tailor shops have pipes extending about the rooms against the walls, commonly called "circulation coils." The center building and lower hospital have been provided with Morse's patent vertical tube radiators.

Due regard has been paid to the necessity of having the pipes in the different rooms act independently of each other. The apparatus in each apartment can be used without necessitating the use of that in any other, and portions, or all, can be used conjointly.

The most noticeable feature, and the one most to be commended in connection with this method of heating, is the perfection with which ventilation is secured. By means of a moderate head of steam the rooms are kept at a perfectly even temperature, while through the medium of open ventilators and windows slightly lowered, the air is kept pure and fresh without reducing the temperature below the desired degree. Thus do we arrive at the two "desiderata" so necessary where such numbers of boys are congregated together; even temperature and thorough ventilation going further to preserve the health of our little community than would a whole college of physicians.

A stone wall eight feet high extends from the center of the buildings to the rear inclosure wall, dividing the buildings and grounds into two equal corresponding parts; one for the larger boys and the other for the smaller boys, who are thus entirely separated.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FIRST CLASS.

WILLIAM OTIS, WILLIAM PURCELL,
JEROME KEYES, WILLIAM C. SLAYTON,
WILLIAM N. SAGE.

SECOND CLASS.

WILLIAM C. ROWLEY, EZRA R. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM H. BRIGGS, P. MALONE,
MORTIMER F. REYNOLDS.

THIRD CLASS.

JOHN O'DONAHUE, LOUIS CHAPIN,
GEORGE J. WHITNEY, LOUIS ERNST,
CHARLES H. MONELL.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

CHARLES H. MONELL.

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SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

WM. C. ROWLEY.

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WM. OTIS, WM. C. SLAYTON,
E. R. ANDREWS, P. MALONE.

DISCHARGING COMMITTEE.

WM. H. BRIGGS, LOUIS ERNST,
LOUIS CHAPIN.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

WM. PURCELL, P. MALONE,
JEROME KEYES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JEROME KEYES, M. F. REYNOLDS,
LOUIS ERNST, E. R. ANDREWS,
WM. C. ROWLEY.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

SUPERINTENDENT.

LEVI S. FULTON.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

FRANCIS A. BAKER.

CHAPLAIN.

DR. T. C. REED.

PHYSICIAN.

AZEL BACKUS.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN, REV. GEO. I. OSBORN.

SCHOOLS.

FIRST DIVISION.

ROBERT O. FULTON, *Principal.*

ELIZA J. ALLEYN, *Assistant.*

ADDIE L. WOOD, *Assistant.*

Mrs. S. J. NICHOLS, *S. S. Teacher.*

SECOND DIVISION.

WM. H. WHITING, *Principal.*

R. MARIA ALLEYN, *Assistant.*

MARY GILLMAN, *Assistant.*

ANNA THOMAS, *Assistant.*

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT — FIRST DIVISION.

ANNA M. HOLLENBECK, *Principal.*

WILLAM W. REED, *Steward Second Division.*

ROBERT O. FULTON, *Baker and Steward First Division.*

DANIEL MARSHALL, *Gardener.*

JOHN H. BIRD, *Overseer and Band Instructor.*

THOMAS CLARK, *Tailor.*

WINSLOW W. WATERS, *Carpenter.*

MATTHEW CHRISMAN, *Foreman Flag shop.*

WILLIAM MATHER, *Foreman Cane shop.*

WALTER J. PERRY, *Foreman Shoe shop.*

J. A. HAIGHT, *Cook.*

CORNELIUS H. FLYNN, *Hall-man.*

JAMES FLYNN, *Watchman.*

JOSEPH WECHTER, *Watchman.*

THOMAS J. CURTIN, *Patrolman.*

DWIGHT PEASE, *Gatekeeper.*

JAMES KELLEY, *Engineer.*

ELIZABETH A. TAYLOR, *Matron.*

ANNA GIBSON, *Seamstress.*

MARGARET DONALDSON, *Hospital nurse.*

ELIZA DONALDSON, *Laundress.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 23.

IN SENATE,

January 19, 1876.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE
FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 15, 1876. }

To the Hon. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate :

SIR—I have the honor herewith to transmit the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of New York to the Legislature.

Most respectfully yours,

GEORGE J. WHITNEY,

President.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :

GENTLEMEN — The Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in conformity with the requirements of the act of incorporation passed May 8, 1846, respectfully present their twenty-seventh annual report, being for the year ending December 31, 1875.

The whole number of boys received into the house since its opening, August 11, 1849, is 4,287; of this number 3,847 have been discharged; a large proportion of them, it is confidently believed, have become good, intelligent citizens, discharging their duties as such with credit to themselves and to the institution that gave them shelter.

The number of boys in the institution on the 1st day of January, 1875, was 386; the number received during the year was 229; the number discharged by order of discharging committee, 170; by certiorari and appeal, one; escaped, one; died, three; leaving remaining in the house, on the 31st day of December, 1875, 440.

FINANCES.

By an examination of the treasurer's report, it will be seen that there was received from the comptroller during the year 1875, for support of the house, for repairs and improvements, and for deficit of last year, \$60,000; from the earnings of the institution, \$13,285.13. The expenditures for the same period were: For ordinary expenses for the support of the house, \$64,796.37; for extraordinary repairs and improvements, \$13,125.08; for discount, exchange, etc., \$909.24; for deficit of last year, \$8,481.42; total receipts, \$73,285.13; total disbursements, \$87,312.11; overdraft, \$14,026.98. There remains in the hands of the comptroller, \$15,000 of the appropriations for this institution, for 1875, to meet this overdraft.

For the erection of the female department of the House of Refuge, there has been received from the comptroller \$20,000. Of this sum, there has been paid to the contractor, architect, etc., \$19,685, leaving a balance of \$315 in the hands of the treasurer.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

A new cement and gravel roof has been put on the second division work-shop, the roofs of the entire building repaired, many of the roof gutters having rusted through, have been removed and replaced with galvanized iron gutters.

The floors have been repaired and relaid wherever their condition required it, except in the bath-rooms, where they must be renewed the coming year, and the material used should be of stone or cement, so that they will not require to be renewed every five or six years. The old, filthy wooden slop-sinks in the dormitory halls, having become so much decayed and saturated with filth as to emit a very offensive odor, have been removed, and large substantial iron ones put in their place. The steam-pipe running from the boiler-house to the first and second division kitchen has been entirely renewed, and many additions and improvements made in the steam-heating apparatus. The window-frames and windows have been thoroughly repainted, inside walls have been painted, doors and wainscoting grained, and every part of the building, when it was necessary, has been repainted.

Water from the Rochester city water-works has been introduced and connected with the pipes through the house. Pipes have also been laid through the yards, running to the shops and outbuildings; five fire hydrants have been put in suitable places within the inclosure walls and provided with hose, as a protection against fire.

By direction of the school committee, the two recitation rooms were removed from the end of the large school-room in the second division, making of the three one long room. This has been divided by sliding partitions into four rooms, each room provided with a teacher, the school graded, and pupils are promoted according to their advancement. For opening and closing exercises the four rooms are thrown into one.

The side inclosure walls have been thoroughly repointed on both sides, a portion of the front wall and archway for the gate, which was in a very dilapidated condition, has been removed, and a neat, substantial gateway and gate-keeper's lodge erected in its place. This improvement has long been desired, and lends an air of cheerfulness and beauty to the entire premises.

A flag-stone walk of Medina stone, nine feet in width, has been laid from the front door of the main building to the entrance to the grounds, also a walk of the same material along the entire front of the gateway to the curb-stone in the street.

These repairs and improvements have been made in the most durable and substantial manner, with a due regard to economy, and within the appropriation for such purposes.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

Messrs. Brooks & Reynolds employ in the manufacture of ladies' shoes an average of about 140 boys. This work is manufactured on the same system as in other factories. The boys learn readily, and qualify themselves while here to earn an honest living in any shoe manufacturing establishment.

Messrs. Charles I. Hayden & Co. employ about 125 boys in cane and flag seating chairs, a very clean, light and suitable employment for the younger class of inmates, and serves to teach them to be active and industrious.

The tailor shop employs about 30 boys in manufacturing and repairing clothing for the inmates. They are carefully and thoroughly instructed in the business by a competent mechanic, who adopts the motto, "A thing worth doing at all is worth doing well;" and the result is that the most of these boys on leaving the institution are competent to make a common garment that would be creditable to older mechanics.

About thirteen small boys of the first division are employed in the sewing-room, making and mending shirts, sheets, pillow-cases, towels and stockings.

The remainder are employed in carpentering, masonry, painting, steam-fitting, farming, cleaning, washing, baking, cooking and other labor required in the care of the institution.

IMPROVEMENTS DESIRED.

The roofs of the boys' department are in very poor and unsatisfactory condition, requiring quite a large outlay of money each year to keep them from leaking so as to injure the building. Having been in use for twenty-seven years, the tin covering has rusted, and on nearly the entire roof has become like honeycomb. It seems almost a waste of money to expend more in repairing, for while stopping one leak two or more are often made. True economy requires that a new covering be put upon these buildings the coming season, and that instead of tin it be of slate. This would necessitate a change of roof-timbers to obtain the requisite pitch for slate roof, which would, of course, increase the cost of this improvement; but when done it would be permanent, requiring but little, if any, outlay for repairs while the building stands. It would also give the building the general appearance of the new building erected for a female department, the fronts of both being on a line and facing the same way.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

An act was passed on the 1st day of May, 1875, authorizing the establishment of a female department of the Western House of Refuge

for juvenile delinquents, and the erection of a building for that purpose, to accommodate 100 girls, at a cost not exceeding \$75,000. In obedience to the requirements of said act, your managers, at a regular meeting of the board, appointed George J. Whitney, Jerome Keyes and William Purcell a building committee to superintend the erection of said building, and authorized them to procure plans from three leading architects at a cost not exceeding \$200 each, and that sum to apply on the services of the one whose plans were adopted. Arrangements were at once made with A. J. Warner, Charles Coots and Graves & Putnam to make plans, for which they were to be paid \$100 each. The three plans were procured and submitted to the board of managers, who, after a careful examination of the same, authorized the building committee to make a selection, employ an architect, perfect the plans, and procure their approval by the governor and comptroller. The plans of Mr. Coots were adopted by the committee, perfected and approved by the governor and comptroller, the work advertised, proposals received and contract awarded to Mr. Geo. H. Thompson, his proposal being the lowest. A contract was executed, which was also approved by the governor and comptroller on the 30th day of August; on the 1st day of September ground was broken, and at this writing the entire building is inclosed and the joiner work in an advanced stage of completion.

The building is arranged for a thorough classification of the inmates. On the first floor of each wing is a dining-room, school-room, two work-rooms, store-room, wash-room containing the necessary wash bowls and water-closets. The two wings are duplicates, except that in the north wing there is a dining-room for the matron and attendants. On the second and third floors are one hundred and eight separate sleeping apartments, in size seven by fifteen and seven by nineteen feet, with twelve foot ceiling. In each of these rooms is a marble slab and a wash-bowl, supplied with water through half-inch galvanized iron pipes, and No. 3 brass finished compression cocks. Waste pipe one and one-fourth inches in diameter, of galvanized iron, with lead traps and trap-screws, and to enter drains in cellar. There are also four rooms, one on each floor in each wing, containing the necessary bathing arrangements and water closets, and a large cast-iron slop-sink. On the third floor two pleasant, light and airy hospitals are located, one at the extreme end of each wing, attached to each is a small room containing a bath, water-closet and wash-bowl. A high attic over these wings may be utilized by dividing it into sleeping apartments to accommodate fifty or more additional inmates, should more rooms ever be required. The center building contains on the first floor a parlor, a reception room, to which is attached a bath-room, water-closet and two clothes rooms. Also a kitchen, two pantries and two store-rooms. On the second, two square rooms, with clothes

rooms attached, and a large laundry room. On the third floor is the chapel and two square rooms, with clothes rooms attached, and on the fourth floor there are four square rooms, with clothes rooms off from each. The basement is nine feet in height, about three-fourths of which is above ground; is well lighted, and is divided off into recreation-rooms, store-rooms, and a wash-room. In the rear of the center building is a boiler-house for heating the building; the smoke-stack is 86 feet in height.

One of the finest features is the sewerage. A thirty-inch vitrified sewer pipe is laid under the center of the entire building, commencing at the south end of the south wing, three feet below cellar bottom to top of sewer at starting point, and to run on a true grade on an incline of three-fourths of an inch to each length of pipe to the north wall of north wing, thence east to the west line of Backus avenue, with nine-inch lateral drains for all soil and conductor pipes and six inches in diameter for wash-basins, slop-sinks and cess-pools, to start one foot below cellar bottom and run on a true grade to connect with main sewer. There is a stench-trap in the nine-inch drain running to the boiler-house located inside of the building, and a nine-inch branch from the same to the vacuum of large chimney shaft to ventilate the drains.

Gas-pipes of the necessary size as required by the Rochester Gas Light Company, are run through the building, with the necessary brackets, drop and side lights for lighting every part of the building.

Two boilers are located in the boiler-house, fitted up complete; pipes so arranged that each boiler can be used separately or jointly, with pipes to conduct the steam through the building, and the necessary valves, radiators and coils to heat the entire building to seventy-two degrees in zero weather.

The contract price for the whole work of building, including steam-heating, gas-fitting, plumbing and sewerage to west line of Backus avenue is \$71,075. There will, of course be some extra work to be paid for besides the architect's fees and other expenses, yet there will be a balance at the disposal of the committee sufficient to build a plain board inclosure. This kind of inclosure does not meet our approval; we believe it would be far more economical in the end to build a substantial stone inclosure that would be in keeping with the inclosure for the other buildings rather than a cheap wooden structure to be removed in a very few years. For building stone inclosure, continuing outlet sewer from west line of Backus avenue to Fulton avenue sewer, laying flag-stone walks, grading the grounds, underdraining and for furnishing the building ready for the reception of inmates will require an expenditure of at least twenty-five thousand dollars, which should be provided for during your present session.

It is expected that this building will be completed by the first of June next; will be furnished and ready for the reception of inmates the 1st day of July. An appropriation will therefore be necessary for its support for the last half of the year 1876. Girls are already knocking for admission, and there should be no unnecessary delay in getting things in readiness for their reception.

There is a larger number of boys in the institution than at any time since the close of the year 1867, with the prospect of an increased number the coming year, and with but small hopes of increased earnings. An appropriation of \$55,000 will therefore be necessary to pay the ordinary expenses of the house for the year 1876. And as personal knowledge of what has been and is being done by the state for the reformation of its delinquent youth must be desirable to the members of your honorable body, and will best enable you to determine what is required and should be supplied, your managers respectfully invite and earnestly urge you to visit and inspect this institution at as early a day as practicable during your present session.

Again we take pleasure in bearing testimony to the intelligent zeal and fidelity with which the affairs of the house have been managed by the superintendent, Levi S. Fulton, Esq., and his able body of assistants. No more faithful and efficient corps of public servants can be found in any institution in the country. They have the entire confidence of the board of managers.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

GEO. J. WHITNEY,
President.

C. H. MONELL,
First Vice-President.

WM. PURCELL,
Second Vice-President.

W. C. ROWLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE FEMALE REFORMATORY.

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE.

ROCHESTER, December 28, 1875.

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge :

In pursuance of section one of an act passed May 1, 1875, authorizing the establishment of a female department in the House of Refuge in accordance with the expressed design of the original law creating the institution, and requiring the board of managers to select and designate three of their number to superintend the erection of the building at a cost not to exceed \$75,000, the undersigned were, on the 8th of May, appointed such committee. They beg leave to report that immediately thereafter, as instructed by the board which appropriated \$500 for the purpose, they invited plans from a number of architects—Charles Coots, A. J. Warner, Graves & Putnam and J. R. Thomas, each to be paid \$100, and that amount to apply on the service of the one selected. Plans were furnished by the three parties first named, and submitted to the board at its meeting on May 22, when, after inspection, a resolution was passed referring the whole matter of selection of plan and erection of building, with full power to act, to the committee. The plan of Mr. Coots was adopted, and an agreement entered into with him to perform all the necessary duties of architect for the gross sum of one thousand dollars. The plan gives a beautiful edifice in the Norman style of architecture, having a frontage of 276 feet on Backus avenue. It is divided into different compartments, the main building 46 feet wide by 50 feet deep, with a rear addition 36 by 22 feet. The connecting wings are 80 feet long by 40 feet deep, and the two main wings are 33 feet wide by 46 feet deep. The center building is four stories in height, and the different wings three stories. A basement nine feet, in the clear, runs through the entire building. The structure is built firmly of brick, with white window cills, window caps and Medina stone belting courses, and the foundations are laid with Albion stone. All the principal partitions throughout are of solid brick-work and the roofs, with the exception of the flat roof on the center building, and the flat roofs on each wing, and the boiler-house are slated with the first quality of Pennsylvania slate, laid with three laps and nailed with

two galvanized-iron nails to each slate. The flat sections are covered with bright tin, soldered water-tight, and the gutters, hips and valleys protected with galvanized iron. Each ridge and the apex to all gables are to be surmounted with cast and wrought-iron railings and finials, an ornamentation that will give a very handsome finish to the whole. The basement is divided into various store cellars, and in each wing is built a play-room. The first floor of the center building is devoted to general office purposes, and includes a bath-room. In the rear addition are situated the pantries, kitchens, closets, etc., and in each wing are work-rooms, school and dining-rooms. The height of this story is thirteen feet. The second floor of the main building is to be used for sleeping apartments for the officers, and over the kitchen is the laundry. The wings are divided into dormitories, closets, bath-rooms, etc. The height of this story is twelve feet. The third floor is divided off the same as the second, with the exception that in each main wing are the hospitals, with the necessary nurse and bath-rooms attached, and the chapel, which is over the laundry. The fourth floor of the main building is also divided into sleeping apartments. The entire building is to be finished in pine lumber in a neat but substantial manner, all superfluous ornamentation being carefully avoided. The approval of the governor and comptroller being required by the law, those officers of state were advised that the committee desired action at their earliest convenience. The governor was absent in New York, where he was detained by illness, and the comptroller declined to act save in conjunction with him in person, so that it was not until July 22d, when his excellency returned to the capital, that the committee were enabled to procure the necessary approbation under which to proceed. This obtained, they were then obliged by section four of the act to advertise for three weeks for sealed proposals in a newspaper in each of the cities of New York, Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. On the 24th of August the bids, each embracing the superstructures, plumbing, gas-fitting and steam-heating in accordance with the specifications, were opened, as follows:

John Mauder, Rochester	\$90,982 10
John F. Montgomery, Rochester	85,200 00
William Wilson, Rochester	84,900 00
John Feist, Buffalo	80,466 44
John G. Wagner, Rochester	74,599 00
William H. Gorsline, Rochester	72,300 00
George H. Thompson, Rochester	71,075 00

Mr. Thompson, being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to him, subject to approval of its terms and the accompanying bond of \$80,000 for its fulfillment, by the governor and comptroller in pursu-

ance of section four of the act. This was obtained on the 30th of August, and on the 1st of September ground was broken for the work.

The committee congratulate the board and the state upon their good fortune in the competition that assigned the contract to Mr. Thompson. With abundance of resources, with material ready in hand, and with energy and skill he has caused the building to rise as if by magic, every part constructed according to the specifications, in a workmanlike and most substantial manner. At the end of two months, on the 1st of November, he had the walls up and ready for the roof of slate, which was soon thereafter put on. The work of finishing the interior is now in progress and will be completed by spring within the limit of \$75,000. By the terms of the act, the board of managers are authorized to "furnish" as well as erect the building, although specific appropriation of money is made only for the latter object. It is believed that by the 1st of July next the female department may be made ready for the reception of inmates.

The committee desire to say in conclusion that they have met with the most courteous treatment and ready co-operation at the hands of Governor Tilden and Comptroller Hopkins.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. J. WHITNEY,
JEROME KEYES,
WM. PURCELL,

Committee on Erection of Female Department.

187	Cr.		
Ja	.....	\$1,518 58	
	.....	10,000 00	
Fe	discounted.....	9,819 17	
Ma	boys.....	1,610 08	
Ap	.....	10,000 00	
	boys.....	891 38	
Ma	.....	76 00	
	.....	18 24	
Ju	discounted.....	9,819 17)
	boys.....	847 25)
Ju	.....	10,000 00)
	boys.....	1,834 87)
	discounted.....	9,819 17)
Aug	.....	10,000 00)
	boys.....	2,061 40)
Se	.....	369 65	
Oct	.....	10,000 00)
	.....	10,000 00)
	boys.....	603 80)
Nov	boys.....	608 90)
De	boys.....	637 10)
	.....	56 22	-
	or of boys.....	3,180 14)
	.....	490 10	=
	.....	14,026 98	
		<u>\$118,288 20</u>)
)
			-
)
			=
	Expenditures.		
Jan	.....	\$19,022 58	
Apr	.....	18,427 63	
Oct	.....	13,125 08	1
	.....	7,287 27	
	.....	7,183 59	7
	.....	6,651 41	
	.....	2,676 37	
	.....	1,106 63	
	.....	1,041 19	
	.....	465 68	
	.....	434 02	
	.....	500 00	
	.....	8,481 42	
	.....	909 24	
		<u>\$87,312 11</u>	

W. C. ROWLEY, *Treasurer.*

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE IN ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM C. ROWLEY, TREASURER, FOR BUILDING FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1875.

Dr.

Sept. 9.	To building committee, expenses to Albany and New York.....	\$190 00
Nov. 8.	To O. H. Peacock, engineer's services.....	60 00
9.	To Charles Coots, architect's services.....	500 00
Dec. 4.	To George H. Thompson, contractor.....	10,000 00
10.	To Charles Coots, architect's services.....	250 00
10.	To George H. Thompson, contractor.....	8,500 00
22.	To W. Purcell, of committee, expenses to Albany and New York.....	25 00
22.	To Dumble & Co., photograph of building.....	10 00
27.	To Charles Coots, architect's services.....	150 00
27.	To balance of this fund in hand.....	315 00
		<hr/>
		\$20,000 00

1875.

Cr.

Nov. 29.	By draft on comptroller.....	\$10,000 00
Dec. 11.	By draft on comptroller.....	10,000 00
		<hr/>
		\$20,000 00

W. C. ROWLEY,
Treasurer.

We have examined the foregoing statement of the Treasurer, and find that it correctly states the amounts received and paid out by him.

E. R. ANDREWS,
LOUIS CHAPIN,
PATRICK MALONE,
Auditing Committee.

DISBURSEMENTS.

Statement showing the disbursements and the purposes for which they were made, by the monthly audits of the accounts against the institution, allowed and ordered to be paid by the executive committee.

January 9th, 1875.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,747 83
Bill for Sundries	110 84
Rubber goods.....	27 50
Steam fitting.....	298 37
Groceries	360 10
Flour and feed.....	452 10
Hardware.....	29 84
Shoes.....	52 80
Paints, oil, brushes, etc.....	25 26
Stationery	63 83
Tin-ware, etc.....	7 75
Groceries	429 70
Repairing wagon.....	3 10
Dry-goods.....	94 65
Coffee	87 00
Drugs and medicine.....	75 62
Iron work.....	13 70
Soap	58 00
Mason work.....	7 50
Gas	219 40
Beans	64 26
Subscription	8 00
Meat	512 75
Repairing harnesses	34 48
Coal.....	1,187 75
Undertaker's expenses	34 00
Blacksmithing.....	37 24
	<hr/>
	\$6,043 37

February 6th, 1875.

Officers' pay roll	\$1,719 66
Bill for Sundries	99 36
Corn fodder	71 22
Flour	16 00
Water pipes, etc.	62 40
Gas	222 00
Iron work	14 38
Lumber	32 12
Mason work	30 25
Flour and feed	430 81
Drugs and medicine	25 15
Mirrors	48 68
Cap fronts	27 00
Cloth	135 15
Paints, oils, etc.	13 53
Lime	7 80
Dry-goods	190 23
Books and stationery	447 06
Beans	37 54
Sewer pipe, etc.	15 05
Coffee	87 50
Repairing clocks	5 50
Meat	431 05
Repairing sewing machines	10 51
Flour and feed	573 60
Groceries	282 86
Tin-ware, etc.	31 50
Printing press, etc.	13 00
Yeast	23 10
Coal	681 32
Apples	61 25
Leather and findings	166 33
Repairs, etc., on boilers	69 99
	<hr/>
	\$6,082 90

March 6th, 1875.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,698 83
Bill for Beans.....	306 00
Apples and Straw.....	206 25
Meat.....	396 81
Coal.....	694 32
Flour and feed.....	499 00
Tin-ware, etc.....	10 50
Paints, oils, etc.....	51 58
Mason work.....	46 75
Dry-goods.....	163 95
Coffee.....	44 00
Subscription.....	16 00
Drugs and medicine.....	41 90
Repairing sewing machines.....	6 48
Subscription.....	8 00
Black machine thread.....	10 45
Gas.....	184 20
Shoes.....	165 00
Ice.....	170 52
	<hr/>
	\$4,720 54

April 7, 1875.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,703 33
Bill for Sundries.....	155 26
Leather and findings.....	154 23
Coffee.....	87 50
Paints, oil, etc.....	53 77
Tin-ware, etc.....	25 70
Groceries.....	252 89
Drugs and medicine.....	30 85
Groceries.....	370 10
Rubber goods.....	5 25
Sewer pipe.....	10 00
Cloth.....	19 55
Dry-goods.....	936 15
Flour and feed.....	652 45
Gas.....	177 90
Meat.....	461 75
Oats.....	50 78
Corn.....	20 80
Lithographing.....	235 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,403 26

May 6, 1875.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,666 71
Bill for Sundries.....	41 93
Medical services.....	10 00
Flour and feed.....	406 84
Writing books, slates, etc.....	133 65
Groceries.....	726 01
Type.....	11 35
Toys, marbles, etc.....	32 45
Dry-goods.....	366 62
Gas.....	96 90
Thread and repairing machine.....	18 20
Blacksmithing.....	7 25
Yeast.....	25 90
Drugs and medicine.....	61 78
Meat.....	432 56
Paints, oil, etc.....	48 63
Carriage.....	475 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,561 78

June 7, 1875.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,690 33
Bill for Sundries.....	35 17
Gas.....	134 40
Coal.....	635 07
Roofing shop.....	306 24
Badges.....	80 00
Chambers.....	50 00
Coal.....	567 42
Dry goods.....	149 61
Groceries.....	569 26
Leather and findings.....	69 95
Flour and feed.....	466 25
Meat.....	484 00
Paints, oil, etc.....	266 85
Drugs and medicine.....	17 46
Potatoes.....	18 26
Dirt.....	13 90
Water pipe.....	308 04
Potatoes and oats.....	191 50
	<hr/>
	\$6,053 71

July 13, 1875.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,751 88
Bill for Sundries.....	75 25
Sewer-pipe, etc.....	76 59
Rubber goods.....	198 50
Coffee.....	44 00
Meat.....	470 38
Sand.....	45 00
Coal.....	53 61
Gas.....	103 00
Shoes.....	212 45
Printing.....	167 14
Rope, twine, etc.....	24 47
Coal.....	888 47
Brick.....	34 25
Lime.....	18 00
Groceries.....	297 34
Blacksmithing.....	42 28
Drugs and medicines.....	28 85
Seeds.....	32 55
Groceries.....	404 47
Lumber.....	250 08
Books and stationery.....	105 52
Plumbing.....	351 04
Pump.....	12 00
Thread and repairing machine.....	10 85
Repairing hose.....	11 00
Dry-goods.....	338 52
Books and stationery.....	266 73
Flour and feed.....	539 84
Letter paper.....	32 00
Yeast.....	17 85
Flour.....	78 75
Difference in wagons.....	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$7,082 66

August 7, 1875.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,744 66
Bill for Sundries.....	55 65
Cherries.....	10 00
Bass-drum.....	15 00
Manure.....	17 00
Meat.....	624 78
Sewer-pipe, etc.....	14 90
Cements, sands, etc.....	51 10
Steam-pipe.....	36 07
Leather and findings.....	71 80
Potatoes.....	12 25
Flour and feed.....	570 76
Hardware.....	153 50
Shoes.....	34 00
Water-pipe, etc.....	244 10
Wood.....	136 50
Gas.....	92 10
Locks.....	13 55
Screws.....	9 84
Potatoes.....	28 20
Undertaker's expenses.....	36 00
Repairing sewing machine.....	6 19
Soap.....	116 00
Plants.....	6 15
Plants.....	12 24
Dry-goods.....	126 81
Paints, oils, etc.....	137 88
Groceries.....	530 28
Farrier.....	28 00
Steam fitting.....	380 80
Repairing wagons.....	33 25
Salary.....	50 00
	<u>\$5,398 86</u>

September 4, 1875.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,729 66
Bill for Sundries.....	33 98
	<u>\$1,763 64</u>

October 9, 1875.

Officers' pay roll.....	\$1,776 66
Bill for Sundries.....	69 14
Leather and findings.....	45 00
Thread and repairing machine.....	12 47
Steam-pipe.....	571 84
Groceries.....	408 08
Gas.....	243 60
Crockery.....	251 49
Dry goods.....	2,862 63
Plumbing.....	330 54
Water.....	335 00
Flour and feed.....	1,364 90
Coffee.....	89 00
Paints, oils, etc.....	244 82
Blank books.....	37 00
Lumber.....	151 03
Plumbing.....	105 27
Groceries.....	272 64
Drugs and medicine.....	25 30
Butter and eggs.....	33 66
Coal.....	104 31
Meat.....	890 56
	<hr/>
	<u>\$10,224 94</u>

November 6, 1875.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,771 44
Bill for Sundries.....	91 15
Meat.....	463 87
Lumber.....	89 32
Water-pipe.....	23 91
Fruit.....	109 50
Carpeting.....	58 43
Coal.....	449 91
Repairing wagons.....	14 20
Rubber goods.....	10 21
Lime.....	37 50
Dry-goods.....	145 32
Stationery.....	5 90
Tin-ware, etc.....	24 80
Undertaker's expenses.....	19 00
Drugs and medicine.....	41 48

Bill for Wood.....	\$50 00
Groceries.....	507 54
Shoes.....	1,170 00
Yeast.....	28 00
Meat chopper.....	55 00
Coffee.....	92 00
Mirrors.....	4 40
Gas.....	187 50
Steam-pipes.....	216 83
Flour and feed.....	935 78
Paints, oil, etc.....	124 97
	<hr/>
	\$6,727 96
	<hr/>

December 4, 1875.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,799 68
Bill for Sundries.....	39 93
Shoes.....	50 00
Paints, oil, etc.....	18 94
Arrow vane and car whistles.....	10 25
Building stone and flagging.....	5,501 05
Dry-goods.....	359 41
Lumber.....	7 15
Flour and feed.....	898 24
Tin-ware, etc.....	7 75
Drugs and medicine.....	85 63
Coffee.....	45 00
Lumber.....	89 08
Blacksmithing.....	6 50
Tin-ware, etc.....	16 20
Leather and findings.....	72 85
Lamp posts.....	190 00
Steam-pipe.....	24 63
Groceries.....	755 98
Meat.....	495 38
Feed.....	9 70
Gas.....	200 70
Sand.....	25 00
Hay.....	34 58
Building sewer.....	2,614 20
	<hr/>
	\$13,357 83
	<hr/>

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$19,022 58
Provisions.....	18,427 63
Extraordinary repairs.....	13,125 08
Fuel and light.....	7,287 27
Clothing.....	7,183 59
General expenses.....	6,651 41
Ordinary repairs	2,676 37
Bedding.....	1,106 63
Books and stationery....	1,041 19
Furniture.....	465 68
Drugs and medicine.....	434 02
Salary of treasurer.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$77,921 45
	<hr/>

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents :

GENTLEMEN — I beg leave, most respectfully, to present my report for the year ending December 31, 1875.

There have been received into this institution since its opening, August 11, 1843, 4,287 boys.

Of this number there remained January 1, 1875.....	386
Number received during the year 1875.....	229

Total number in the house during the year.....	615
--	-----

Intrusted to the care of parents and others by the dis-	
charging committee.....	170
Discharged by certiorari and appeal.....	1
Escaped.....	1
Died	3
	175

Number remaining in the house December 3, 1875....	440
--	-----

Of the number received during the year, 204 were first commitments, 21 recommitments, two returned by officers without new commitments, one escaped last year, was captured and returned this year, and one brought back from East Palmyra by direction of your board.

The average daily number of inmates during the year was about 404. Total number of days subsistence furnished 147,256. Cost of support including clothing, provisions, salaries, ordinary repairs and improvements \$65,796.37.

FROM WHAT COURTS RECEIVED.

Justices' court.....	72
Oyer and terminer.....	12
Police court.....	106

Recorder's court.....	20
Sessions.....	9
Superior court of Buffalo.....	4
United States court.....	2
Recaptured, having escaped last year.....	1
Returned on old commitments.....	2
Brought back by the superintendent.....	1
<hr/>	
Total number of boys received.....	229
<hr/>	

FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.

Allegany county.....	Angelica.....	1	
	Belmont.....	2	
	Wellsville.....	1	
		<hr/>	4
Broome county.....	Binghamton.....		5
Cayuga county.....	Auburn.....	7	
	Brutus.....	1	
	Weedsport.....	3	
		<hr/>	11
Cattaraugus county ..	R.....		1
Chautauqua county...	Dunkirk.....	4	
	Mayville.....	1	
	Poland.....	1	
	Pomfret.....	1	
		<hr/>	7
Chemung county.....	Elmira.....		4
Chenango county.....	Norwich.....		2
Clinton county.....	Plattsburgh.....		1
Cortland county.....	Cortland.....		1
Delaware county.....	Walton.....		1
Erie county.....	Buffalo.....		27
Franklin county.....	Malone.....		1
Fulton county.....	Johnstown.....		4
Gencsee county.....	Batavia.....		2
Herkimer county.....	German Flats.....		3
Jefferson county.....	Watertown.....		5
Lewis county.....			1
Livingston county....	Lima.....		1
Madison county.....	Hamilton.....	1	
	Morrisville.....	1	
	Lenox.....	3	
		<hr/>	5

Monroe county.....	Chili.....	1	
	Ogden.....	1	
	Pittsford.....	1	
	Rochester.....	35	
		<hr/>	38
Montgomery county..	Canajoharie.....	1	
Niagara county.....	Lockport.....	2	
	Niagara.....	1	
	Suspension Bridge.....	1	
		<hr/>	4
Onondaga county.....	Clay.....	2	
	Marcellus.....	1	
	Skaneateles.....	1	
	Spafford.....	1	
	Syracuse.....	21	
		<hr/>	26
Oneida county.....	Kirkland.....	1	
	Rome.....	3	
	Utica.....	9	
	Vernon.....	1	
	Verona.....	1	
	Whitestown.....	1	
		<hr/>	16
Ontario county.....	Canandaigua.....	3	
	Geneva.....	1	
	Hopewell.....	2	
	Manchester.....	1	
	Victor.....	1	
		<hr/>	8
Orleans county.....	Albion.....	2	
	Kenyonville.....	1	
	Ridgeway.....	1	
		<hr/>	4
Oswego county.....	Fulton.....	1	
	Oswego.....	1	
	Richland.....	1	
	Scriba.....	1	
	Texas.....	1	
		<hr/>	5
Otsego county.....	Cooperstown.....	1	
	Oneonta.....	2	
	Unadilla.....	2	
		<hr/>	5

Saratoga county.....	Balston Spa	2	
	Saratoga Springs.....	4	
			6
Schenectady county...	Schenectady.....		7
Seneca county.....	Seneca Falls.....		1
St. Lawrence county..	Ogdensburgh.....		1
Steuben county.....	Bath.....	1	
	Corning.....	1	
	Hornelsville.....	4	
			6
Tioga county.....	Owego.....		2
Tompkins county....	Ithaca.....		6
Washington county...	Sandy Hill.....	1	
	Whitehall.....	1	
			2
Wayne county.....	Galen.....	1	
	Lyons.....	1	
			2
Wyoming county.....	Covington.....	1	
	Warsaw.....	1	
			2
Yates county.....	Milo		1
Total.....			229

OFFENSES.

Arson.....	1
Assault and battery	2
Breaking into post-office with intent to commit larceny.....	1
Burglary.....	6
Burglary and larceny.....	3
Larceny from the person.....	2
Grand larceny.....	4
Petit larceny.....	192
Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1
Receiving stolen goods and larceny.....	1
Stealing letters from post-office.....	1
Vagrancy.....	10
Escaped last year and returned this.....	1
	225

AGE OF BOYS RECEIVED.

Eight years of age and less than nine.....	1
Nine years of age and less than ten.....	8
Ten years of age and less than eleven.....	12
Eleven years of age and less than twelve.....	23
Twelve years of age and less than thirteen.....	21
Thirteen years of age and less than fourteen.....	32
Fourteen years of age and less than fifteen.....	55
Fifteen years of age and less than sixteen.....	59
Sixteen years of age and less than seventeen.....	12
Seventeen years of age and less than eighteen.....	2
	<hr/>
	225

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Had lost father.....	68
Had lost mother.....	22
Had lost both parents.....	19
Had step-father.....	27
Had step-mother.....	10
Parents had separated.....	50
Had intemperate father.....	79
Had intemperate mother.....	8
Father had been arrested.....	26
Brother had been arrested.....	28
Brothers had been inmates of the house.....	7
Brothers are now inmates of the house.....	9
Homeless boys.....	9
Have been inmates of poor-house.....	9
Have been inmates of orphan asylum.....	16
Have been inmates of Father Hines' School.....	4
Have been inmates of Iowa Reform School.....	1
Have been previously arrested once.....	30
Have been previously arrested twice.....	39
Have been previously arrested three times.....	23
Have been previously arrested four times.....	12
Have been previously arrested five times.....	6
Have been previously arrested six times.....	4
Have been previously arrested eight times.....	2

CONDITION OF CLOTHING.

Well clothed.....	24
Fairly clothed.....	44
Poorly clothed.....	128
Very ragged and filthy.....	29
Barefoot.....	14

OCCUPATION OF BOYS.

Attended school.....	5
Bootblacks.....	30
Blacksmiths.....	3
Bakers.....	3
Bartender.....	1
Butcher.....	1
Canal drivers.....	12
Common beggars.....	9
Errand boys.....	21
Farm laborers.....	30
Fruit peddler.....	1
Glovesmaker.....	1
Hotel bell-boy.....	1
Hostlers.....	2
Mason.....	1
Newsboys.....	15
Peddlers.....	2
Printers.....	4
Teamsters.....	3
Worked by the day at odd jobs.....	46
Without occupation of any kind.....	35
	<hr/>
	225

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

Agent.....	1
Baker.....	1
Basket maker.....	1
Boarding-house keepers.....	3
Barbers.....	2
Boatmen.....	4
Book agent.....	1
Blacksmith.....	6
Brewer.....	1
Brickmakers.....	2
Carpenter.....	11
Cabinet-makers.....	1

Carriage trimmers.....	2
Cartman.....	2
Cigar maker.....	1
Carver.....	1
Copyist.....	2
Coachman.....	2
Cooper.....	1
Engineer on railroad.....	5
Farmers.....	16
Fireman.....	1
Foreman over gang.....	1
Glovers.....	2
Housekeepers.....	6
Inventors.....	1
Laborers.....	55
Liverymen.....	1
Masons.....	4
Merchant.....	1
Machinists.....	2
Manufacturer of suspenders.....	1
Manufacturer of ink.....	1
Nurse.....	1
Organ grinder.....	
Painters.....	6
Piano makers.....	2
Peddlers.....	4
Printer.....	1
Policeman.....	1
Pavier.....	1
Saloon-keepers.....	2
Shoemakers.....	2
Seamstresses.....	11
Street-car drivers.....	2
Soldier.....	1
Tailor.....	1
Teamsters.....	4
Trackmen.....	2
Tanner.....	1
Washerwomen.....	26
Whitewashers.....	3
Unknown.....	11

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

American.....	66
English.....	20
French.....	13
German.....	34
Irish.....	63
Italian.....	2
Scotch.....	5
African.....	18
Jew.....	1
Polander.....	3
	<hr/>
	225
	<hr/>

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

Baking, cooking, and taking care of first division dining-room....	18
Cooking, and taking care of second division dining-room.....	14
Cane seating chairs.....	126
Flag seating chairs.....	23
Mason work.....	4
Painting.....	2
Carpenter work.....	1
Printing.....	2
Employed in officers' dining-room.....	3
Employed in superintendent's apartments.....	2
Employed in the office.....	1
Farming and gardening.....	10
Taking care of yards.....	2
Manufacturing ladies' shoes.....	145
Manufacturing and mending shoes for the house.....	2
Manufacturing and mending clothing for the house.....	33
Manufacturing and mending shirts, stockings, etc.....	14
Steam-fitting and taking care of boiler-house.....	4
Taking care of dormitories, cleaning house, etc.....	28
Washing and ironing.....	6
	<hr/>
	440
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PRODUCT OF FARM AND GARDEN.

4 tons timothy hay at \$16.....	\$64 00
4 " corn fodder at \$8.....	32 00
838 bushels potatoes at 25c.....	209 50
285 " carrots at 25c.....	71 25
35 " parsnips at 35c.....	12 25
5 " vegetable oysters at 50c.....	2 50
200 " turnips at 25c.....	50 00
40 " ruta bagas at 25c.....	10 00
150 " beets at 50c.....	75 00
70 " onions at \$1.....	70 00
150 " tomatoes at 50c.....	75 00
350 " evergreen sweet corn at 50c.....	175 00
75 " string beans at \$1.....	75 00
50 " green peas at \$1.....	50 00
2,000 heads cabbage at 5c.....	100 00
2,000 " lettuce at 1c.....	20 00
4,000 bunches celery at 3c.....	120 00
14,000 cucumbers at \$2.50 per 1,000.....	35 00
1,380 lbs. Hubbard squash at 4c.....	55 20
22,235 lbs. pork at 9½c.....	2,112 33
22,040 quarts milk at 4c.....	881 60
10 loads pumpkins at \$2.50.....	25 00
40 bushels pears at 50c.....	20 00
5 " grapes at \$3.....	15 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,355 63

The following statistical table shows the whole number of commitments, the number of recommitments, the discharges, escapes and deaths; the number in the institution at the close of the year, and the average age for each year since the opening of the institution.

YEAR.	Whole number of days' subsistence and clothing furnished.	Whole number received.	Number of recommitments.	Number of discharges.	Number escaped.	Number of deaths.	Number at the end of the year.	Average age of those received.
1849.....	38	...	...	1	..	37	14½ years.
1850.....	61	...	5	2	..	91	14 years.
1851.....	63	...	23	1	..	130	13½ years.
1852.....	69	2	26	4	4	165	13½ years.
1853.....	112	...	68	4	..	205	13 years.
1854.....	161	6	95	8	..	263	13½ years.
1855.....	128	6	92	6	4	289	14 years.
1856.....	165	3	112	14	2	326	13 years.
1857.....	172	9	147	5	1	345	13½ years.
1858.....	172	8	119	9	3	386	13½ years.
1859.....	169	14	126	..	3	426	13½ years.
1860.....	164	11	159	5	3	423	12½ years.
1861.....	145	11	176	2	1	389	13½ years.
1862.....	183	9	159	7	4	402	13½ years.
1863.....	205	4	145	8	3	451	13 years.
1864.....	230	3	199	3	8	471	12½ years.
1865.....	247	14	217	8	4	489	13½ years.
1866.....	257	15	216	11	9	510	13 years.
1867.....	226	22	269	12	7	448	13½ years.
1868.....	189	29	254	1	3	379	13 years.
1869.....	188	13	219	3	4	348	14 years.
1870.....	200	18	185	4	2	352	13½ years.
1871.....	140,200	192	15	113	..	3	428	12½ years.
1872.....	192,224	181	6	212	1	..	396	13 years.
1873.....	139,438	210	10	227	4	2	373	13 years.
1874.....	133,842	211	18	198	..	3	386	13½ years.
1875.....	147,256	229	21	171	1	3	440	13½ years.

In closing this report I desire to express my thanks to the teachers and officers of the house, for their earnest efforts for the promotion of the best interests of the institution; to the chaplains for their faithful and efficient labors for the spiritual welfare of the inmates; and to the physician who has so promptly, faithfully and skilfully discharged his duties to the sick and maimed.

With grateful acknowledgments to the board of managers for their uniform kindness, and to the various committees for the counsel and assistance so cordially rendered me in conducting the affairs of the institution during the past year.

I am, gentlemen,

Very Respectfully,

Your obed't serv't,

LEVI S. FULTON,

Superintendent.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

ROCHESTER, January 1, 1876.

To LEVI S. FULTON, *Superintendent*:

The following tables comprise the twenty-seventh annual report of of the school department in the first division of this institution:

Number of pupils in school January 1, 1875.....	181
Number admitted during the year.....	111
Whole number in attendance.....	292
Number discharged.....	70
Number remaining January 1, 1876.....	222

CLASSIFICATION IN PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT.

	History.	Geography.	Book-keeping.	Written Arithmetic.	Int. Arithmetic.	Fourth Reader.	Third Reader.	Second Reader.	Spelling.	Write on paper.	Write on slate.
No. of classes.....	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	6	1	1
No. in classes.....	24	38	6	89	68	24	83	39	146	145	1

NUMBER IN EACH GRADE.

First.....	49
Second.....	47
Third	50
Total.....	146

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Can add and subtract.....	50
Count readily.....	50
Second Reader.....	18
First Reader.....	39
Primer.....	19
Spelling.....	57
Write on slates.....	38

Write on paper.....	12
Write their names.....	50
Draw on slates.....	76
Total number.....	76

ATTAINMENTS OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

Entered the fourth reader.....	5
Entered the third reader.....	29
Entered the second reader.....	31
Entered the first reader.....	25
Entered the primer.....	12
Did not know alphabet.....	9
Could not write.....	68
Ignorant of arithmetic.....	68
Ignorant of geography.....	74

ATTAINMENTS OF THOSE DISCHARGED.

From history.....	12
From book-keeping.....	2
From fourth reader.....	28
From third reader.....	21
From second reader.....	8

Total number 70

Owing to my having been connected with this department of the institution but a portion of the year, it is impossible for me to say any thing that will be of particular interest, regarding the advancement of the scholars under my charge. I feel, however, that I should not close this report without calling your attention to the necessity of, at least, one more assistant. We have now in the school two hundred and twenty-two boys, with a prospect of a large addition during the coming year. The time allowed them in school is very limited, being less than three hours each day. To each teacher employed, we now average nearly sixty pupils. From the fact of boys being constantly received into and discharged from classes, you will readily see it is impossible to devote the same attention to them that is ordinarily shown in other schools. It is my desire to have these boys advance as far as they wish to in their studies in whatever particular branches they choose to pursue; but as things are now it is impossible for me to give the time necessary for the accomplishment of this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT FULTON,

Principal First Division.

To LEVI S. FULTON,

Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge :

SIR — I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the school in the second division of this institution.

The number of boys in school January 1, 1875.....	205
The number received during the year.....	123
The number in attendance.....	328
The number discharged.....	99
The number deceased.....	3
The number transferred to first division.....	8
The number remaining January 1, 1876.....	218

Of those admitted during the year —

- 3 were ignorant of the alphabet.
- 9 could spell easy words.
- 30 could read easy lessons.
- 40 could read imperfectly.
- 28 could read readily.
- 12 could read fluently.
- 45 entered the fifth grade.
- 35 entered the sixth grade.
- 32 entered the seventh grade.
- 11 entered the eighth grade.
- 42 had never studied arithmetic.
- 3 had studied only intellectual arithmetic.
- 78 had studied written arithmetic to some extent.
- 63 had never studied geography.
- 58 had studied geography a little.
- 2 were well acquainted with geography.
- 27 had never written any.
- 92 had written a little ; could just write their names legibly,
- 4 wrote well.
- 4 had studied grammar.
- 3 had studied history.
- 65 had attended Sabbath school.
- 68 could repeat the Lord's prayer.
- 109 were confessedly in the habit of using profane language
- 58 were in the habit of using tobacco.
- 46 were in the habit of using intoxicating liquors.

Of those discharged during the year —

22 were from the eighth grade,
42 were from the seventh grade,
22 were from the sixth grade,
13 were from the fifth grade.

The present classification is exhibited by the following table :

	Natural Philosophy.	History of the United States.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Reading.	Spelling.	Writing.	Eighth grade.	Seventh grade.	Sixth grade.	Fifth grade.	Total.
No. of classes.....	1	1	5	6	6	6	4	5	6	6	6	23
No. in classes.....	50	50	159	218	218	218	218	50	51	58	56	218

In presenting my report to you at this time, I have but little to add to the statistical tables already presented. Every thing connected with this department comes directly under your personal supervision, and you are perfectly acquainted with what we are doing, with the progress we make, and with all our wants.

The experiment of dividing the large school-room by folding doors has proven to be a perfect success, and the expense attending it has been abundantly repaid by the increased efficiency of each teacher.

A glance at the classification of the school will, I trust, emphasize the suggestion that I would most earnestly urge upon your consideration that another teacher be added to the force already employed in this department.

The limited time allotted to us for school, and the number of classes, would seem to render this almost a necessity, in order to secure to the boys the attention we desire to give them.

My assistants have been earnest, faithful and diligent, and I cheerfully acknowledge my obligations to them, and bear witness to their efficiency and to the value of their services to the institution.

In conclusion, let me thank you for your uniform kindness and for the invaluable support you have always rendered me in conducting this department.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. WHITING.

Principal, Second Division.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

ROCHESTER, *January 12, 1876.*

To LEVI S. FULTON, *Esq.:*

DEAR SIR—In presenting to you my report at the close of the second year of my chaplaincy, I take pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy and satisfaction which I have experienced from intercourse and co-operation with yourself and the gentlemen who are under your superintendence.

I have, during the year, performed the services belonging to my office. It is strictly in accordance with truth to say that my visits to the house from Sunday to Sunday, have been regarded by me, not so much as duties, as precious *privileges*.

The cheerful, well-ordered appearance of the boys as they take their places in the chapel, the reverential—and, in some cases, earnest demeanor during the celebration of divine service and the distinct, hearty performance of their parts in the responses and the music, are such as are not always found to exist in christian congregations. The singing, especially, has frequently been mentioned to me by visitors as the perfection of “congregational” music. The melodies, harmony and spirit of this part of the service is the result of labor and devotion of gentlemen occupied as officers of the House. Its refining and purifying effect on the character of the boys is very manifest, and it is worthy of observation that this effect is increasing from Sunday to Sunday.

The duties of the chaplain are not laborious where the *principles* of discipline and administration are such as are stated and explained in your last report, and which are so fully and manifestly applied and carried out in every department of the institution. The boy is taught to look *upward* — never *downward* — and *backward* only for warnings, which all men need, that, in remembering the mistakes of the past, he

may escape them for the future. One cannot but regard, with peculiar satisfaction the conscious, honest pride of those badge-bearing boys, who bear on their breasts the tokens of temptations encountered and successfully resisted, and conflicts with evil carried on for months in which they have been victorious, and which terminate in a well-earned and honorable discharge from the restraints of the institution, and in the fitness for meeting the dangers and fulfilling the duties of the life which is before them.

Experience, long and thorough, only can qualify men for the peculiar duties imposed on those who are in charge of reformatory or educational institutions. A gentleman who bears an honored name, and who, for his eminent public services, may claim a place among the benefactors of his country, has issued the dictum that "men cannot be reformed in masses." No assumption can be more erroneous, or more fatal to the success of benevolent efforts. The doctrine ignores the moral influence of organization, of order, of constant occupation in doing something useful—which is only another expression for doing something good—of obedience to rules of duty, and to kind, judicious, exemplary guardians, all which can be effectually realized in "masses." If to these be added the daily solemn recognition of our holy religion, enforced by religious services, frequent, animated and instructive, we have adopted the methods and means which the allwise and loving Father has provided for the development and establishment of moral and spiritual character.

I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

THOMAS C. REED.

REPORT OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 30, 1876.

TO LEVI S. FULTON,

Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge :

After my appointment by the board of managers as chaplain to the Catholic inmates of the Western House of Refuge, I entered upon my duties on Sunday, the 28th day of last March.

Since that time I have attended regularly twice every Sunday, having service in the morning, and an instruction in the afternoon. I have endeavored by every means in my power to bring the influence of religion, the source of all reformation, to bear upon the lives and conduct of those under my charge, and I feel greatly encouraged by the efforts made by the boys to correspond with the teachings which they have received.

At the morning service, many visitors have attended, to all of whom the devotion and reverential behavior of the boys have been a source of constant edification.

In the discharge of my duties, I have been shown every kindness by the officers of the institution, and every facility has been afforded me of imparting the necessary religious instruction.

I cannot speak in terms too high of all that I have seen in the House. Firm discipline is combined with kind and considerate treatment; employment is varied by abundant and innocent recreation; the greatest attention is paid to cleanliness and comfort; every thing in the government and direction of the institution tends to elevate the tone of the boys, who are its inmates, and to lead them to the happiness of becoming good and useful members of society.

Hoping that the present prosperous condition of the House may be continued through the coming year, and that it may still be a source of meritorious pride to its superintendent, to whom so much of its success is due, and to the community at large,

I am, respectfully yours,

GEO. J. OSBORNE.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge:

GENTLEMEN—The sanitary record of the institution during the past year, has been generally good. On the 14th of April, there was a case of malignant scarlet fever, and great fears were entertained lest the disease might spread through the house, but it was thoroughly isolated, [and every precaution used, and no other case appeared. During the summer and fall, an epidemic of "mumps," of which there were 160 cases—among some of the older boys quite severe, and having some complications. There were cases of typhoid fever, pneumonia, dysentery, and diphtheria, and a number of surgical cases, including five fractures. In November, small-pox appearing in the city, all boys who did not show protection in perfect vaccine scars, were vaccinated successfully, and every precaution used to prevent the introduction of the disease into the house, and we hope to escape it. Three deaths during the year:

George Ketchum, April 15, 1875; "scarlet fever." The duration of this boy's illness was only twenty hours.

Edward Keller, August 24, 1875; "epilepsy." This boy was found dead in his dormitory.

William Darling, November 6, 1875; "cerebral meningitis." This boy had previous cerebral disease.

Respectfully submitted,

AZEL BACKUS,

Attending Physician.

APPENDIX.

CIRCULAR TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

DEAR SIR—The managers of the Western House of Refuge take this method of informing you, that _____ has been received as an inmate of this institution, to remain during minority, unless sooner placed by them in the custody of some proper person, to remain during good behavior, but in case of delinquency, to be returned to the house to remain until he becomes of age, or is discharged by due process of law.

For your information, the managers deem it proper to state, that the institution is not designed to be a prison or place of punishment, but rather a reform school, where the inmates may receive that instruction and discipline calculated to form and perpetuate a virtuous character; to establish habits of industry and advance them in those branches of education usually taught in the best common schools of the State.

They are provided with a pleasant and comfortable home, have an abundance of wholesome and nutritious food, are well clothed, and when sick carefully nursed and attended by an experienced physician; are furnished with steady employment, of a kind to enable them to earn their own support after their discharge; have appropriate seasons of recreation; attend school a portion of each week-day, under the direction of competent and efficient teachers; and on the Sabbath, employ their time in Bible class exercises, reading suitable books, and attendance on religious services in the chapel.

In order to accomplish the end desired, the inmates should remain a sufficient time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil habits and establish them in correct principles. The managers will, therefore, be guided in their decisions as to the time inmates shall be retained, by their previous history as well as conduct while in the house, and prolong or shorten the period according to circumstances.

Parents, guardians and relatives, residing in the city, are permitted to see and converse with their boys on the first Mondays in January, April, July and October, between the hours of one and five o'clock, in

the afternoon. Those from a distance will be permitted to see them at any time, except on the Sabbath, provided their visits are not oftener than once in three months. The boys are required to write to their friends every three months, and are frequently permitted to write oftener, if they desire to do so. In case of serious illness of any boy, his friends will be informed of it at once.

The influence and effect of reading matter on the minds, habits and morals of boys is such, that we are constrained to say, for the benefit of those having friends here, that the practice of sending to these boys a style of literature commonly denominated "yellow-covered," has proved to us a source of very great annoyance. It is natural for youth, especially those of impressible natures, to emulate as far as possible the habits and manners of the leading spirit or hero of whatever story they may chance to read; hence, as a demoralizing agent, "flash" literature can hardly be said to have a rival, unless it be associates of thoroughly depraved natures. Aside from this it has a tendency to so vitiate the taste of the reader as to make simple, healthy stories wholly unattractive. It is not our purpose to discuss this matter to any great length, but simply to impress upon your minds the necessity for reform in this particular, and we would suggest the propriety of sending to your boys your religious and local papers, Harpers' Weekly, Hearth and Home, Rural New Yorker, Rural Home, and other papers of that class; and Harpers' Scribner's, Woods, St. Nicholas, and that class of magazines, as our superintendent is instructed to suppress all reading matter sent here, except such as is refining and elevating in its nature and influence.

THE BADGE SYSTEM.



3D BADGE—1ST DIVISION.



3D BADGE—2D DIVISION.

The following rules, having received the approval of the discharging committee, were unanimously approved and adopted, and ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the board:

A record shall be kept of the conduct of every inmate of the house, in a book designated as the "Badge Book," in which No. 1 indicates correct deportment for the week. Any violation of the rules of the house shall be indicated by Nos. 2, 3 and 4, according to the magnitude of the offense. A book shall also be kept in which a record shall be made, stating what the offense was for which a change from No. 1 was made.

Any inmate of the house continuing in grade No. 1 for sixteen weeks in succession shall be advanced to the first class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge, for the first division, is a copper shield, with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Onward," across its face; for the second division it is a brass shield, with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Onward," on its face.

Any member of the first class of honor, continuing in grade No. 1 a second period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the second class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge, for the first division, is a brass shield, with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Upward," across its face; for the second division, it is a German silver shield, with a copper coat of arms of the state of New York, in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge," "Upward."

Any member of the second class of honor, continuing in grade No. 1 a third period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the third class of honor and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge for the first division is a German silver shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Excelsior," across its face; for the second division it is a German silver shield with a silver coat of arms of the state of New York in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge," "Excelsior."

This is the highest or graduating class, and until attained, no application for discharge of the inmate will be entertained by the discharging committee.

Any member of the third class of honor continuing in grade No. 1 a fourth period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the fourth class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing, and shall be entitled to his discharge from the house when a proper "home is provided for him, subject to the approval of the discharging committee." This badge is of oriole, round, a figure four in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge, Class Four," and entitles the wearer to go to the tailor shop to be measured for a suit of clothes, to be made and in readiness for him to wear out when such home is provided.

Any member of the third class of honor, entitled to his discharge, must remain No. 1 until a suitable home is provided for him and he

be discharged. If for any violation of the rules of the house his grade is changed from No. 1, he must regain his standing by remaining No. 1 another period of sixteen weeks in succession, before he can be discharged.

Every offense committed by any member of either of the "Classes of Honor," whereby his grade would be changed from No. 1, must be reported in full in writing to the superintendent, who will investigate the charges and either forgive the offense, or direct a change of grade from No. 1, as he may deem for the greatest good of the inmate and for the best interests of the institution.

For gross or continued misconduct on the part of any member of either "Class of Honor," his badge may be taken from him at the discretion of the superintendent.

Very respectfully yours,

LEVI S. FULTON, *Supt.*

DISCHARGES.

When an inmate has earned his discharge by a continued course of good conduct in compliance with the foregoing rules, his friends are written to, informing them of the fact, and requesting them, if they desire to have the boy with them, to furnish satisfactory evidence to the discharging committee that they can furnish him a good home, where he will be furnished with steady employment, and receive proper instruction and care. If they are not able to do this themselves, and desire to have the boy near them and can procure him a home, and furnish evidence, as above, that the party who proposes to take him is a suitable person to have the care and training of a boy, and that he has suitable and constant employment for him; on receipt of such evidence, the boy is placed in the care of such person, to remain during good behavior, but in case of delinquency to be returned to the house.

AN ACT

To authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York.

PASSED May 8, 1846.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The governor of the state of New York, by and with the consent of the senate, shall, during the present session of the legislature, appoint three commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site on which to be erected "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents;" and the said commissioners shall, within four weeks from the time of their appointment, proceed to examine and determine upon the site aforesaid, and shall locate the same at some suitable place in the interior or western portion of the state. In determining such location, the said commissioners shall take into consideration any proposition which may be made to them, and of the performance of which they shall have satisfactory assurance, to give to the state the lands necessary for the site of said house of refuge, or any materials or money to aid in the erection thereof; any bond or other obligation executed to the people of this state, and delivered to said commissioners to secure any such site, money or materials, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be valid and binding upon the parties executing the same.

§ 2. If the said commissioners shall procure by purchase (or voluntary cession) the site for said house of refuge, the deed thereof shall be duly executed to the people of this state, and delivered to the comptroller; and thereupon the treasurer is hereby directed to pay, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the grantor or grantors of whom the said site shall be purchased, such sum or sums of money as may be required to pay for the site agreeable to the contract of said commissioners, not exceeding three thousand dollars.

§ 3. At any time not exceeding two months after the said site shall be obtained by the said commissioners (who are hereby empowered to contract for the same), the governor, lieutenant-governor and comptroller shall appoint three commissioners to contract for the erection and inclosure of the said house of refuge, on such plan and such terms as they may deem just and proper; provided the said plan and the terms of said contract shall be approved by the said governor and lieutenant-governor; and provided, also, that said house of refuge shall be built in a plain manner, and that said governor and lieutenant-governor shall approve no plan for the erection of the building of

said house of refuge which shall, in their judgment, require more than twenty thousand dollars for the completion of such building; and the said commissioners shall select and designate one of their number who shall superintend the building of the said house of refuge with a view to a due execution of the work on the part of those with whom the said commissioners shall contract for the erection and inclosure thereof.

§ 4. The said commissioners, last mentioned, before they enter on the duties of their office, shall each give his bond to the people of this state, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by this act.

§ 5. The treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the said commissioners, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require for the building of the said house of refuge, not exceeding such sum as will, with the sum drawn and paid for the site of said house of refuge, amount to twenty-two thousand dollars, at such time as the same may be wanted by said commissioners, in sums not exceeding five thousand dollars at any one time; and the expenditure of at least four thousand dollars thereof shall be accounted for to the comptroller before any other sum shall be advanced.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to make a detailed report of all the moneys received and expended by them by virtue of this act, and of the progress which shall have been made in the erection and inclosure of the said buildings, to the comptroller of this state, on or before the first day of January next, and as often thereafter as the comptroller shall, or may, from time to time require.

§ 7. Each of the said commissioners first mentioned in this act shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his appointment, the sum of two dollars per day, and at the rate of two dollars for every thirty miles necessary travel in the performance of the duties required by this act.

§ 8. Each of the said commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this act, to contract for and superintend the building of the said house of refuge, shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his office, the sum of two dollars per day.

§ 9. The said commissioners shall, for six weeks, advertise in a newspaper published in each of the cities of Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, and in the villages of Syracuse and Canandaigua, for sealed proposals for erecting and completing the said buildings and inclosure, and shall make a contract for the same with the lowest bidder or bidders, provided such bidder or bidders shall give satisfactory security for the

performance of his or their contract or contracts; provided, such contract or contracts and such security shall be approved by the vice-chancellor of the eighth circuit, or the lieutenant-governor. No such bid shall be received unless the same shall be accompanied by a bond to the people of this state, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, executed by the person making such bid and by two sureties (whose sufficiency shall be certified by the comptroller or the first judge of the county in which such sureties reside), conditional that the person making such bid will, within twenty days after such bid shall be accepted, enter into a contract according to such bid, and give such security as is above required for the full and faithful performance thereof. In case the condition of such bond shall be broken, the comptroller shall cause such bond to be prosecuted whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the state shall require it; and in the suit brought thereon the people of this state shall be entitled to recover the difference between the bid mentioned in the condition of said bond, and the sum mentioned in the bid upon which a contract shall be finally made, and also any other damages which the state may sustain by the breach of the condition of such bond.

§ 10. The governor, lieutenant-governor and comptroller shall appoint, by writing, under their hands and seals, fifteen discreet men, who shall act as managers of the house of refuge established by virtue of this act, and who shall, on the acceptance of their respective appointments, perform the duties required of them by virtue of this act, without any compensation for their services.

§ 11. The said managers shall be divided by the officers appointing them into three classes of five each, and the class to which each of such managers shall belong shall be set forth in the certificate of their appointment. The terms of office of the first class shall expire on the first Tuesday in February in the year succeeding their appointment; of the second class, on the first Tuesday in February in the next year thereafter; and of the third class, on the first Tuesday in February of the next succeeding year. Whenever vacancies shall occur in the said board of managers, such vacancies shall be filled by the governor, with the consent of the senate; the terms of office of such managers shall be such that they shall hold their office for the term of three years, as near as may be; and that the terms of office of one-third thereof shall expire on the first Tuesday of February in each year. Such managers shall have power to make all such rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government, discipline and management of said house of refuge, and the inmates and officers thereof, as to them may appear just and proper.

§ 12. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of the said house of refuge, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for

[Sen. Doc. No. 23.] 8

the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management ; and the said managers shall make a detailed report to the legislature of the performance of their duty on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year.

§ 13. The said managers and superintendents shall receive and take into the said house of refuge all male children under the age of eighteen, and all female children under the age of seventeen, who shall be legally committed to the said house of refuge as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, by any court having authority to make such commitments; the said managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of such children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as shall be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as, in their judgments, will be most for the reformation and amendment, and the future benefit and advantage of such children ; provided that the charge and power of said managers upon and over the said children shall not extend, in the case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years ; or, in the case of males, beyond the age of twenty-one years.

§ 14. All and singular the clauses and provisions contained in the fourth title of chapter eight of the second part of the revised statutes, relating to the covenants to be inserted in the indentures of apprentices and servants, made by the overseer of the poor, shall apply to the apprentices and servants, and the persons to whom they may be bound, under and by virtue of this act

§ 15. Whenever the said house of refuge shall, in the opinion of the commissioners authorized to be appointed by the third section of this act, be in readiness for the reception of persons committed thereto, the said commissioners shall make, under their hands and seals, duplicate certificates thereof; one of which they shall transmit by mail to the governor of this state, and the other of which they shall cause to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such house of refuge shall be situated. The governor, on receiving such certificate, shall make an order designating the counties which shall hereafter be authorized to send juvenile delinquents to the said house of refuge, and shall file the certificate of such commissioners, and his said order in the office of the secretary of state. The said secretary of state shall transmit by mail to the first judge and county clerk of each of the counties designated in said order, a certified copy of such certificate and order.

§ 16. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in said order shall sentence to said house of refuge every male under the age of eighteen years, and every female under the age of seventeen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts and the several magistrates of the said counties may, in their discretion, sentence to the said house of refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them of any petit larceny, and the courts and magistrates of the county where such house of refuge may be located may also, in their discretion, send to said house of refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them as a vagrant. The board of supervisors of each of said counties, at their annual meeting, shall raise such a sum as shall, in their opinion, be sufficient to pay the treasurer of said house of refuge fifty cents per week for the support, maintenance and care of every person sentenced in their county to confinement therein; and the treasurer of the said county shall quarterly pay, on the drafts of the treasurer of the said house of refuge, the said sum of fifty cents a week for each person supported in said house of refuge, under a conviction had in such county.

§ 17. For the purpose of reimbursing to the general fund the moneys advanced therefrom under the provisions of this act, the comptroller shall, on or before the first day of June next, apportion to and among the several counties in this state, in proportion to the corrected aggregate valuation of the real and personal estate of said counties, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the said sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and the interest thereon, from the time of the advance thereof, on the first day of June to the first day of April then next; and the board of supervisors of the several counties of this state shall, at their next annual meeting, cause the sum so apportioned to their counties respectively to be levied and collected upon the taxable property of their counties, in the manner that other state and county taxes are collected. The said moneys, when collected, shall be paid to the county treasurer of said counties, and such county treasurer shall, immediately on the receipt thereof, pay over the same to the treasurer of this state, and take his receipt therefor, and then shall procure such receipt to be countersigned by the comptroller.

§ 18. All provisions or existing laws requiring the courts of any of the counties which shall be named in the order to be made by the governor, under the provisions of the fifteenth section of this act, to sentence persons to the house of refuge in the city of New York, shall be from and after the making of the said order, repealed so far as the same relates to the counties named in the said order, and shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

§ 19. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

To amend "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846.

PASSED April 10, 1850.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846, is hereby amended by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the word "sixteen" and by striking out the words "and every female under the age of seventeen years," so that the first part of the section shall read as follows :

"From and after the making of such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in such order shall sentence to such house of refuge every male under the age of sixteen years who shall be convicted before such court of any felony."

§ 2. And said section shall be further amended by striking out the words "or female," whenever they occur in conjunction.

§ 3. This act shall not affect any sentence already passed.

AN ACT

To amend the "Act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846.

PASSED April 16, 1853.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. So much of the sixteenth section of the act hereby amended as provides for the raising, collecting and payment to the treasurer of the said house of refuge of fifty cents per week for the support, maintenance and care of persons sentenced to confinement therein, shall be and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the several counties, which now are or shall be hereafter designated as the counties from which juvenile delinquents are to be sent to the said house of refuge, to ascertain, by such proof as may be in their power, the age of every delinquent by them respectively sentenced to the said

house of refuge, and to insert such age in the order of commitment, and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 3. In case where any such court shall omit to insert in the order of commitment the age of any delinquent committed to the said house of refuge, the managers shall, as soon as may be after such delinquent shall be received by them, ascertain his age by the best means in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated by them for the purpose. And the age of such delinquent thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 4. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of October next.

AN ACT

To amend the act passed May 8, 1846, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York."

PASSED April 17, 1861; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall appear to the managers of the Western House of Refuge that any of the delinquents therein confined shall have been found guilty of attempting willfully to set fire to any building belonging to the institution, or any combustible matter for the purpose of setting fire to any such building, or that any delinquent shall have been guilty of openly resisting the lawful authority of the officers of the institution, or of attempting by threats or otherwise to excite others to do so, or shall by gross or habitual misconduct exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other delinquents, it shall be lawful for them to submit a written statement of the facts in any such case to a judge of the supreme court, or to the county judge of the county of Monroe, and thereupon to apply to him for an order authorizing the temporary confinement of such delinquent for correction in the Monroe county penitentiary.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the judge forthwith summarily to inquire into the facts of the case, and if it shall appear to him that the statement is substantially true, and that the case is one in which the ends designed to be accomplished by the institution will be best promoted by it, he shall thereupon make an order authorizing the confinement of the delinquent in the said penitentiary for a limited period, to be expressed in the order; and the superintendent or keeper of the said

penitentiary is hereby authorized and required to receive such delinquent and detain him during the period expressed in such order, unless the managers shall previously direct him to be returned to the said house of refuge.

§ 3. At the expiration of the period limited by the said order, or sooner, if the said managers shall direct it, the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary shall return such delinquent to the custody and care of the superintendent of the said house of refuge, to be further dealt with according to the laws, rules and regulations ordained for its government.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

SESSION LAWS, 1859, CHAPTER 254, PAGE 553.

AN ACT

Empowering the board of supervisors, in the respective counties of this state, to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed for the conveyance of Juvenile Delinquents to Houses of Refuge, and Insane Criminals to Insane Asylums.

PASSED April 12, 1859; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of supervisors in the respective counties of this state are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty, annually to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed and paid to officers for the conveyance of juvenile delinquents to the houses of refuge, and of lunatics to the insane asylums; and no other or greater amount than that so fixed and determined shall be allowed and paid for such service.

§ 2. So much of the seventeenth section of chapter two, title eight, part four of the revised statutes, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as well as all other laws conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 228.

AN ACT to authorize the establishment of a female department to the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.

PASSED May 1, 1875 ; three-fifths being present.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents are hereby authorized to erect and furnish a suitable building for a female department of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, large enough to accommodate one hundred girls, to be under the same management as the said house of refuge, and to be located on the farm belonging to the state on which said house of refuge now stands ; and the said managers shall contract for the erection and inclosure of the said building on such plans and such terms as they may deem just and proper, provided the said plans and the terms of said contract shall be approved by the governor and comptroller of the state of New York ; and the said managers shall select and designate three of their number, who shall superintend the erection of said building with a view to the due execution of the work on the part of those with whom the said managers shall contract for the erection and inclosure thereof.

§ 2. The state treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the treasurer of the said board of managers, on warrant of the comptroller, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require for the erection of said building, not exceeding the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, at such time as the same may be needed by said managers, in sums not exceeding five thousand dollars at any one time, and the expenditure of at least four thousand dollars thereof shall be accounted for to the comptroller before any other sum shall be advanced.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the said managers to make a detailed report of all the money received and expended by them by virtue of this act, and of the progress which shall have been made in the erection and inclosure of the said building, to the comptroller of this state, on or before the first day of January next, and as often thereafter as the comptroller shall, or may, from time to time require.

§ 4. The said managers shall for three weeks advertise in a newspaper published in each of the cities of New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, for sealed proposals for erecting and completing said building and inclosure, and shall make a contract for the same with the lowest bidder or bidders, provided such bidder or bidders shall

give satisfactory security for the performance of his or their contract or contracts, provided that such contract or contracts, and such security, shall be approved by the comptroller or governor. No such bid shall be received unless the same shall be accompanied by a bond to the people of the state, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, executed by the person making such bid, and by two sureties whose sufficiency shall be certified by the first judge of the county in which such sureties reside, conditioned that the person making such bid will, within twenty days after such bid shall be accepted, enter into a contract according to such bid, and give such security as is above required for the full and faithful performance thereof. In case the conditions of such bond shall be broken, the comptroller shall cause such bond to be prosecuted, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the state shall require it; and in the suit brought thereon, the people of this state shall be entitled to recover the difference between the bid mentioned in the condition of said bond, and the same mentioned in the bid upon which a contract shall be finally made, and also any other damages which the state may sustain by the breach of the condition of said bonds.

§ 5. No part of the moneys hereby appropriated shall be paid by the comptroller until plans for the erection of the building shall have been presented and approved by the said managers, and a contract made for the erection thereof at a total cost of not more than seventy-five thousand dollars, which contract shall stipulate to complete the building, ready for occupancy at once, and without further outlay, and the person or persons entering into said contract, shall bind themselves in bonds of not less than eighty thousand dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the comptroller, to erect and complete the said building in the manner, and for the sum hereinbefore provided.

§ 6. Instead of letting the construction of said building by contract as before provided, said managers may, with the approval of the governor and comptroller, construct such building under the supervision of a superintendent appointed for that purpose, and any expenditure made by them, for that purpose, shall be audited by the comptroller, and paid by the treasurer, out of the moneys hereby appropriated for the construction of such building.

§ 7. The managers and superintendent shall receive and take into said House of Refuge all female children under the age of sixteen, who shall be legally committed to said House of Refuge as vagrants, or on a conviction of any criminal offense by any court having authority to make such commitments. The said managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of such children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed

in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employment, as in their judgment will be most for the reformation and the future benefit and advantage of such children, provided that the charge and power of said managers upon and over said female children shall not extend beyond the age of eighteen years.

§ 8. Whenever the said department, for females, of the Western House of Refuge shall, in the opinion of the managers, be in readiness for the reception of persons committed thereto, the said managers shall make duplicate certificates thereof, one of which shall be transmitted by mail to the governor of this state, and the other of which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county of Monroe. The governor, on receiving such certificate, shall make an order authorizing courts in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts of the state, to send female delinquents to the said House of Refuge, and shall file the certificate of such managers, and his said order, in the office of the secretary of state; the said secretary of state shall transmit by mail to the first judge and county clerk of each of the counties included in the judicial districts designated in said order, a certified copy of such certificate and order.

§ 9. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties in the judicial districts designated in said order, shall sentence to the said House of Refuge every female under the age of sixteen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts and the several magistrates of the said counties may, in their discretion, sentence to the said House of Refuge, any such female who may be convicted before them of petit larceny, prostitution, or disorderly conduct.

§ 10. All provisions or existing laws, requiring the courts in any of the judicial districts named in the order to be made by the governor under the provisions of the ninth section of this act, to sentence persons to the House of Refuge in the city of New York, shall be from and after the making of the said order, repealed, so far as the same relates to the counties embraced in the said order, and shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

§ 11. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 County, } ss.:
 Town of

To any constable of the said county, and to the superintendent of "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents," in the city of Rochester, State of New York.

Whereas, at a court of special sessions, held this day, at, in the county of, before me, one of the justices of the peace in and for the said county,, was proven to be of the age of years, 187, and was convicted of having on the day of 187, feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from the possession of of the value of \$....., the property of the said, and upon such conviction the said court did adjudge and determine that the said should be committed to the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in the city of Rochester.

These are, therefore, to command you, the said constable, forthwith to convey and deliver the said into the custody of the superintendent of the said Western House of Refuge. And you, the said superintendent, are hereby required to receive the said into your custody; in the said House of Refuge and keep him until he be discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal at, the day of, 187.

.....,
Justice of the Peace.

32
TWENTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

THE NEW YORK
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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.
1888.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE

FOR

Juvenile Delinquents.

1877

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 18, 1877.

JEROME B. PARMENTER, STATE PRINTER.

1877.



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TWENTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE

FOR

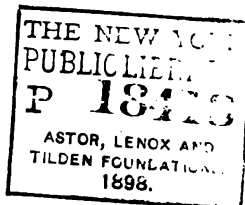
Juvenile Delinquents.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE JANUARY 15, 1877.

JEROME B. PARMENTER, STATE PRINTER.

1877.

147.2



DESCRIPTION.

The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, a very accurate view of which is here presented, is one of the finest edifices in western New York.

The farm belonging to the institution, on a portion of which the buildings are located, contains forty-two acres of excellent land, and lies about one mile and a quarter north from the central part of the city of Rochester, on a slight elevation, between the Erie canal on the west, and the road leading to the mouth of the Genesee river on the east. Six and a half acres are surrounded by a stone wall twenty-two feet in height, within which stand all the buildings belonging to the institution, except the barns. Twenty acres are inclosed by a stockade fence nine feet in height, formed of cedar posts connected together by iron rods. This inclosure, and some six acres besides, are under constant cultivation. The remaining ten acres are appropriated to pasturage. The grounds within the walls are tastefully laid out into walks, play grounds and lawns, and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which add greatly to the beauty of the place and the comfort of the inmates.

The center building of the house proper fronts the east, and is eighty-six feet wide, sixty feet deep, and three stories in height above the basement. There are two wings extending to the north and south, each one hundred and forty-eight feet long, thirty-two feet deep, and two stories in height above the basement, excepting the square towers at the extremities which are three stories in height. The whole front of the buildings, it will be seen, is three hundred and eighty-two feet in length. Two other wings of similar dimensions, and extending directly westward, are connected with the front at the extremities. In the basement of the center building are a kitchen for the superintendent, dining room and store rooms, and also similar apartments for the subordinate officers. On the first floor are the parlor and visiting rooms of the superintendent, manager's room and the office; on the second floor are rooms for the superintendent's family and for the assistant superintendent, and on the third floor, occupying the area of the building, is the chapel, neatly arranged and furnished, and affording abundant room for five hundred persons.

In the basement of the north wing is a washing-room for boys, furnished with a plunging-bath twenty feet long by fifteen feet wide and three and a quarter feet deep, with a perforated steam pipe passing around on the bottom for the purpose of warming the water on bathing days, and with water pipes so arranged that every one can perform his ablutions under running water, and free from interruption by others. There is also a large store room in this wing. On the first floor is a laundry, seamstress' room and apartments for officers and employees. The north-west wing has in its basements a spacious dining room, with cook room adjoining, a band room and reading room, and on the first floor a large, fine school room. The basement and first floors of the south and south-west wings have a wash room, dining room, cook room and school room, corresponding to those on the north side; also a sewing room where the sheets, shirts, towels, stockings, etc., of the inmates are made and repaired.

The upper floors of all the wings are arranged into dormitories for the inmates, and furnish separate sleeping accommodations for five hundred boys.

In the north-west and south-west corners of the inclosure are two workshops, built of brick, each forty-five feet by one hundred feet, and three stories in height, affording abundant room for the employment of five hundred boys.

The hospital on the south side of the premises, and connected with the corridor which unites the south-west wings, is built of brick thirty-three by forty-one feet, and two stories above the basement. The ceilings are sixteen feet in height, and the whole is ventilated and heated on the most approved plan.

A new fire proof boiler-house has been built in rear of the center building, thirty-two by forty-two feet, ceiling twelve feet in the clear, walls of brick and stone, roof of iron, chimney eighty-five feet high, with a forty-two inch flue.

The boiler-house contains three tubular boilers, each of twenty-five horse power, a tank of boiler iron to receive the return water from the pipes, the product of condensation.

A stone wall eight feet high extends from the center of the buildings to the rear inclosure wall, dividing the buildings and grounds into two equal corresponding parts; one for the larger boys and the other for the smaller boys, who are thus entirely separated.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The female department is a beautiful edifice in the Norman style of architecture, having a frontage of 276 feet on Backus avenue. It is divided into different compartments, the main building 46 feet wide by 50 feet deep, with a rear addition 36 by 20 feet. The connecting wings are 80 feet long by 40 feet deep, and the two main wings are 88 feet wide by 46 feet deep. The center building is four stories in height, and the different wings three stories. A basement nine feet, in the clear, runs through the entire building. The structure is built firmly of brick, with white window sills, window caps and Medina stone belting courses, and the foundations are laid with Albion stone. All the principal partitions throughout are of solid brick work and the roofs, with the exception of the flat roof on the center building, and the flat roofs on each wing, and the boiler-house are slated with the first quality of Pennsylvania slate, laid with three laps and nailed with two galvanized-iron nails to each slate. The flat sections are covered with bright tin, soldered water-tight, and the gutters, hips and valleys protected with galvanized iron. Each ridge and the apex to all gables are to be surmounted with cast and wrought-iron railings and finials, an ornamentation that will give a very handsome finish to the whole.

The building is arranged for a thorough classification of the inmates. On the first floor of each wing is a dining room, school room, two work rooms, store room, wash room containing the necessary wash bowls and water-closets. The two wings are duplicates, except that in the north wing there is a dining room for the matron and attendants. On the second and third floors are one hundred and eight separate sleeping apartments, in size seven by fifteen and seven by nineteen feet, with twelve foot ceiling. In each of these rooms is a marble slab and a wash-bowl, supplied with water through half-inch galvanized iron pipes, and No. 8 brass finished compression cocks. Waste pipe one and one-fourth inches in diameter, of galvanized iron, with lead traps and trap-screws, and to enter drains in cellar. There are also four rooms, one on each floor in each wing, containing the necessary bathing arrangements and water-closets, and a large cast-iron slop-sink. On the third floor two pleasant, light and airy hospitals are located, one at the extreme end of each

wing; attached to each is a small room containing a bath, water-closet and wash-bowl. A high attic over these wings may be utilized by dividing it into sleeping apartments to accommodate fifty or more additional inmates, should more rooms ever be required. The center building contains, on the first floor, a parlor, a reception room, to which is attached a bath room, water-closet and two clothes rooms, Also a kitchen, two pantries and two store rooms. On the second, two square rooms, with clothes rooms attached, and a large laundry room. On the third floor is the chapel and two square rooms, with clothes rooms attached, and on the fourth floor there are four square rooms, with clothes rooms off from each. The basement is nine feet in high, about three-fourths of which is above ground; is well lighted, and is divided off into recreation rooms, store rooms and a wash room. In the rear of the center building is a boiler-house for heating the building; the smoke-stack is 86 feet in high.

One of the finest features is the sewerage. A thirty-inch vitrified sewer pipe is laid under the center of the entire building, commencing at the south end of the south wing, three feet below cellar bottom to top of sewer at starting point, and to run on a true grade on an incline of three-fourths of an inch to each length of pipe to the north wall of north wing, thence east to the west line of Backus avenue, with nine-inch lateral drains for all soil and conductor pipes and six inches in diameter for wash-basins, slop-sinks and cess-pools, to start one foot below cellar bottom and run on a true grade to connect with main sewer. There is a stench-trap in the nine-inch drain running to the boiler-house located inside of the building, and a nine-inch branch from the same to the vacuum of large chimney shaft to ventilate the drains.

Gas-pipes of the necessary size as required by the Rochester Gas-light Company, are run through the building, with the necessary brackets, drop and side lights for lighting every part of the building.

Two boilers are located in the boiler-house, fitted up complete; pipes so arranged that each boiler can be used separately or jointly, with pipes to conduct the steam through the building, and the necessary valves, radiators and coils to heat the entire building to seventy-two degrees in zero weather.

OFFICERS.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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WILLIAM C. ROWLEY. EZRA R. ANDREWS.
WILLIAM H. BRIGGS. P. MALONE.
MORTIMER F. REYNOLDS.

SECOND CLASS.

JOHN O'DONAHUE. LOUIS CHAPIN.
GEORGE J. WHITNEY. LOUIS ERNST.
CHARLES H. MONELL.

THIRD CLASS.

WILLIAM OTIS. WILLIAM PURCELL.
JEROME KEYES. WILLIAM C. SLAYTON
WILLIAM N. SAGE.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT:

CHARLES H. MONELL.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT:

MORTIMER F. REYNOLDS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER:

WILLIAM C. ROWLEY.

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M. F. REYNOLDS.

VISITING COMMITTEE:

WM. OTIS. WM. C. SLAYTON.
E. R. ANDREWS. P. MALONE.

DISCHARGING COMMITTEE:

WM. H. BRIGGS. LOUIS ERNST.
LOUIS CHAPIN.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE:

WM. PURCELL. P. MALONE.
JEROME KEYES.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

WILLIAM OTIS. WILLIAM PURCELL.
JEROME KEYES. WILLIAM N. SAGE.
WM. C. ROWLEY.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

SUPERINTENDENT:

LEVI S. FULTON.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT:

FRANCIS A. BAKER.

CHAPLAIN:

REV. WILLIAM MANNING.

PHYSICIAN:

AZEL BACKUS.

CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN: REV. GEO. J. OSBORN

SCHOOLS.

FIRST DIVISION:

S. P. MOULTHROP, *Principal.*

ELIZA J. ALLEYN, *Assistant.*

M. J. DE POE, *Assistant.*

Mrs. S. J. NICHOLS, *S. S. Teacher.*

SECOND DIVISION:

D. C. RUMSEY, *Principal.*

R. MARIA ALLEYN, *Assistant.*

MARY GILLMAN, *Assistant.*

ANNA THOMAS, *Assistant.*

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT — FIRST DIVISION.

ANNA M. HOLLENBECK, *Principal.*

DANIEL MARSHALL, *Gardener.*

JOHN H. BIRD, *Overseer and Band Instructor.*

THOMAS CLARK, *Tailor.*

WINSLOW W. WATERS, *Carpenter.*

MATTHEW CHRISMAN, *Foreman Flag shop.*

WILLIAM MATHER, *Foreman Cane shop.*

WALTER J. PERRY, *Foreman Shoe shop.*

J. A. HAIGHT, *Cook.*

CORNELIUS H. FLYNN, *Hall-man.*

C. H. BILLINGS, *Watchman.*

JOSEPH WECHTER, *Watchman.*

THOMAS J. CURTIN, *Patrolman.*

DWIGHT PEASE, *Gatekeeper.*

JAMES KELLEY, *Engineer.*

ELIZABETH A. TAYLOR, *Matron.*

ANNA GIBSON, *Seamstress.*

MARGARET DONALDSON, *Hospital nurse.*

ETTA E. HAVEN, *Laundress.*

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Mrs. M. K. BOYD, *Matron.*

Miss LILLA HAMMOND, *Teacher.*

Mrs. I. A. MORDOFF, *Housekeeper.*

Miss M. E. NEELY, *Hospital nurse.*

Miss M. COOK, *Seamstress.*

GEO. T. RAYMOND, *Engineer.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 17.

I N S E N A T E ,

January 16, 1877.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MANAGERS OF THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

• WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE, }
ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 12, 1877. }

To the Hon. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate :

SIR.—I have the honor herewith to transmit the twenty-eighth annual report of the board of managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents of the State of New York, to the Legislature.

Most respectfully yours.

GEORGE J. WHITNEY,

President.

R E P O R T.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :

GENTLEMEN. — The Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in compliance with the requirements of the act of incorporation, respectfully present their twenty-eighth annual report, being for the year ending December 31, 1876.

The number of boys in the institution on the 1st day of January, 1876, was 440; the number received during the year was 270. Of this number, 252 were first commitments, sixteen were recommitments, one returned by order of Manager Ernst, and one returned voluntarily. The number discharged during the same period was 250, leaving remaining in the house, on the 31st day of December, 1876, 460.

The number of inmates committed this year is larger than any year since the opening of the house. This large increase is undoubtedly due, in a great measure, to the general depression in the manufacturing interests of the country, whereby so many are thrown out of employment, and are impelled from necessity to commit the offense for which they were committed to this institution.

FINANCIAL.

There was received from the Comptroller during the year 1876, from appropriation for the support of the house, \$47,500; and for deficit of last year, \$15,000; from the earnings of the institution, \$10,398.89. The expenditures for the same period were: for ordinary expenses for the support of the male department, \$61,586.62; for the female department, from October 1 to December 31, 1876, inclusive, \$1,727.71; for extraordinary repairs and improvements, \$5,246.75; for discount and exchange, \$307.44; for deficit of last year, \$14,026.98. Total receipts, \$72,898.89; total disbursements, \$82,895; overdraft, \$9,996.11.

For the erection of the female department of the House of Refuge there was an unexpended balance from last year, in the

hands of the treasurer, of \$315; received from the Comptroller balance of building appropriation, \$55,000, and eighty-five dollars erroneously charged to building account last year; total, \$55,400; total disbursements for completion of the building, \$55,398.14; leaving an unexpended balance of one dollar and eighty-six cents.

There was also received from the Comptroller for extension of sewer, for walls to inclose grounds for female department, for flag walks and grading lot, and for furnishing female department, school rooms, laundry, hospital reception room and chapel, and for sewing machines, \$25,000; the disbursements from this fund were for building inclosure walls, walks, etc., \$16,509.09; for furnishing the house, \$7,702.11; total disbursements, \$24,211.20, leaving an unexpended balance of \$788.80. The extension of sewer, mentioned above, cost \$2,614.20, and was paid for from funds appropriated for the male department, and when refunded will make the disbursements exceed the appropriation, \$1,825.40. For a more detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements, you are respectfully referred to the accompanying report of the treasurer.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

The female department has been completed and neatly furnished, and was formally opened for the reception of inmates October 3, 1876. The number of inmates received to December 31, 1876, was thirty-two, a large number for the time the institution has been open; and if the commitments continue in the same ratio for the year 1877, it will become necessary to enlarge or, in some way, increase our accommodations.

The girls have, thus far, been employed in cooking, cleaning, washing, ironing and manufacturing their own garments.

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

The boys have been employed in the manufacture of ladies' shoes, for Messrs. Brooks & Reynolds; seating chairs for Messrs. Charles J. Hayden & Co.; manufacturing clothing, making and mending shirts, sheets, pillow cases, towels and stockings, for the use of the inmates; gardening, cleaning, cooking, baking, washing, ironing, and other work required in the care of the institution.

Although the number of boys in the institution has been larger than last year, the receipts from earnings have been much less. The reason for this must be obvious to every business man; the condition of the manufacturing interests of the country is such that our

contractors for the labor of boys have not been anxious to increase their stock of goods, consequently they have worked but little more than half time, and in order to keep the inmates employed at all, we have made a discount of about one-third on all bills for the labor of boys, during the entire year.

There has been a great amount of labor performed by the boys in improving the premises, and adding to their value, of which no account is kept. The entire grading of the grounds, and a part of the sewerage for the female department was done by them. These were heavy jobs, and although they brought us in no money, they saved the expenditure of a large sum which might justly be added to our earnings.

It will be exceedingly difficult to find remunerative employment for our inmates, until the business interests of the country are improved; and we shall be very fortunate if we continue to keep them employed, even at very low rates. Employment without wages is much better than idleness.

IMPROVEMENTS DESIRED.

The roofs of the boys' department are still in a very poor and unsatisfactory condition, requiring a large amount of money annually to keep them in a condition to protect the buildings from injury. Having been in use twenty-eight years, the tin covering has become rusted, and, on nearly the entire roof, is like honeycomb. It seems like a waste of money to spend more in repairing, for while stopping one leak, two or more are often opened. True economy demands that a new covering be put upon these buildings, the coming season, and that instead of tin it be of slate. This would necessitate a change of roof timbers, to obtain the requisite pitch for slate roof, which would, of course, increase the cost of this improvement; but when done it would be permanent, requiring but little, if any, outlay for repairs while the buildings stand. It would also give increased accommodation for boys, by adding another story of dormitories, and save the necessity of a new building. We recommend that an appropriation be made of \$35,000 to defray the expense of this improvement. Also that there be appropriated the sum of \$55,000 for the support of the male department, and \$10,000 for the support of the female department for the year 1877.

For much valuable and interesting information you are respectfully referred to the accompanying reports of the officers of the institution. To the report of the treasurer, for its financial condition; of the

superintendent, for statistical and other information ; of the chaplains, for the moral and religious improvement and condition of the inmates ; of the physicians, for the sanitary condition of the house, and of the teachers for the condition of the schools.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we earnestly invite your honorable body to visit and inspect this institution, at an early day during your present session, as a personal knowledge of what is being done by the State, for the reformation of its delinquent youth, would better enable you to determine what is requisite, and what should be supplied for their support.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. J. WHITNEY,
President.

C. H. MONELL,
First Vice-President.

M. F. REYNOLDS,
Second Vice-President.

W. C. ROWLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *January 12, 1877.*

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The following report, made by the building committee of the new female reformatory, to the board of managers of the Western House of Refuge, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, speaks for itself:

To the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge:

The building committee, appointed by your board May 8, 1875, to superintend the building of the female reformatory, reported to your honorable board in December, 1875, their acts and progress of the work on the building to that date. The committee now beg leave to further report that the building was fully completed in accordance with the contract, and to the satisfaction of your committee, and was furnished, ready for occupancy, the 1st day of September, 1876, just one year from the time ground was broken for its commencement. The total cost of the reformatory, exclusive of the furnishing, was \$74,998.14. By direction of your board an appropriation of \$25,000 was asked for and granted by the Legislature, to suitably furnish the building, inclose the same with a wall similar to the one which incloses the Western House of Refuge, make and flag the necessary walks, construct the necessary sewerage, etc. The committee solicited proposals from the principal contractors in the city to build the wall. The specifications required the wall to be built on three sides of the building, the total length being 1,264 feet, and the excavation for foundation to be three feet below the surface of the ground; the width or thickness to be four and one-half feet at bottom, and twenty inches at top, and to be twenty-five feet high from the base; to be laid in mortar, and the entire top to be coped with Medina stone.

The following were the lowest bids received:

Benjamin McFarlin	\$13,476 13
William Carroll	13,085 85
George H. Thompson	<u>12,500 83</u>

The contract was awarded to Mr. Thompson, he being the lowest bidder, for \$12,500.83.

The wall was promptly completed by Mr. Thompson as required, and to the entire satisfaction of your committee. By direction of your board, Wm. C. Rowley, secretary, and Levi S. Fulton, superintendent, were added to the building committee, to furnish the build-

ing suitably in all its departments. Messrs. Rowley and Fulton acted, and the committee, thus constituted, caused circulars to be sent to the principal dealers in the city, soliciting them to send samples of articles required to the new building, and inclose to the committee a list of prices. This was done, as far as practical, and the committee selected from lowest price, considering quality. In brief, the building is furnished as follows: The reception room or office is carpeted, and has the proper office fixtures. The parlor is carpeted, and has suitable furniture. The officers' dining room is carpeted, and has an extension black walnut table, sideboard and chairs. The two large dining rooms in each wing have the necessary tables and chairs. The two school rooms are neatly furnished with seats and desks. The four work rooms have tables, chairs and sewing machines. The kitchen has the necessary furniture, including steam kettles and a large range. The pantries are supplied with the necessary crockery and glassware required for the house. The laundry room has its fixtures, and the chapel is neatly seated with chairs, with a desk on platform. Two hospital nurse rooms are furnished with bedroom sets, and one is carpeted and has a medicine case. The two hospital rooms are furnished like the dormitories. Eight rooms for matrons and officers have carpets and chamber sets of black walnut.

Each of the one hundred dormitories for girls is furnished as follows: one iron-pipe bedstead, one sea-grass mattress, one patent elastic felt mattress, one pillow, four sheets, two pillow cases, three blankets, one white spread, two towels, one chamber, one black walnut bureau, one mirror, 12x20, one hair brush, a fine and coarse comb, one tooth brush and mug. The total cost of furnishing the building was \$7,702.11. The boilers required in the specifications were deemed insufficient, and were changed at an expense of \$500. The steam pipes, as first located, were regarded as defective, and were changed at an expense of \$626.40. The cost of walks and flagging, removing stockade fence, gates, plumbing and pipes in wash room, sewer pipes, changing boiler and steam pipes, etc., as per vouchers, was \$4,066.92.

RECAPITULATION.

The entire appropriations were:

For building	\$75,000 00
For furniture, inclosing, etc	25,000 00
Total	<u>\$100,000 00</u>

The total expenditure of the committee, including the expenditure in connection with Messrs. Rowley and Fulton, in furnishing building, was as follows :

For erecting building.....	\$74,998 14
For furnishing same.....	7,702 11
For inclosure.....	12,500 83
Walks, sewerage and extras	4,066 92
	<hr/>
Total	\$99,268 00
Balance unexpended	732 00
	<hr/>
Amount of appropriation	<u>\$100,000 00</u>

The committee at the commencement were confronted with this difficulty, viz. : That of obtaining the full benefit of the appropriation in the size and completeness of the building, and yet not exceed the limit of the amount in its cost. It is conceded to be most difficult, especially in a large building, to so draw specifications and make estimates for a fixed amount, as not to cause more or less extra expense before completing it.

Your committee, at the beginning, fully determined, if possible, to accomplish this end, and they congratulate the board and the State in being able to show that, while the building is in all respects as complete and perfect as could reasonably be desired or expected, for the amount of the appropriation, the expenditure for its erection, furnishing, wall inclosure and extras, was within the limit of the appropriation, leaving an unexpended balance of \$732.

Most respectfully submitted,

GEORGE J. WHITNEY,
WILLIAM PURCELL,
JEROME KEYES,

Building Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE IN ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM C. ROWLEY,
TREASURER.

1876.

Dr.

Jan.	1. To overdraft of last year.....	\$14,026 98
	7. To draft of executive committee, No. 1...	8,214 08
	7. To Wm. Purcell, advertising for proposals for female department	183 25
	7. To A. I. Warner, drawing plans for female department	100 00
	7. To Putnam & Graves, for drawing plans for female department	100 00
	13. To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract for female department.....	5,000 00
	20. To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract for female department.....	5,000 00
Feb.	11. To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract for female department.....	5,000 00
	12. To draft of executive committee, No. 2...	5,167 30
	24. To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract	5,000 00
March	4. To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract	5,000 00
	11. To draft of executive committee, No. 3...	5,015 76
	22. To treasurer's note discounted, \$15,000; interest, \$3,327.....	15,033 27
	25. To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract	4,500 00
April	8. To draft of executive committee, No. 4...	5,175 75
	17. To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract	5,000 00
May	6. To draft of executive committee, No. 5...	5,819 90
	26. To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract	5,000 00
	26. To Chas. S. Siddons, on contract.....	100 00
June	5. To draft of executive committee, No. 6...	1,617 15
	11. To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract	5,000 00
July	6. To draft of executive committee, No. 7...	6,875 38
	8. To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract	5,000 00
	21. To Chas. S. Siddons, on contract.....	200 00

August	2.	To draft of executive committee, No. 8...	\$1,547 16
	26.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract for wall	12,500 82
	28.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract	2,500 00
Sept.	8.	To draft of executive committee, No. 9...	6,298 78
	22.	To Geo. H. Thompson, new front entrance,	2,180 92
	22.	To Geo. H. Thompson, balance on contract,	1,944 89
	22.	To Geo. H. Thompson, gates, door and masonry	204 15
Oct.	7.	To draft of executive committee, No. 10..	5,681 10
	9.	To Jerome Keyes, superintendent of building	250 00
Nov.	6.	To Chas. S. Siddons, on contract.....	400 00
	14.	To draft of executive committee, No. 11..	17,539 38
Dec.	11.	To draft of executive committee, No. 12..	8,554 13
	31.	To W. C. Rowley, treasurer, salary, resident executive committee.....	500 00
			<hr/> <hr/>
			\$177,230 17

1876.	<i>Cr.</i>		
Jan.	1.	By unexpended balance of building fund..	\$315 00
	4.	By treasurer's note discounted, \$15,000...	14,816 25
	11.	By draft on Comptroller	11,250 00
	13.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
	20.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
Feb.	7.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
	11.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys....	641 10
	21.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
March	7.	By draft on Comptroller	5,000 00
	9.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys....	702 30
	9.	By Chas. S. Siddons, for old lead	60 30
	14.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
	22.	By draft on Comptroller.....	15,000 00
	25.	By Thomas Conant & Son, labor of boys..	60 78
April	10.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys....	687 50
	15.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
	15.	By draft on Comptroller.....	11,250 00
May	1.	By draft on Comptroller	5,000 00
	31.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
June	1.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys....	709 10
	11.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys....	790 30

July	8.	By draft on Comptroller.....	\$5,000 00
	8.	By draft on Comptroller....	11,250 00
	21.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
August	12.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys....	1,417 80
	12.	United States, for board of boys.....	305 00
	12.	By draft on Comptroller.....	15,000 00
Sept.	23.	By treasurer's note discounted, \$5,000....	4,909 58
Oct.	9.	By draft on Comptroller.....	13,750 00
	26.	By draft on Comptroller.....	10,000 00
Nov.	17.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys....	2,166 40
Dec.	12.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys....	738 00
	31.	By Chas. I. Hayden & Co., labor of boys,	2,001 08
	31.	By Brooks & Reynolds, labor of boys....	736 20
	31.	By Levi Hay, for rags.....	87 83
	31.	By E. Chapin, for bones	33 20
	31.	By balance, overdraft.....	3,552 45
			<u>\$177,230 17</u>

We have examined the foregoing statement of the treasurer and compared it with vouchers held by him, and find it correct.

LOUIS CHAPIN,
E. R. ANDREWS,
WILLIAM OTIS,
Committee.

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.

Unexpended balance of building fund on hand January 1, 1876	\$315 00
Earnings of institution	11, 136 89
Appropriation for last year's deficit	15,000 00
Appropriation for current expenses.....	47,500 00
Appropriation for building female department.....	55,000 00
Appropriation for inclosure wall, female department..	15,000 00
Appropriation for furnishing female department....	10,000 00
Treasurer's note unpaid, \$5,000 ; deficits as per cash account, \$3,552.45 ; total deficit when above note is paid	8,552 45
	<hr/>
	\$162,504 34

Expenditures.

Salaries	\$18,217 76
Provisions	19,234 69
Extraordinary repairs	5,246 75
Fuel and light.....	6,988 23
Clothing	6,476 23
General expenses	5,300 33
Ordinary repairs.....	3,153 89
Bedding	959 36
Books and stationery.....	762 75
Furniture	1,310 37
Drugs and medicines.....	410 22
Building female department.....	55,398 14
Building inclosure wall, female department.....	16,509 09
Furnishing female department.....	7,702 11
Deficit of last year.....	14,026 98
Discounts and exchange	307 44
Salary of treasurer.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$162,504 34

FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE IN ACCOUNT
WITH WILLIAM C. ROWLEY, TREASURER, FOR NEW BUILDING.

1875.

Dr.

Sept.	9.	To building committee, expenses to Albany and New York.....	\$190 00
Nov.	9.	To Chas. Coots, architect's services.....	500 00
Dec.	3.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	10,000 00
	10.	To Chas. Coots, architect's services.....	250 00
	10.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	8,500 00
	22.	To Dumble & Co., photo., new building to send to Albany.....	10 00
	27.	To Chas. Coots, architect's services.....	150 00

1876.

Jan	10.	To Putnam & Graves, plans for female department	100 00
	10.	To A. J. Warner, plans for female depart- ment.	100 00
	10.	To W. Purcell, of committee, expenses, advertising for proposals.....	183 25

Jan.	15.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	\$5,000 00
	26.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	5,000 00
Feb.	11.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	5,000 00
	24.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	5,000 00
March	4.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	5,000 00
	12.	To Jerome Keyes, superintending work...	240 00
	25.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	4,500 00
April	17.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	5,000 00
May	26.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	5,000 00
	26.	To Chas. S. Siddons, extra work, plumbing,	100 00
June	17.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	5,000 00
July	8.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	5,000 00
	8.	To H. S. Hebbard, mantels and grates...	180 00
	26.	To Chas. S. Siddons, extra work, plumbing,	200 00
August	26.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	2,500 00
Sept.	26.	To Geo. H. Thompson, on contract.....	1,944 89
Oct.	9.	To Jerome Keyes, superintending building,	250 00
	9.	To Chas. Coots, architect's services.....	100 00
	9.	To balance.....	1 86
			<hr/>
			\$75,000 00
			<hr/>

1875.

Cr.

Nov.	29.	By draft on Comptroller.....	\$10,000 00
Dec.	10.	By draft on Comptroller.....	10,000 00
1876.			
Jan.	4.	By draft on Comptroller	5,000 00
	15.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
	26.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
Feb.	11.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
	24.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
March	4.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
April	8.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
	22.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
May	31.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
June	31.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00
July	10.	By draft on Comptroller.....	5,000 00

\$75,000 00

By balance brought forward..... 1 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

STATEMENT showing the disbursements and purposes for which they were made, by the monthly audits of accounts against the institution, allowed and ordered paid by the executive committee.

January 7, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,799 68
Bill for sundries	77 60
Coal	1,236 59
Dry-goods	749 91
Stationery	38 50
Paints, oil, brushes, etc.....	29 45
Drugs and medicine.....	25 98
Hardware	128 24
Wood	10 00
Rope, twine, etc.....	15 93
Blacksmithing.....	49 36
Crockery	51 00
Water tax	182 50
Tin ware, etc....	36 60
Gas	289 80
Grates and iron work.....	40 06
Yeast	28 00
Mouldings, etc	36 32
Meats	487 81
Lumber	36 51
Repairing wagon	15 05
Galvanized iron and labor.....	66 25
Groceries	427 36
Groceries	395 32
Repairing harness.....	51 52
Flour and feed	691 26
Window screens, etc.....	77 25
Fire-works and flags.....	65 13
Leather and findings	59 28
Ice	114 66

Bill for Vinegar	\$6 37
Front grate and iron-work	422 49
Oats	82 50
Soap	290 00
Locks, etc	53 81
Coffee	46 00
	<hr/>
	\$8,214 08
	<hr/>

Advertising for proposals, etc	\$183 25
Plans	100 00
Plans	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$383 25
	<hr/>

Building contract	\$5,000 00
Building contract	5,000 00
Building contract	5,000 00
	<hr/>

February 12, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,805 67
Bill for sundries	29 06
Thread	10 45
Plumbing	63 83
Paints, oils, etc	60 43
Coal	726 90
Repairing stove, etc	15 75
Groceries	317 93
Dry-goods	38 15
Flour and feed	439 29
Drugs and medicines	26 50
Pork barrels	21 00
Steam fitting	69 30
Coffee	45 00
Leather and findings	66 58
Furniture, etc	294 06
Meats	425 87
Locks	10 00
Grate	30 00
Subscription	9 00

Bill for Castings	\$3 02
Books and balls	16 55
Subscription	9 00
Gas-fitting, etc.	163 79
Gas	232 95
Hay and apples	131 41
Lead and labor	105 81
	<u>\$5,167 30</u>
Check on building contract	\$5,000 00
Check on building contract	<u>5,000 00</u>

March 11, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,787 66
Bill for sundries	49 59
Flour and feed	508 16
Oat straw	13 30
Oat straw	54 25
Oat straw	63 50
Team work	10 50
Groceries	148 79
Paints, oils, etc.	36 16
Drugs and medicines	29 06
Tin-ware, etc.	10 00
Books and stationery	147 34
Coal	675 14
Dry-goods	234 61
Gas	243 50
Stationery	11 10
Repairing wagons	13 71
Bass-drum, music, etc	65 59
Sewing machine	52 50
Iron heaters	36 55
Flour and feed	148 25
Meats	436 50
Superintending building	240 00
	<u>\$5,015 76</u>
Check on building contract	<u>4,500 00</u>

April 8, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,799 66
Bill for sundries	46 57
Felt, etc	24 65
Cement and sand	87 00
Lock and repairs.....	39 15
Cement and sand	316 90
Lumber	79 01
Straw	37 10
Mittens.....	15 00
Drugs and medicines.....	33 03
Groceries	573 49
Yeast	24 15
Paints, oils, etc	70 82
Repairing wagon	8 13
Dry-goods	256 68
Groceries	256 54
Coal	712 81
Iron work	106 16
Gas	216 05
Meats	453 87
Photograph of building, etc.....	19 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,175 77
Check on building contract	5,000 00
	<hr/>

May 6, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,628 81
Bill for meats	538 44
Repair sewing machine	3 10
Coffee.....	70 00
Repairing carriage.....	35 90
Ladders	10 50
Oat straw.....	21 63
Flour and feed	820 75
Potatoes	103 16
Flour and feed	366 62
Lumber	41 00
Repair sewing machine.....	8 39
Range, etc.....	57 10
Hay, straw and oats.....	74 10

Bill for Dry-goods.....	\$937 24
Coal	156 77
Gas	144 75
Paints, oil, etc.....	23 50
Groceries	401 22
Crockery	280 06
Potatoes	20 52
Sundries.....	76 34

\$5,819 90

Check on contract, plumbing	\$100 00
Check on building contract.....	5,000 00
Check on building contract.....	5,000 00

June 5, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,617 15
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July 6, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,583 35
Bill for sundries	115 46
Sand	15 00
Lime, cement and sand	60 55
Rubber goods	44 37
Paints, oils, etc.....	86 17
Oats	61 16
Bread pans, etc.....	67 10
Groceries	701 39
Coffee	84 00
Lime	25 00
Soap	174 00
Flour and feed	972 75
Sodding and dirt	111 25
Plumbing.....	74 38
Dry-goods	303 08
Medical services	15 00
Steam pipe and fixtures.....	253 79
Tin ware, etc.....	17 62
Coal	235 83
Dust pans	25 20
Books	38 00

Bill for gas	\$217 25
Leather and findings	57 40
Coal	121 43
Drugs and medicines	98 97
Meats	1,043 28
Engineer's services	75 00
Marbles	17 60
Mantels, new apartment	180 00
	<hr/>
	\$6,875 38
	<hr/>
Check on building contract	\$5,000 00
Check on contract plumbing	200 00
	<hr/>

August 2, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,547 16
	<hr/>
Check on contract for wall	\$12,500 82
Check on building contract	2,500 00
	<hr/>

September 8, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,498 16
Bill for sundries	124 20
Hardware	81 43
Groceries	456 43
Meats	690 76
Use of water	273 75
Repairing buggy	37 27
Plumbing	40 37
Plaster, water-line, etc	32 85
Blacksmithing	46 23
Architect's fees	100 00
Vinegar	85 00
Coffee	77 00
Dry-goods	346 45
Groceries	665 47
Drugs and medicines	51 88
Paints, oils, etc	103 66
Coffee	42 00
Books	37 50
Leather and findings	68 81

Bill for flour	\$171 25
Gas	203 00
Water-pipe fixtures	29 58
Flour and feed	887 93
Soap	58 00
Shoes	64 80
Expenses to Albany	25 00
	<hr/>
	\$6, 298 78

Check on contract, front entrance	\$2,180 92
Check on building contract	1,944 89
Check on contract, gates, doors, etc.	204 15

October 7, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll	\$1,494 82
Bill for sundries	61 70
Hydrant, etc.	63 82
Gas	154 75
Yeast	37 80
Flour and feed	533 91
Paints, oils, etc.	156 80
Groceries	529 27
Architect's fees	300 00
Books	73 00
Repairing wagon	14 12
Repairing wagon	15 25
Rope, twine, etc.	22 05
Drugs and medicines	22 70
Writing books	86 40
Cloth	387 39
Cloth	482 58
Coffee	41 50
Organ	150 00
Groceries	189 11
Repairing buggy	6 44
Lumber	32 17
Hinges, etc.	9 32
Meats	816 20
	<hr/>
	\$5,681 10

Superintending building	\$250 00
Check extra plumbing	400 00

November 14, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,534 82
Bill for sundries	14 01
Cloth	217 80
Shoes	1,242 55
Flour and feed	472 65
Corn and apples	180 32
Sewer.....	477 70
Groceries	268 85
Books and stationery.....	61 92
Paints, oils, etc.....	45 40
Oil	31 88
Iron work	27 24
Lumber	18 95
Meats	559 58
Groceries	418 13
Tinware, etc	32 30
Plumbing	81 64
Corn stalks	30 00
Gas.....	191 00
Dry-goods	696 96
Apples	20 48
	<hr/>
	\$6,624 73

Dry-goods	\$1,631 85
Shades and fixtures	300 00
School furniture.....	328 00
Steam fixtures.....	143 61
Furniture.....	115 00
Range and steam kettles.....	192 00
Steam kettles, etc.....	318 90
Water pipes	68 18
Mattresses and pillows.....	925 34
Bureaux, tables, chairs, etc.....	1,514 60
Mattresses, etc	177 00
Extra boiler.....	500 00

Bill for mirrors	\$204 16
Carpets, etc.....	642 79
Mattresses	209 00
Stone walks, etc.....	1,606 90
Plumbing	129 83
Tinware, etc.....	55 54
Setting range, etc	18 43
Iron heaters	25 05
Labor and materials for dry room.....	105 02
Iron work	45 65
Steam pipe	626 40
Bedsteads and gas fixtures	765 90
Officers' pay-roll, female department	265 00
	<u>\$10,914 65</u>

December 11, 1876.

Officers' pay-roll.....	\$1,568 15
Female department.....	155 00
Bill for sundries	8 05
Dry-goods	158 33
Flour and feed	785 17
Coffee.....	42 00
Leather and findings	124 94
Repair harness, etc.....	34 55
Lumber	89 11
Apples	237 00
Yeast	28 00
Tinware, etc.....	10 00
Gas and coke	272 90
Paints, oils, etc.....	11 15
Clocks, etc.....	37 00
Groceries.....	374 50
Dry-goods	389 68
Shoes	21 60
Cloth	545 91
Rubber goods	37 20
Coal	138 60
Water pipe and fixtures	94 31
Sewer pipe	321 33

Bill for Coffee	\$50 40
Groceries	96 96
Drugs and medicine	115 31
Biscuit	12 00
Crockery	39 00
Repair lamps	4 60
Mirrors	7 50
Crockery	322 95
School furniture	94 25
Drugs and medicines	29 49
Hardware	151 21
Meats	629 11
Sewing machines	240 00
Cement, etc	10 50
Badges	25 00
Lime	13 50
Coal	802 41
Oats	61 62
Books and stationery	363 94
	<hr/>
	\$8,554 13
	<hr/>

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$17,797 76
Provisions	18,796 81
Extraordinary repairs	5,246 75
Fuel and light	6,839 70
Clothing	6,138 38
General expenses	5,251 02
Ordinary repairs	3,153 89
Bedding	933 44
Books and stationery	652 11
Furniture	1,211 75
Drugs and medicines	311 76
	<hr/>
	\$66,333 37
	<hr/>

FOR FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries	\$420 00
Provisions	437 88
Fuel and light	149 53

Clothing.....	\$336 85
General expenses	49 31
Bedding	25 92
Books and stationery	110 64
Furniture.....	98 62
Drugs and medicines	98 46

• \$1,727 21

Expended on building female department	\$55,398 14
Expended on inclosure wall, walks, etc.	16,509 09
Expended on furnishing female department.....	7,702 11

\$79,609 34

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents :

GENTLEMEN. — I beg leave, most respectfully, to present my report for the year ending December 31, 1876, also the reports of the Matron of the female department, and of the Teachers, Chaplain and Physician :

There have been received into the male department of this institution since its opening, August 11, 1843, 4,539 boys.

Of this number there remained January 1, 1876..... 440

Number received during the year 1876..... 270

Total number in the house during the year..... 710

Intrusted to care of parents and others during the year.... 240

Discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*..... 1

Escaped 7

Died 2

250

Number in the house December 31, 1876..... 460

Of the number received during the year, 252 were first commitments, sixteen recommitments, one returned voluntarily, and one was returned by order of Manager Ernst.

The average daily number of inmates during the year was 457. Total number of days' subsistence furnished, 166,969. Cost of support, including clothing, provisions, salaries, ordinary repairs, extraordinary repairs and improvements, \$67,140.81 ; per annum for each boy, \$146.64 ; per week, two dollars and eighty-two cents ; cost per week for provisions alone, seventy-four and one-half cents.

FROM WHAT COURTS RECEIVED.

Justices' Court 88

Oyer and Terminer 13

Police Court 127

Recorder's Court 18

Sessions	19
Supreme Court	1
Superior Court of Buffalo	2
Returned voluntarily	1
Returned by order of manager	1

270

FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.

Allegany county	Wellsville	1
Broome county	Binghamton	1
Cayuga county	Auburn	3
	Weedsport	1
		<hr/> 4
Cattaraugus county	Conewango	1
	Little Valley	1
		<hr/> 2
Chautauqua county	Mayville	1
	Dunkirk	5
	Ellicott	1
	Pomfret	3
		<hr/> 10
Chemung county	Elmira	5
Chenango county	Norwich	3
Clinton county	Plattsburgh	1
Delaware county	Walton	2
	Delhi	1
		<hr/> 3
Erie county	Buffalo	35
	Lancaster	1
		<hr/> 36
Franklin county	Malone	1
Fulton county	Johnstown ..	4
	Mayfield	1
		<hr/> 5
Genesee county	Batavia	3
Herkimer county	German Flats	1
	Little Falls	1
		<hr/> 2
Jefferson county	Carthage	2
	Ellisburgh	1
	Watertown	5
	Wilna	1
		<hr/> 9

Livingston county.....	Geneseo	3	
	Nunda Station	1	
		<hr/>	4
Madison county.....	Lenox.....		4
Monroe county	Brockport	1	
	Fairport	1	
	Gates	1	
	Perrinton	1	
	Rochester.....	51	
	Scottsville	1	
		<hr/>	56
Montgomery county	Amsterdam		1
Niagara county	Lockport	5	
	Niagara	4	
		<hr/>	9
Onondaga county	Manlius	3	
	Syracuse.....	29	
	Onondaga.....	1	
		<hr/>	33
Oneida county.....	Camden	1	
	Rome	1	
	Utica	5	
		<hr/>	7
Ontario county	Canandaigua	1	
	Geneva.....	3	
	Phelps	1	
		<hr/>	5
Orleans county	Albion	3	
	Ridgeway.....	1	
		<hr/>	4
Oswego county	Albion	1	
	Fulton	1	
	Mexico	1	
	Oswego	4	
	Pulaski.....	1	
		<hr/>	8
Otsego county.....	Cooperstown	1	
	Oneonta	1	
		<hr/>	2
Saratoga county	Charlton	1	
	Moreau.....	1	
	Milton	1	
	Saratoga Springs.....	8	
		<hr/>	11

Schenectady county	Schenectady	2
Schnyler county	Dix	1
	Hector	1
		2
Seneca county	Seneca Falls	1
	Waterloo	2
		3
Steuben county	Corning	1
St. Lawrence county	Canton	1
	Ogdensburgh	5
	Parishville	1
	Potsdam	1
		8
Tioga county	Owego	2
Tompkins county	Ithaca	7
Washington county	Fort Edward	1
	Salem	1
		2
Warren county	Caldwell	3
Wayne county	Clyde	1
	Lyons	8
	Palmyra	2
		6
Yates county	Middlesex	2
		270

OFFENSES.

Arson.....	6
Assault and battery.....	2
Burglary.....	13
Burglary and larceny.....	5
Larceny from the person.....	1
Grand larceny.....	8
Petit larceny.....	211
Vagrancy.....	28
Assault with attempt to rape.....	1
	<hr/>
	270

AGES OF BOYS RECEIVED, AS GIVEN BY THE BOYS.

Seven years of age, and less than eight.....	2
Eight years of age, and less than nine	7
Nine years of age, and less than ten	17
Ten years of age, and less than eleven	26
Eleven years of age, and less than twelve.....	34
Twelve years of age, and less than thirteen.....	24
Thirteen years of age, and less than fourteen	39
Fourteen years of age, and less than fifteen.....	41
Fifteen years of age, and less than sixteen.....	69
Sixteen years of age, and less than seventeen.....	6
Seventeen years of age, and less than eighteen.....	2
Eighteen years of age, and less than nineteen.....	3

270

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Had lost father.....	60
Had lost mother.....	18
Had lost both parents.....	15
Had step-father.....	29
Had step-mother.....	27
Parents had separated.....	39
Had intemperate father.....	56
Had intemperate mother.....	14
Deserted by parents.....	1
Father had been arrested.....	26
Mother had been arrested.....	4
Step-father had been arrested.....	1
Brother had been arrested.....	54
Sister had been arrested.....	1
Brothers had been inmates of the house.....	16
Brothers now inmates of the house.....	17
Half-brother now inmate of the house.....	1
Homeless boy.....	1
Have been inmates of poor-house.....	16
Have been inmates of orphan asylum.....	24
Have been inmates of House of Correction, Cleveland.....	1
Have been inmates of House of Refuge, Philadelphia.....	1
Have been inmates of Father Hines' School, Buffalo.....	9
Have been inmates of truant-house.....	6
Have been previously arrested once.....	49

Have been previously arrested twice.....	26
Have been previously arrested three times.....	16
Have been previously arrested four times.....	5
Have been previously arrested five times.....	1
Have been previously arrested six times.....	6

CONDITION OF CLOTHING.

Well clothed.....	28
Fairly clothed.....	50
Poorly clothed.....	164
Very ragged and filthy.....	28
Barefoot.....	7

 270

OCCUPATION OF BOYS.

Attended school.....	5
Barber.....	1
Bartender.....	1
Brakeman.....	1
Bootblacks.....	25
Butchers.....	2
Canal driver.....	8
Clerk.....	1
Cigar maker.....	2
Errand boys.....	18
Farm laborers.....	25
Laborers.....	26
Fruit peddler.....	5
Hotel bell-boy.....	2
Hostlers.....	2
Lamplighter.....	1
Machinist.....	1
Newsboys.....	14
Peddlers.....	2
Printers.....	2
Rag picker.....	1
Sailor.....	1
Shoemakers.....	2
Telegrapher.....	1

Worked by the day, or odd jobs.....	4
Without occupation of any kind.....	117
	<hr/>
	270
	<hr/>

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

Baker.....	1
Baggage master.....	1
Barbers.....	5
Blacksmith.....	5
Billiard hall keeper.....	1
Boiler maker.....	2
Book-keeper.....	1
Box maker.....	1
Butchers.....	4
Carpenters.....	18
Charcoal burner.....	1
Cabinet makers.....	2
Carriage maker.....	1
Cartman.....	1
Coal miner.....	1
Cookman.....	1
Constable.....	1
Coopers.....	4
Grocery woman.....	1
Editor.....	1
Engineer on railroad.....	1
Farmers.....	16
Fireman.....	1
Farriers.....	2
Glazier.....	1
Glovers.....	3
Gardeners.....	2
Hatter.....	1
Housekeepers.....	4
Hotel waiter.....	1
Horse jockey.....	1
Laborers.....	88
Masons.....	7
Merchant.....	1
Millers.....	2

Millwrights.....	2
Moulders.....	2
Nurse.....	1
Painters.....	3
Peddlers.....	4
Photographer.....	1
Plumber.....	1
Sailor	1
Saloon keepers.....	3
Shoemakers	8
Ship carpenters.....	2
Seamstresses.....	6
Tailors.....	6
Teamsters.....	1
Trackmen.....	4
Tanners.....	3
Washerwomen.....	20
Watchman.....	1
Unknown.....	5
Without occupation of any kind.....	12
	<hr/>
	270
	<hr/>

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

American.....	94
English.....	16
French	12
German.....	54
Irish	88
Italian.....	1
Scotch	4
Swiss.....	1
Jews.....	2
Hollander.....	1
Spanish.....	1
Welch	1
	<hr/>
	270
	<hr/>

RELIGION OF PARENTS.

Advent	1
Baptist	35
Catholic	110
Christian	1
Episcopal	12
German Protestant	15
German Lutheran	3
Jew	2
Methodist	46
Protestant	28
Presbyterian	17
	<hr/>
	270
	<hr/>

EMPLOYMENT OF BOYS.

Baking, cooking and taking care of second division dining room,	12
Cooking and taking care of second division dining room	13
Cane seating chairs	154
Flag seating chairs	30
Mason work	4
Painting	2
Carpenter work	1
Printing	1
Employed in officers' dining room	4
Employed in superintendent's apartments	1
Employed in office	1
Farming and gardening	10
Taking care of yards	2
Manufacturing ladies' shoes	145
Manufacturing and mending shoes for the house	5
Manufacturing and mending clothing for the house	28
Manufacturing and mending sheets, stockings, etc.	17
Steam fitting and taking care of boiler-house	3
Taking care of dormitories, cleaning house, etc.	20
Washing and ironing	7
	<hr/>
Total	460
	<hr/>

PRODUCT OF FARM AND GARDEN.

6 tons timothy hay, at \$10.....	\$60 00
3 tons corn fodder, at \$6.....	18 00
350 bushels potatoes, at 75 cents.....	262 50
250 bushels carrots, at 25 cents.....	62 50
35 bushels parsnips, at 35 cents.....	12 25
30 bushels vegetable oysters, at 50 cents.....	15 00
20 bushels ruta bagas, at 25 cents.....	5 00
140 bushels beets, at 50 cents.....	70 00
117 bushels onions at \$1.....	117 00
200 bushels tomatoes, at 50 cents.....	100 00
300 bushels corn, at 50 cents.....	150 00
70 bushels string beans, at \$1.....	70 00
40 bushels green peas, at \$1.....	40 00
1,500 heads cabbage, at 5 cents.....	75 00
2,000 heads lettuce, at 1 cent.....	20 00
2,700 bunches of celery, at 3 cents.....	81 00
10,000 cucumbers, at \$2.50 per 1,000.....	25 00
1,000 lbs. Hubbard squash, at 4 cents.....	40 00
11,096 lbs. pork at 7 cents.....	776 72
24,440 quarts milk, at 4 cents.....	977 60
9 loads pumpkins, at \$2.50.....	22 50
35 bushels pears, at 50 cents.....	17 50
8 bushels grapes, at \$3.....	24 00
200 summer squash, at 3 cents.....	6 00

\$3,047 57

The following statistical table shows the whole number of commitments, the number of recommitments, the discharges, escapes and deaths, the number in the institution at the close of the year, and the average age for each year since the opening of the institution :

YEAR.	Whole number of days' subsistence and clothing furnished.	Whole number received.	Number of recommitments.	Number of discharges.	Number escaped.	Number of deaths.	Number at the end of the year.	Average age of those received.
1849 .....	.....	38	..	...	1	..	37	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1850 .....	.....	61	..	5	2	..	91	14 years
1851 .....	.....	63	..	23	1	..	130	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1852 .....	.....	69	2	26	4	4	165	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1853 .....	.....	112	..	68	4	..	205	13 years
1854 .....	.....	161	6	95	8	..	263	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1855 .....	.....	128	6	92	6	4	289	14 years
1856 .....	.....	165	3	112	14	2	326	13 years
1857 .....	.....	172	9	147	5	1	345	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1858 .....	.....	172	8	119	9	3	386	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1859 .....	.....	169	14	126	..	3	426	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1860 .....	.....	164	11	159	5	3	423	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1861 .....	.....	145	11	176	2	1	389	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1862 .....	.....	183	9	159	7	4	402	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1863 .....	.....	205	4	145	8	3	451	13 years
1864 .....	.....	230	3	199	3	8	471	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1865 .....	.....	247	14	217	8	4	489	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1866 .....	.....	257	15	216	11	9	510	13 years
1867 .....	.....	226	22	269	12	7	448	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1868 .....	.....	189	29	254	1	3	379	13 years
1869 .....	.....	188	13	219	3	4	348	14 years
1870 .....	.....	200	18	185	4	2	352	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1871	140,200	192	15	113	..	3	428	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1872	192,224	181	6	212	1	..	396	13 years
1873	139,438	210	10	227	4	2	373	13 years
1874	133,842	211	18	198	..	3	386	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1875	147,256	229	21	171	1	3	440	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ years
1876	166,969	270	16	241	7	2	460	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ years

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

This department was opened for the reception of inmates October 2, 1876; the first girl was received on that day. Up to December 31, 1876, thirty-two girls have been received.

FROM WHAT COURT RECEIVED.

Justices' Court.....	7
Police Court.....	21
Recorder's Court.....	3
Court of Sessions.....	1
Total number of girls received.....	<u>32</u>

FROM WHENCE RECEIVED.

Chemung county.....	Elmira.....	1
Erie county.....	Buffalo.....	7
Fulton county.....	Gloversville.....	1
Jefferson county.....	Carthage.....	1
	Watertown.....	1
		<u>2</u>
Livingston county.....	Geneseo.....	1
	Livonia.....	1
		<u>2</u>
Monroe county.....	Rochester.....	13
Onondaga county.....	Syracuse.....	1
Oswego county.....	Oswego.....	1
Stenben county.....	Hornellsville.....	1
Tompkins county.....	Ithaca.....	1
Washington county.....	Greenwich.....	1
Wayne county.....	Palmyra.....	1
Total.....		<u>32</u>

OFFENSES.

Disorderly conduct.....	5
Grand larceny.....	1
Petit larceny.....	8
Prostitution and disorderly conduct.....	4
Vagrancy.....	14
	<u>32</u>

AGE OF GIRLS RECEIVED.

Ten years of age and less than eleven.....	1
Eleven years of age and less than twelve.....	2
Twelve years of age and less than thirteen.....	2
Thirteen years of age and less than fourteen.....	1
Fourteen years of age and less than fifteen.....	6
Fifteen years of age and less than sixteen.....	20
	<hr/>
	32

SOCIAL RELATIONS OF GIRLS.

Had lost father	11
Had lost mother	7
Had step-father	6
Had step-mother	2
Parents had separated.....	4
Had intemperate father	5
Had intemperate mother.....	1
Father had been arrested	1
Step-father had been arrested.....	2
Mother had been arrested.....	2
Mother insane.....	1
Mother had been sent to penitentiary.....	2
Had been in truant house.....	2
Had been an inmate of orphan asylum.....	1
Had been in industrial school	1
Brothers had been and are now inmates of House of Refuge...	8
Brothers had been in penitentiary.....	2

CONDITION OF CLOTHING.

Well clothed.....	5
Fairly clothed.....	12
Poorly clothed	8
Very poorly clothed and filthy.....	7
	<hr/>
Total	32

OCCUPATION OF GIRLS.

Child's nurse.....	1
Servants.....	11
Seamstress	1

Shop girl.....	2
Without occupation of any kind.....	17
Total ,.....	<u>32</u>

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

Barber	1
Blacksmith	1
Boat builder	1
Butcher	1
Carpenters	2
Carman	1
Cooper	1
Dressmaker	1
Farmer.....	1
Hostler	1
Laborers	9
Masons	2
Shoemakers.....	2
Tailor	1
Washerwoman	1
Without any occupation	6
Total	<u>32</u>

RELIGION OF PARENTS.

Catholic	18
Protestant	14
Total	<u>32</u>

NATIVITY OF PARENTS.

American	6
Canadian	3
English	2
French	1
German	7
Hollander	1
Irish	12
Total	<u>32</u>

In closing this report, I desire to express my thanks to the teachers and officers of the house, for their earnest efforts for the promotion of the best interests of the institution; to the chaplains for their faithful and efficient labors for the spiritual welfare of the inmates, and to the physician who has so promptly, faithfully and skillfully discharged his duties to the sick and maimed.

The matron of the female department, Mrs. M. K. Boyd, who came here inexperienced in the work, has proved herself eminently fitted for the position she occupies; she and her assistants have labored faithfully, intelligently and successfully for the improvement of those intrusted to their care, and merit my unqualified approbation.

And to you, gentlemen, I again beg leave to acknowledge the many obligations I am under for your uniform kindness, and for the counsel and assistance so cordially rendered me in conducting the affairs of this institution during the past year.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

LEVI S. FULTON,
Superintendent.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

To the Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge, LEVI S. FULTON, Esq :

It is with no little pride, and a great deal of pleasure, that I submit this, my report of our first three months of existence as a department of the above institution.

We opened on the 3d day of October, 1875, with two officers and one inmate. At this date we number thirty-one inmates and five officers, hospital nurse, school teacher, kitchen matron, seamstress and matron.

We have, by patient, unremitting labor, clothed, comfortably and prettily, these girls, and brought order out of chaos, in the household. No easy task, at the beginning, so untaught and unused to obedience were they, save to their own wild impulse, reason seemingly dormant, and entirely unskilled in any useful employment, coming, largely from the floating, servant-girl class, barely able to read, some not able at all, and fewer still who can write.

But I fear this is a too somber picture that I have drawn of our family, where there is really a great deal that is bright and beautiful, by contrast if you will, but there nevertheless. Their tenderly affectionate care of each other in illness is really touching; and their solicitude for the children of the household — of which we have several — is very pleasing to witness, going to prove conclusively that there is plenty of good from which to draw, in moulding the future woman.

And just here, if you will pardon the digression, it seems to me, lies the real problem for *savans* to solve, if they can. How best to arrest, and divert to useful, legitimate channels the criminal waste of the best elements of womanhood; a woman myself, I am deeply conscious of the needs and necessities of the woman nature, of the tendency, nay, the necessity to reach out beyond herself for guidance and support — morally I mean — and in her blind ignorance, more frequently grasping a straw, than otherwise. What wonder then, that our streets, in both city and town, swarm with these floating,

misguided atoms of humanity without a haven to anchor in. The pity is, that not until they transgress the civil law, can we reach them, whereas it is the parents who are the real transgressors, and I hold that the State ought to have full control of the offspring of irresponsible parents, to educate and train to become useful citizens, instead of nonproducing criminals, as they very largely come to be.

I feel that this meager report would be still more incomplete were I to omit to mention the preparations on foot for our first entertainment, to consist of recitations, dialogues, pantomimes, tableaux, statuary, song, etc., etc., from which we hope for good results. Indeed there is already a very apparent improvement in the *morale* of the inmates, shown in their eagerness to take higher studies that they may take more important parts in future exhibitions and by entering with more spirit, into the work of the several departments in which they labor, as well as a greater, self-respect and love and respect for those in charge, but chiefly by exorcising the spirit of discontent, of which, as is very natural, they were possessed at first.

At present it takes our whole force to carry on the work of the house, as follows: Employed in kitchen, five; in laundry, five; dormitories and cleaning house, eight; running sewing machine, four; plain sewing, all the inmates, as they get through in their several departments, report to the officer in charge of the sewing departments ready for work; employed in hospital, one; officers' dining room, one; girls' dining room, one; and the children dust, carry messages, hem towels and handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

Our facilities for recreation are as yet rather limited, owing to the lateness of the season when we opened, and the inclemency of the weather. But there is half an hour at noon, and half an hour after supper, allowed for that purpose. Thanksgiving and Christmas days were entirely given up to pleasure and pastime, all participating with right good will.

I cannot close without giving expressions to the satisfaction I feel on a Sabbath afternoon when our girls are assembled for divine worship, with their bright faces, tastily arranged hair, pretty dresses and *perfect* order. It is to me a far more pleasing picture than the most fashionably dressed congregation would be. And again, on leaving the chapel, with erect carriage and regular step, they proceed to the dining room, where, at a given signal, take their seats, and in unison invoke a blessing on the food of which they are about to

partake, excellent in quality and abundant, and, not infrequently more or less of the so-called luxuries.

I have been most ably sustained by my assistants in every effort, whether for the physical comfort or the social enjoyment of those committed to us. Too much praise cannot be given to our excellent school teacher for untiring, self-sacrificing devotion to her labors, in whichever department she has been called to serve, but more especially in her own does she challenge admiration in the drilling and training of these untaught girls, developing latent or hidden talent, divining what lies under the surface, and bringing it forth shapely and symmetrical. Nor must I omit to make honorable mention of our matron of the kitchen department—my able ally from the first—often sewing with me till long past midnight, after an arduous day, that we might meet the demand made upon us for clothing as our family increased. But to our able superintendent, above and beyond all, be the credit. An enthusiast himself, he has the rare faculty of awakening enthusiasm in others and interesting one in their work. May he live long and realize his most sanguine dreams of success.

And now, I hope, ere the young year has lain aside its mantle of snow, we will have thrown off our swaddling clothes, and though we may not have attained a stalworth growth, we may be able to hold up our infant head beside older institutions, and I feel perfectly confident that this department, through the able management of its projectors, will be instrumental in reclaiming and saving many valuable girls to society.

MARY K. BOYD,
Matron.

ROCHESTER, *January, 1877.*

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To LEVI S. FULTON, Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge :

SIR. — I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the school in the first division of this institution :

The number of boys in school January 1, 1876.....	222
The number received during the year.....	159
Whole number in attendance.....	381
Whole number discharged.....	137
Remaining January 1, 1877.....	<u>244</u>

The classification of the school is as follows :

Classes.	No. of classes.	No. in classes.
History	1	25
Geography	1	30
Book-keeping	1	6
Written arithmetic.....	3	75
Mental arithmetic.....	3	69
Fourth reader.....	1	25
Third reader.....	2	45
Second reader.....	2	56
Spelling.....	3	144
Writing.....	3	<u>144</u>

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Number of boys	100
Can add and subtract.....	59
Can count readily.....	71
Can write on slates.....	51
Can write their names.....	55
Can draw on slates.....	51
Calisthenics	<u>49</u>

Classes.	No. of classes.	No. in classes.
Spelling	3	60
Second reader.....	1	16
First reader.....	2	35
Primer	3	49

Owing to the short time that I have been connected with this institution I am not fully prepared to speak of the progress made by the boys in their studies, but would say that the interest manifested by them, and their evident desire to obtain an education, fully equals the expectations of the teachers. From the fact of boys being constantly received into and discharged from classes it is impossible to have the school graded as uniformly as our public schools are. I would here express my thanks to the teachers associated with me for the zeal and interest manifested by them in the welfare of the boys; also for their hearty co-operation in any measure beneficial to the school; also to the school committee for the encouragement they have given us by their presence and approval. In conclusion, I wish to thank you and the assistant superintendent for the kind and judicious advice and assistance given. Hoping that our relations in the future will be as pleasant as in the past, the above report is respectfully submitted.

S. P. MOULTHROP,
Principal of First Division.

To LEVI S. FULTON, *Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge:*

DEAR SIR.—I respectfully submit the following school report of the second division of this institution, for the year 1876:

The number of boys in school January 1, 1877	218
The number received during the year.....	116
The total number in attendance.....	334
The number discharged.....	113
The number deceased	2
The number escaped	6
The number transferred to first division.....	3
The number remaining January 1, 1877.....	216

Of those admitted during the year :

- 44 entered the fifth grade.
- 39 entered the sixth grade.
- 23 entered the seventh grade.
- 10 entered the eighth grade.
- 7 were ignorant of the alphabet.
- 37 could spell easy words.
- 36 could read easy lessons.
- 37 could read imperfectly.
- 18 could read readily.
- 7 could read fluently.
- 42 had never studied arithmetic.
- 14 had studied only intellectual arithmetic.
- 60 had studied written arithmetic to some extent.
- 64 had never studied geography.
- 48 had studied geography a little.
- 4 were well acquainted with geography.
- 24 had never written.
- 89 had written a little.
- 3 wrote well.
- 2 had studied grammar.
- 1 had studied history.
- 88 had attended Sabbath school.
- 76 could repeat the Lord's prayer.
- 96 were in the habit of using profane language.
- 61 were in the habit of using tobacco.
- 39 were in the habit of using intoxicating liquors.

Of those discharged during the year :

- 42 were from the eighth grade.
- 33 were from the seventh grade.
- 25 were from the sixth grade.
- 13 were from the fifth grade.

The present classification is exhibited by the following table :

	No. of classes.	No. in classes.
Natural philosophy	1	48
History of the United States	1	48
Civil government.....	1	48
English grammar	1	48

	No. of classes.	No. in classes.
Geography.....	4	159
Arithmetic.....	10	216
Reading.....	5	216
Spelling.....	5	216
Writing.....	4	216

During the short time that I have been connected with this institution, I have been gratified with the general interest manifested by the boys in their school duties, and the progress they have made thus far in their studies.

I look upon the teacher's position here as no barren field for labor, but fruitful, with results as many, if not so great, as can be found in almost any position in our union and public schools.

The educational advancement of the boys may not be easily discernable from the fact of the changes produced by new recruits, and raw material coming in almost daily, and about the same number, and those generally most advanced in their studies, going out; nevertheless the progress made by the boys in their studies becomes wonderfully apparent when we contrast their condition on entering this institution with their standing after having earned their discharges.

A large proportion of the boys who are sent here are received in the lowest grade, but on being discharged an equally large proportion of them are taken from the higher grades. Thus it will be seen that they make rapid strides in their studies, considering the short time we have them with us. I find thus far in my experience with the boys, that very much can be accomplished by giving them oral instruction.

They are attentive listeners and close imitators, and they will reproduce, more readily, what is told them in an interesting manner, than to give them set lessons in any book. I think it, therefore, profitable to give them oral instruction, freely, in connection with nearly every recitation.

I wish here to bear testimony to the intelligent zeal, faithfulness and earnestness of my assistant teachers in their work. They have cheerfully responded and heartily co-operated with me in all that pertains to the interests of the school.

We feel encouraged from the past to continue to labor industriously to advance the present attainments of the boys to do all in our power,

both by precept and example, to prepare them in after years to act the part of useful men.

I desire to thank the school committee for the kindly interest and attention they have shown us in our work, for the comfort and encouragement that their visits have afforded us.

I wish to express to you my grateful acknowledgment for the counsel and hearty support that you and your assistants have so cheerfully rendered me in every thing that pertains to the educational interests of the boys.

Respectfully submitted.

D. C. RUMSEY,
Principal Second Division.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

ROCHESTER, *December 31, 1876.*

To the Managers of the Western House of Refuge :

GENTLEMEN.—The sanitary condition of the institution during the past year has been generally good. No unusual amount of sickness, no epidemic, and but two deaths, viz. : June ninth, Frank Rowe, inflammatory rheumatism (metastasis to brain.) November twenty-second, Thos. Cassidy, typhoid fever.

Respectfully yours.

AZEL BACKUS, M. D.,
Attending Physician

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

LEVI S. FULTON, *Superintendent*:

SIR.— My connection with this institution has scarcely extended over seven months, and my knowledge of its inmates and its workings is, of course, limited and imperfect. Yet the duties of my office have brought me acquainted with much that has deeply interested me.

Since April last, we have held Sunday school service at nine A. M. every Sunday in both divisions.

We have used the international series of lessons. The boys have been very attentive, and have seemed thoroughly interested.

The quarterly reviews have shown that they remember what they are taught.

In the second division the Sunday school has been under my personal supervision. The hearty way in which the boys have taken hold of this service has made it a real pleasure to me.

The same course has been pursued in the first division, under the instruction of Mrs. Nichols, whose labors in this department are constant, faithful and successful.

Our chapel service has been held with the boys every Sunday afternoon. Their reverent behavior in chapel, their ready answers when afterwards requested to give the substance of my discourses have been very encouraging to me. Several boys have requested me to add my prayers to theirs for divine assistance in their efforts to forsake their former ways and live an upright and virtuous life. While avoiding the appearance of partiality or preference for one boy or one class of boys over another, I have given to the thoughtful and serious such counsel and encouragement as I could, believing that God helps those whose earnest efforts accompany their prayers.

As I have so frequently met the boys at their work, at their meals in their school rooms and at their play, and responded to their cheerful hearty greetings, I have seemed in the midst of a large, well ordered family—a family with its full share of sympathy, sunshine and gladness. Surely if the germs of virtuous, manly principle and ambition are in a boy's heart, we can awaken and develop them here.

The singing both in our Sunday school and chapel service has been under the direction of Mr. J. H. Bird, to whom I am indebted for much that has made our social and sacred assemblies pleasant and profitable.

Permit me also to express my appreciation of the uniform courtesy and cordiality of the officers and employes of the house. To one who came a stranger among them, such kindness has been pleasant indeed.

Such are the hygienic arrangements, that but few cases of serious sickness have occurred during the year thus far; yet among so many boys, a few can nearly always be found in the hospital — and here, it has seemed to me, a chaplains' duty should often lead him.

If a boy is ever homesick it is when he can neither work nor play. Then, if ever, he will appreciate sympathy, and respond to kindness. In the performance of this part of my duty, the grateful responses of the patients have been more than a recompense.

Since the opening of the female reformatory I have held chapel service there every Sunday. The very marked improvement in the appearance and behavior of the inmates, even in the short time they have been here, has surprised and pleased me, while their evident interest in our religious service is most encouraging.

I heartily congratulate you, and through you, the faithful officers of that department, on this auspicious opening of an institution which, if rightly managed, will rescue thousands from a life of shame; a life which could end only in darkness, death and despair.

Accept the assurance of my sincere respect.

WM. MANNING.

REPORT OF CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN.

ROCHESTER, January 11, 1876.

LEVI S. FULTON, *Superintendent of the Western House of Refuge* :

During the past year I have endeavored to perform the duties of my office as chaplain to the Catholic inmates of the Western House of Refuge, with the exactness and regularity so necessary in an institution of its kind. I have visited the house twice every Sunday ; in the morning for that religious service, which, with Catholics, is all important, and in the afternoon for an instruction in catechism. Through the week I have often mingled with the boys in their hours of recreation, and in this manner have become better acquainted with those under my spiritual charge.

I find the greatest readiness on the part of the boys to co-operate with all my efforts for their welfare, and their earnestness, attention and devotion have been a source of hope to me, and of edification to the many visitors, who have been present at the religious exercises in the chapel.

I must take this present opportunity of expressing my thanks to all the officers of the institution for the many courtesies extended by them to me in the furtherance of my work. My gratitude is also due to many friends throughout the city, for the deep interest they have evinced in my labors among the boys, and for the many thoughtful and substantial ways in which they have assisted me in carrying them on.

Frequently during the past year I have received letters from boys, who have been discharged from the house, and from these letters I am encouraged to find, that amid the temptations and difficulties by which boys of this class are constantly beset in the world, and, notwithstanding the influence of home associations, which are often of the worst description, the lessons imparted in the House of Refuge are remembered with gratitude, and in many instances have led to great efforts to become honest, respectable, Christian men.

I have attended at the death-bed of one of the boys, who died during the month of November.

Of everything connected with the institution, I can speak in none but the highest terms, for I regard it in every way well calculated to carry out the end for which it was established, and no pains are spared by its worthy superintendent to make it a model reformatory.

I am, respectfully yours.

GEO. J. OSBORNE.

APPENDIX.

CIRCULAR TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

DEAR SIR.—The managers of the Western House of Refuge take this method of informing you, that _____ has been received as an inmate of this institution, to remain during minority, unless sooner placed by them in the custody of some proper person, to remain during good behavior, but in case of delinquency, to be returned to the house to remain until he becomes of age, or is discharged by due process of law.

For your information, the managers deem it proper to state, that the institution is not designed to be a prison or place of punishment, but rather a reform school, where the inmates may receive that instruction and discipline calculated to form and perpetuate a virtuous character; to establish habits of industry and advance them in those branches of education usually taught in the best common schools of the State.

They are provided with a pleasant and comfortable home, have an abundance of wholesome and nutritious food, are well clothed, and when sick carefully nursed and attended by an experienced physician; are furnished with steady employment, of a kind to enable them to earn their own support after their discharge; have appropriate seasons of recreation; attend school a portion of each week-day, under the direction of competent and efficient teachers; and on the Sabbath, employ their time in Bible class exercises, reading suitable books, and attendance on religious services in the chapel.

In order to accomplish the end desired, the inmates should remain a sufficient time to receive such training and discipline as will serve to reform their evil habits and to establish them in correct principles. The managers will, therefore, be guided in their decisions as to the time inmates shall be retained, by their previous history as well as conduct while in the house, and prolong or shorten the period according to circumstances.

Parents, guardians and relatives, residing in the city, are permitted to see and converse with their boys on the first Mondays in January,

April, July and October, between the hours of one and five o'clock, in the afternoon. Those from a distance will be permitted to see them at any time, except on a Sabbath, provided their visits are not oftener than once in three months. The boys are required to write to their friends every three months, and are frequently permitted to write oftener, if they desire to do so. In case of serious illness of any boy, his friends will be informed of it at once.

The influence and effect of reading matter on the minds, habits and morals of boys is such, that we are constrained to say, for the benefit of those having friends here, that the practice of sending to these boys a style of literature commonly denominated "yellow-covered," has proved to us a source of very great annoyance. It is natural for youth, especially those of impressible natures, to emulate as far as possible the habits and manners of the leading spirit or hero of whatever story they may chance to read; hence, as a demoralizing agent, "flash" literature can hardly be said to have a rival, unless it be associates of thoroughly depraved natures. Aside from this it has a tendency to so vitiate the taste of the reader as to make simple, healthy stories wholly unattractive. It is not our purpose to discuss this matter to any great length, but simply to impress upon your minds the necessity for reform in this particular, and we would suggest the propriety of sending to your boys your religious and local papers, Harpers' Weekly, Hearth and Home, Rural New Yorker, Rural Home, and other papers of that class; and Harpers' Scribner's, Woods, St. Nicholas, and that class of magazines, as our superintendent is instructed to suppress all reading matter sent here, except such as is refining and elevating in its nature and influence.

THE BADGE SYSTEM.

The following rules having received the approval of the discharging committee, were unanimously approved and adopted, and ordered to be recorded in the minutes of the board:

A record shall be kept of the conduct of every inmate of the house in a book designated as the "Badge Book" in which No. 1 indicates correct deportment for the week. Any violation of the rules of the house shall be indicated by Nos. 2, 3 and 4, according to the magnitude of the offense. A book shall also be kept in which a record shall be made, stating what the offense was for which a change from No. 1 was made.

Any inmate of the house continuing in grade No. 1 for sixteen

weeks in succession shall be advanced to the first class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge, for the first division, is a copper shield, with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Onward," across its face; for the second division it is a brass shield, with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Onward," on its face.

Any member of the first class of honor, continuing in grade No. 1 a second period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the second class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge, for the first division, is a brass shield, with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Upward," across its face; for the second division, it is a German silver shield, with a copper coat of arms of the State of New York, in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge," "Upward."

Any member of the second class of honor, continuing in grade No. 1 a third period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the third class of honor and wear a badge indicating his standing. This badge for the first division is a German silver shield with the words "Western House of Refuge," "Excelsior," across its face; for the second division it is a German silver shield with a silver coat of arms of the state of New York in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge," "Excelsior."

This is the highest or graduating class, and until attained, no application for discharge of the inmate will be entertained by the discharging committee.

Any member of the third class of honor continuing in grade No. 1 a fourth period of sixteen weeks in succession, shall be advanced to the fourth class of honor, and wear a badge indicating his standing, and shall be entitled to his discharge from the house when a proper "home is provided for him, subject to the approval of the discharging committee." This badge is of oriole, a figure four in the center of its face, surrounded by the words "Western House of Refuge, Class Four," and entitles the wearer to go to the tailor shop to be measured for a suit of clothes, to be made and in readiness for him to wear out when such home is provided.

Any member of the third class of honor, entitled to his discharge, must remain No. 1 until a suitable home is provided for him and he be discharged. If for any violation of the rules of the house his grade is changed from No. 1, he must regain his standing by remaining No. 1 another period of sixteen weeks in succession, before he can be discharged.

Every offense committed by any member of either of the "Classes of Honor," whereby his grade would be changed from No. 1, must be reported in full in writing to the superintendent, who will investigate the charges and either forgive the offense, or direct a change of grade from No. 1, as he may deem for the greatest good of the inmate and for the best interests of the institution.

For gross or continued misconduct on the part of any member of either "Class of Honor," his badge may be taken from him at the discretion of the superintendent.

Very respectfully yours.

LEVI S. FULTON,
Superintendent.

DISCHARGES.

When an inmate has earned his discharge by a continued course of good conduct, in compliance with the foregoing rules, his friends are written to, informing them of the fact, and requesting them, if they desire to have the boy with them, to furnish satisfactory evidence to the discharging committee that they can furnish him a good home, where he will be furnished with steady employment, and receive proper instruction and care. If they are not able to do this themselves, and desire to have the boy near them and can procure him a home, and furnish evidence, as above, that the party who proposes to take him is a suitable person to have the care and training of a boy, and that he has suitable and constant employment for him; on receipt of such evidence, the boy is placed in the care of such person, to remain during good behavior, but in case of delinquency to be returned to the house.

[Senate, No. 17.]

AN ACT

- To authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York.

PASSED May 8, 1846.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The governor of the state of New York, by and with the consent of the senate, shall, during the present session of the legislature, appoint three commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site on which to be erected "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents ;" and the said commissioners shall, within four weeks from the time of their appointment, proceed to examine and determine upon the site aforesaid, and shall locate the same at some suitable place in the interior or western portion of the state. In determining such location, the said commissioners shall take into consideration any proposition which may be made to them, and of the performance of which they shall have satisfactory assurance, to give to the state the lands necessary for the site of said house of refuge, or any materials or money to aid in the erection thereof; any bond or other obligation executed to the people of this state, and delivered to said commissioners to secure any such site, money or materials, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be valid and binding upon the parties executing the same.

§ 2. If the said commissioners shall procure by purchase (or voluntary cession) the site for said house of refuge, the deed thereof shall be duly executed to the people of this state, and delivered to the comptroller ; and thereupon the treasurer is hereby directed to pay, on the warrant of the comptroller, to the grantor or grantors of whom the said site shall be purchased, such sum or sums of money as may be required to pay for the site agreeable to the contract of said commissioners, not exceeding three thousand dollars.

§ 3. At any time not exceeding two months after the said site shall be obtained by the said commissioners (who are hereby empowered to contract for the same), the governor, lieutenant-governor and comptroller shall appoint three commissioners to contract for the erection and inclosure of the said house of refuge, on such plan and such terms as they may deem just and proper ; provided the said plan and the terms of said contract shall be approved by the said governor and lieutenant-governor ; and provided, also, that said house of refuge

shall be built in a plain manner, and that said governor and lieutenant-governor shall approve no plan for the erection of the building of said house of refuge which shall, in their judgment, require more than twenty thousand dollars for the completion of such building; and the said commissioners shall select and designate one of their number who shall superintend the building of the said house of refuge, with a view to the due execution of the work on the part of those with whom the said commissioners shall contract for the erection and inclosure thereof.

§ 4. The said commissioners last mentioned, before they enter on the duties of their office, shall each give his bond to the people of this state, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the comptroller, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of them by this act.

§ 5. The treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the said commissioners, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require for the building of the said house of refuge, not exceeding such sum as will, with the sum drawn and paid for the site of the said house of refuge, amount to twenty-two thousand dollars, at such time as the same may be wanted by said commissioners, in sums not exceeding five thousand dollars at any one time; and the expenditure of at least four thousand dollars thereof shall be accounted for to the comptroller before any other sum shall be advanced.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the said commissioners to make a detailed report of all the moneys received and expended by them by virtue of this act, and of the progress which shall have been made in the erection and inclosure of the said buildings, to the comptroller of this state, on or before the first day of January next, and as often thereafter as the comptroller shall, or may, from time to time require.

§ 7. Each of the said commissioners first mentioned in this act shall be allowed for his services and expenses, while actually employed in the duties of his appointment, the sum of two dollars per day, and at the rate of two dollars for every thirty miles necessary travel in the performance of the duties required by this act.

§ 8. Each of the said commissioners to be appointed by virtue of this act, to contract for and superintend the building of the said house of refuge, shall be allowed for his services and expenses while

actually employed in the duties of his office, the sum of two dollars per day.

§ 9. The said commissioner shall, for six weeks, advertise in a newspaper published in each of the cities of Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, and in the villages of Syracuse and Canandaigua, for sealed proposals for erecting and completing the said buildings and inclosure, and shall make a contract for the same with the lowest bidder or bidders, provided such bidder or bidders shall give satisfactory security for the performance of his or their contract or contracts; provided such contract or contracts and such security shall be approved by the vice-chancellor of the eighth circuit, or the lieutenant-governor. No such bid shall be received unless the same shall be accompanied by a bond to the people of this state, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, executed by the person making such bid and by two sureties (whose sufficiency shall be certified by the comptroller or the first judge of the county in which such sureties reside), conditioned that the person making such bid will, within twenty days after such bid shall be accepted, enter into a contract according to such bid, and give such security as is above required for the full and faithful performance thereof. In case the condition of such bond shall be broken, the comptroller shall cause such bond to be prosecuted whenever, in his opinion, the interest of the State shall require it; and in the suit brought thereon the people of this state shall be entitled to recover the difference between the bid mentioned in the condition of said bond, and the sum mentioned in the bid upon which a contract shall be finally made, and also any other damages which the State may sustain by the breach of the condition of such bond.

§ 10. The governor, lieutenant-governor and comptroller shall appoint, by writing, under their hands and seals, fifteen discreet men, who shall act as managers of the house of refuge established by virtue of this act, and who shall, on the acceptance of their respective appointments, perform the duties required of them by virtue of this act, without any compensation for their services.

§ 11. The said managers shall be divided by the officers appointing them into three classes of five each, and the class to which each of such managers shall belong shall be set forth in the certificate of their appointment. The terms of office of the first class shall expire on the first Tuesday in February in the year succeeding their appointment; of the second class, on the first Tuesday in February in the next year thereafter; and of third class, on the first Tuesday in

February of the next succeeding year. Whenever vacancies shall occur in the said board of managers, such vacancies shall be filled by the governor, with the consent of the senate. The terms of office of such managers shall be such that they shall hold their office for the term of three years, as near as may be; and that the terms of office of one-third thereof shall expire on the first Tuesday of February in each year. Such managers shall have power to make all such rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government, discipline and management of said house of refuge, and the inmates and officers thereof, as to them may appear just and proper.

§ 12. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of the said house of refuge, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management; and the said managers shall make a detailed report to the legislature of the performance of their duty on or before the fifteenth day of January in each year.

§ 13. The said managers and superintendents shall receive and take into the said house of refuge all male children under the age of eighteen, and all female children under the age of seventeen, who shall be legally committed to the said house of refuge as vagrants, or on conviction of any criminal offense, by any court having authority to make such commitments; the said managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of such children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge, as shall be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power, in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as, in their judgments, will be most for the reformation and amendment, and the future benefit and advantage of such children; provided that the charge and power of said managers upon and over the said children shall not extend, in the case of females, beyond the age of eighteen years; or, in the case of males, beyond the age of twenty one years.

§ 14. All and singular the clauses and provisions contained in the fourth title of chapter eight of the second part of the revised statutes, relating to the covenants to be inserted in the indentures of apprentices and servants, made by the overseer of the poor, shall apply to the apprentices and servants, and the persons to whom they may be bound, under and by virtue of this act.

§ 15. Whenever the said house of refuge shall, in the opinion of the commissioners authorized to be appointed by the third section of this act, be in readiness for the reception of persons committed thereto, the said commissioners shall make, under their hands and seals, duplicate certificates thereof; one of which they shall transmit by mail to the governor of this state, and the other of which they shall cause to be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such house of refuge shall be situated. The governor, on receiving such certificate, shall make an order designating the counties which shall hereafter be authorized to send juvenile delinquents to the said house of refuge, and shall file the certificate of such commissioners, and his said order in the office of the secretary of state. The said secretary of state shall transmit by mail to the first judge and county clerk of each of the counties designated in said order, a certified copy of such certificate and order.

§ 16. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in said order shall sentence to said house of refuge every male under the age of eighteen years, and every female under the age of seventeen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts and the several magistrates of the said counties may, in their discretion, sentence to the said house of refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them of any petit larceny, and the courts and magistrates of the county where such house of refuge may be located may also, in their discretion, send to said house of refuge any such male or female who may be convicted before them as a vagrant. The board of supervisors of each of said counties, at their annual meeting, shall raise such a sum as shall, in their opinion, be sufficient to pay the treasurer of said house of refuge fifty cents per week for the support, maintenance and care of every person sentenced in their county to confinement therein; and the treasurer of the said county shall quarterly pay, on the drafts of the treasurer of the said house of refuge, the said sum of fifty cents a week for each person supported in said house of refuge, under a conviction had in such county.

§ 17. For the purpose of reimbursing to the general fund the moneys advanced therefrom under the provisions of this act, the comptroller shall, on or before the first day of June next, apportion to and among the several counties in this state, in proportion to the corrected aggregate valuation of the real and personal estate of said

counties, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, the said sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and the interest thereon, from the time of the advance thereof, on the first day of June to the first day of April then next; and the board of supervisors of the several counties of this state shall, at their next annual meeting, cause the sum so apportioned to their counties respectively to be levied and collected upon the taxable property of their counties, in the manner that other state and county taxes are collected. The said moneys, when collected, shall be paid to the county treasurer of said counties, and such county treasurer shall, immediately on the receipt thereof, pay over the same to the treasurer of this state, and take his receipt therefor, and then shall procure such receipt to be countersigned by the comptroller.

§ 18. All provisions or existing laws requiring the courts of any of the counties which shall be named in the order to be made by the governor, under the provisions of the fifteenth section of this act, to sentence persons to the house of refuge in the city of New York, shall be from and after the making of the said order, repealed so far as the same relates to the counties named in the said order, and shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

§ 19. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN ACT

To amend "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846.

PASSED April 10, 1850.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The sixteenth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846, is hereby amended by striking out the word "eighteen" and inserting in place thereof the word "sixteen" and by striking out the words "and every female under the age of seventeen years," so that the first part of the section shall read as follows:

"From and after the making of such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties designated in such order, shall sen-

tence to such house of refuge every male under the age of sixteen years who shall be convicted before such court of any felony."

§ 2. And said section shall be further amended by striking out the words "or female," whenever they occur in conjunction.

§ 3. This act shall not affect any sentence already passed.

AN ACT

To amend the "Act to authorize the establishment of a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York," passed May 8, 1846.

PASSED April 16, 1852.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. So much of the sixteenth section of the act hereby amended as provides for the raising, collecting and payment to the treasurer of the said house of refuge of fifty cents per week for the support, maintenance and care of persons sentenced to confinement therein, shall be and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the several counties which now are or shall be hereafter designated as the counties from which juvenile delinquents are to be sent to the said house of refuge, to ascertain, by such proof as may be in their power, the age of every delinquent by them respectively sentenced to the said house of refuge, and to insert such age in the order of commitment, and the age thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 3. In case where any such court shall omit to insert in the order of commitment the age of any delinquent committed to the said house of refuge, the managers shall, as soon as may be after such delinquent shall be received by them, ascertain his age by the best means in their power, and cause the same to be entered in a book to be designated by them for the purpose. And the age of such delinquent thus ascertained shall be deemed and taken to be the true age of such delinquent.

§ 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of October next.

AN ACT

To amend the act passed May 8, 1846, entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents in Western New York."

PASSED April 17, 1861; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Whenever it shall appear to the managers of the Western House of Refuge that any of the delinquents therein confined shall have been found guilty of attempting willfully to set fire to any building belonging to the institution, or any combustible matter for the purpose of setting fire to any such building, or that any delinquent shall have been guilty of openly resisting the lawful authority of the officers of the institution, or of attempting by threats or otherwise to excite others to do so, or shall by gross or habitual misconduct exert a dangerous and pernicious influence over the other delinquents, it shall be lawful for them to submit a written statement of the facts in any such case to a judge of the supreme court, or to the county judge of the county of Monroe, and thereupon to apply to him for an order authorizing the temporary confinement of such delinquent for correction in the Monroe county penitentiary.

§ 2. It shall be the duty of the judge forthwith summarily to inquire into the facts of the case, and if it shall appear to him that the statement is substantially true, and that the case is one in which the ends designed to be accomplished by the institution will be best promoted by it, he shall thereupon make an order authorizing the confinement of the delinquent in the said penitentiary for a limited period, to be expressed in the order; and the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary is hereby authorized and required to receive such delinquent and detain him during the period expressed in such order, unless the managers shall previously direct him to be returned to the said house of refuge.

§ 3. At the expiration of the period limited by the said order, or sooner, if the said managers shall direct it, the superintendent or keeper of the said penitentiary shall return such delinquent to the custody and care of the superintendent of the said house of refuge, to be further dealt with according to the laws, rules and regulations ordained for its government.

SESSION LAWS, 1859, CHAPTER 254, PAGE 553.

AN ACT

Empowering the board of supervisors in the respective counties of this State to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed for the conveyance of juvenile delinquents to houses of refuge, and insane criminals to insane asylums.

PASSED April 12, 1859 ; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The board of supervisors in the respective counties of this State are hereby empowered, and it shall be their duty, annually to fix and determine the compensation to be allowed and paid to officers for the conveyance of juvenile delinquents to the houses of refuge, and of lunatics to the insane asylums ; and no other or greater amount than that so fixed and determined shall be allowed and paid for such service.

§ 2. So much of the seventeenth section of chapter two, title eight, part four of the revised statutes, as is inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as well as all other laws conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

CHAPTER 228.

AN ACT to authorize the establishment of a female department to the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.

PASSED May 1, 1875 ; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents are hereby authorized to erect and furnish a suitable building for a female department of the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, large enough to accommodate one hundred girls, to be under the same management as the said house of refuge, and to be located on the farm belonging to the state on which said house of refuge now stands ; and the said managers shall contract for the erection and inclosure of the said building on such plans and such terms as they may deem just and proper, provided the said

plans and the terms of said contract shall be approved by the governor and comptroller of the state of New York; and the said managers shall select and designate three of their number, who shall superintend the erection of said building with a view to the due execution of the work on the part of those with whom the said managers shall contract for the erection and inclosure thereof.

§ 2. The state treasurer is hereby directed to pay to the treasurer of the said board of managers, on warrant of the comptroller, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums of money as they may from time to time require for the erection of said building, not exceeding the sum of \$75,000 dollars, at such time as the same may be needed by said managers, in sums not exceeding \$5,000 at any one time, and the expenditure of at least \$4,000 thereof shall be accounted for to the comptroller before any other sum shall be advanced.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of the said managers to make a detailed report of all the money received and expended by them by virtue of this act, and of the progress which shall have been made in the erection and inclosure of the said building, to the comptroller of this state, on or before the first day of January next, and as often thereafter as the comptroller shall, or may, from time to time require.

§ 4. The said managers shall for three weeks advertise in a newspaper published in each of the cities of New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, for sealed proposals for erecting and completing said building and enclosure, and shall make a contract for the same with the lowest bidder or bidders, provided such bidder or bidders shall give satisfactory security for the performance of his or their contract or contracts, provided that such contract or contracts, and such security, shall be approved by the comptroller or governor. No such bid shall be received unless the same shall be accompanied by a bond to the people of the state, in the penal sum of \$10,000, executed by the person making such bid, and by two sureties whose sufficiency shall be certified by the first judge of the county in which such sureties reside, conditioned that the person making such bid will, within twenty days after such bid shall be accepted, enter into a contract according to such bid, and give such security as is above required for the full and faithful performance thereof. In case the conditions of such bond shall be broken, the comptroller shall cause such bond to be prosecuted, whenever, in his opinion, the interests of the state shall require it; and in the suit brought thereon, the people

of this state shall be entitled to recover the difference between the bid mentioned in the condition of said bond, and the same mentioned in the bid upon which a contract shall be finally made, and also any other damages which the state may sustain by the breach of the condition of said bonds.

§ 5. No part of the moneys hereby appropriated shall be paid by the comptroller until plans for the erection of the building shall have been presented and approved by the said managers, and a contract made for the erection thereof at a total cost of not more than \$75,000, which contract shall stipulate to complete the building, ready for occupancy at once, and without further outlay, and the person or persons entering into said contract, shall bind themselves in bonds of not less than \$80,000, with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the comptroller, to erect and complete the said building in the manner and for the sum hereinbefore provided.

§ 6. Instead of letting the construction of said building by contract as before provided, said managers may, with the approval of the governor and comptroller, construct such building under the supervision of a superintendent appointed for that purpose, and any expenditure made by them, for that purpose, shall be audited by the comptroller, and paid by the treasurer, out of the moneys hereby appropriated for the construction of such building.

§ 7. The managers and superintendent shall receive and take into said house of refuge all female children under the age of sixteen, who shall be legally committed to said house of refuge as vagrants, or on a conviction of any criminal offense by any court having authority to make such commitments. The said managers shall have power to place the said children committed to their care, during the minority of such children, at such employments, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suitable to their years and capacities; and they shall have power in their discretion, to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants, during their minority, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employment, as in their judgment will be most for the reformation and the future benefit and advantage of such children, provided that the charge and power of said managers upon and over said female children shall not extend beyond the age of eighteen years.

§ 8. Whenever the said department, for females, of the Western House of Refuge shall, in the opinion of the managers, be in readi-

ness for the reception of persons committed thereto, the said managers shall make duplicate certificates thereof, one of which shall be transmitted by mail to the governor of this state, and the other of which shall be filed in the office of the county clerk of county of Monroe. The governor, on receiving such certificate, shall make an order authorizing courts in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth judicial districts of the state, to send female delinquents to the said house of refuge, and shall file the certificate of such managers, and his said order, in the office of the secretary of state; the said secretary of state shall transmit by mail to the first judge and county clerk of each of the counties included in the judicial districts designated in said order, a certified copy of such certificate and order.

§ 9. From and after the time of making such order, the courts of criminal jurisdiction of the several counties in the judicial districts designated in said order, shall sentence to the said house of refuge every female under the age of sixteen years, who shall be convicted before such court of any felony; the said courts and the several magistrates of the said counties may, in their discretion, sentence to the said house of refuge, any such female who may be convicted before them of petit larceny, prostitution, or disorderly conduct.

§ 10. All provisions or existing laws, requiring the courts in any of the judicial districts named in the order to be made by the governor under the provisions of the ninth section of this act, to sentence persons to the House of Refuge in the city of New York, shall be from and after the making of the said order repealed, so far as the same relates to the counties embraced in the said order, and shall be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

§ 11. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

§ 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

WARRANT OF COMMITMENT.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
 County, } ss.:
 Town of ,

To any constable of the said county, and to the superintendent of "The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents," in the city of Rochester, State of New York.

Whereas, at a court of Special Sessions, held this day, at..... in the county of....., before me, one of the justices of the peace in and for the said county,....., was proven to be of the age of..... years,187, and was convicted of having on the.....day of.....187, feloniously stolen, taken and carried away from the possession of..... of the value of \$....., the property of the said....., and upon such conviction the said court did adjudge and determine that the said..... should be committed to the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in the city of Rochester.

These are, therefore, to command you, the said constable forthwith to convey and deliver the said.....into the custody of the superintendent of the said Western House of Refuge. And you, the said superintendent, are hereby required to receive the said.....into your custody, in the said House of Refuge and keep him until he be discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal at....., the..... day of....., 187 .

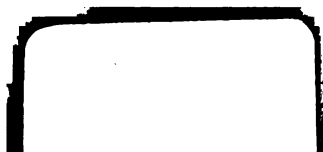
.....,
Justice of the Peace.

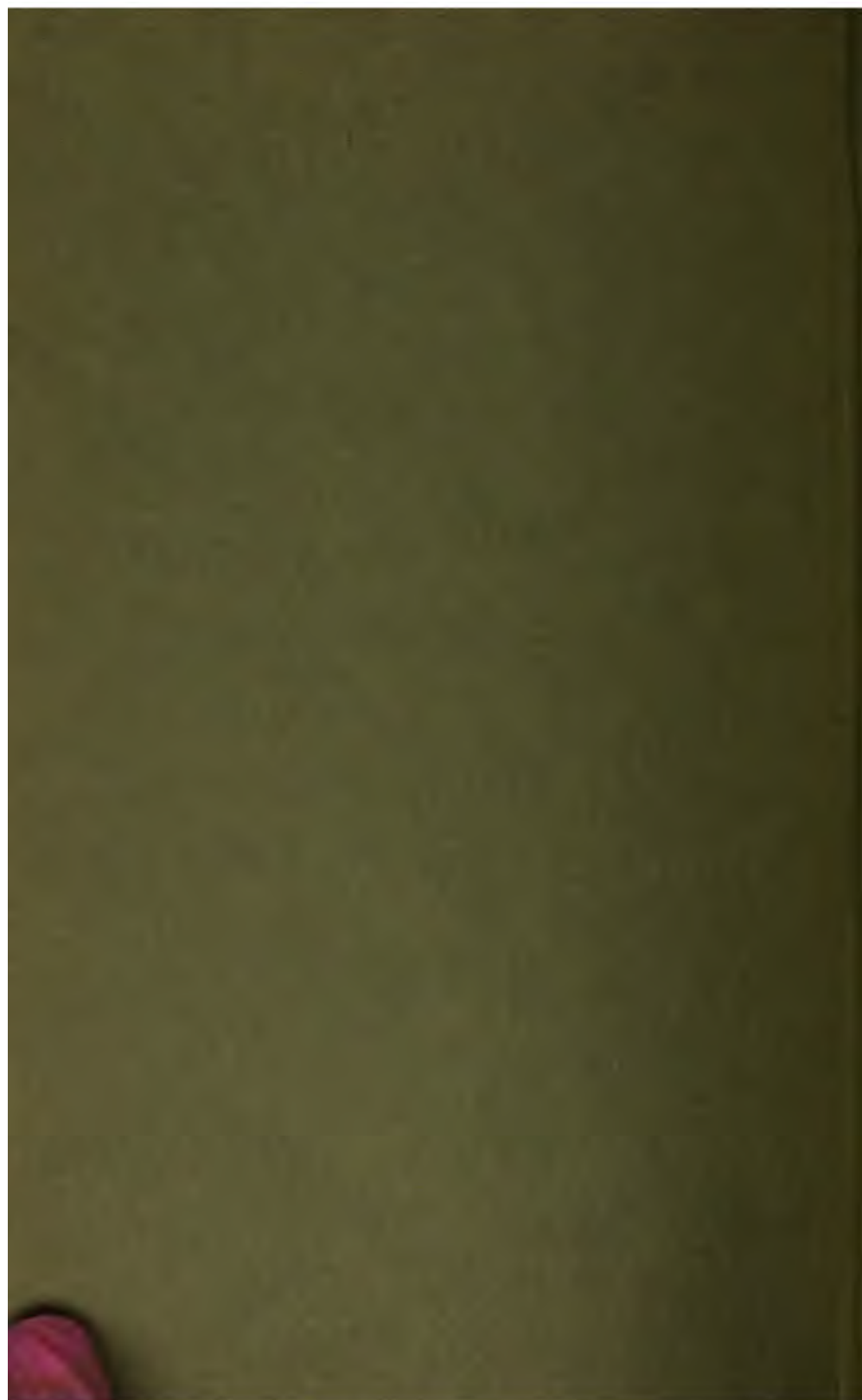


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